

# VENCEREMOS

'Together We Will Win'

25¢

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Fighting Drugs

With Politics

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The Great Oil Hoax Exposed

# WHAT CRISIS?

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VENCEREMOS PHOTO

"I wonder if that's where it went...."

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## Oil Giants Invent Fuel Shortage

The newspapers these days are full of stories about the so-called "gas shortage" or "energy crisis." What we read less about is the fact that this "shortage" or "crisis," which the American worker and consumer certainly feels in his gas or fuel oil bill, has been willfully, and largely artificially, created by the giant, international oil companies in pursuit of ever more profit and power.

There is no question that there is a shortage of oil and gas available for purchase on the market at this time relative to the demand for these products. As a result, gas is being rationed and prices are rising. But while there isn't much gas you can buy, there is plenty available. The problem is that the big oil companies are keeping it off the market; they won't sell it! Why?

There are several reasons: 1) A limited supply of gas faced with a large demand for it means the companies can easily raise their prices and hence their profits; 2) By rationing gas, the companies hope to drive small, independent competitors out of business. Under the law, the major oil companies are forced to supply independent stations with a certain amount of gas on a regular basis - the companies are now selling rationed gas preferentially to the stations belonging to their respective chains--Standard, Gulf, Shell, Texaco, etc.--while limiting gas made available to their independent customers. Texaco has recently been charged by the U.S. government with using clauses in its contracts with independents to restrict their supplies of gas; 3) The companies hope to use the fear of a "gas shortage" to force the Congress to approve the Alaska pipeline, which conservationists have thus far successfully opposed 4) The companies also hope that the government will permit the expansion of offshore drilling which has been restricted in recent years, particularly since the Santa Barbara oil spill of 1969; 5) The oil firms hope that the "shortage" psychology they have created will lead the government to take a stronger stand against nationalization of U.S. holdings, particularly in the Middle East

where Libya recently took over some American operations. The companies also want stronger government backing for their price and concession negotiations with governments of oil-producing states; 6) The oil industry-created shortage has already allowed President Nixon, in opposition to small domestic producers, to abolish the oil import quota system at the very time that the price gap that once existed between cheap foreign oil and American oil has been closed, meaning higher costs for consumers and fatter profits for the international giants. Other reasons for the company-manufactured "energy crisis," particularly tax evasion schemes, could also be cited.

Much of this was made clear by top law enforcement officers from six states testifying before Congress on June 6. They charged angrily that the gas and fuel oil shortage is phony, the result of collusion on an international scale by the major oil companies.

New York State's antitrust chief cited figures on gasoline reserves that proved there is no real shortage, that is, of available as opposed to buyable gas. As of June 1, reserves totaled 202.5 million barrels, Assistant Attorney General Charles A. La Terella, Jr. said. But last year, when no "crisis" existed, stocks were 1.6 to 9.6 million barrels less, he said. "What shortage?" La Torella repeatedly asked at the Senate antitrust subcommittee hearing.

Michigan Attorney General Frank Kelly said the public is being subjected to "clandestine regulation by a few oil companies...not accountable to the people."

"There is no energy crisis," said Daniel S. Dearing of Florida's department of legal affairs. "There is a competition crisis."

Several of the officials, representing for the most part regional non-international corporate interests, convincingly showed how the companies have used the American government to facilitate their world wide growth and defense. In the words of Connecticut Attorney General Robert K. Killian, "Big oil is bigger than the United States government." More accurately, in many important ways, Big Oil is the United

States government.

North Carolina Attorney General Robert Morgan recalled that former U.S. Attorney General John N. Mitchell in 1970 gave major oil firms immunity from anti-trust prosecution so that they could negotiate jointly to produce and buy crude oil from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). In effect, the oil companies "entered into joint ventures and profit sharing agreements with the OPEC countries," Morgan testified, and the result has been higher costs for American consumers.

Morgan and Florida's Dearing joined in criticizing President Nixon for rejecting the 1970 recommendation of a cabinet task force for abolition of the mandatory oil import quota system. It kept out then inexpensive foreign oil at an estimated annual cost to consumers (and profit to domestic producers) of \$5 to \$8 billion. Since 1970, Morgan said, the oil companies and the OPEC nations have eliminated the large price differential between domestic and foreign crude. Only after the gap was closed, and under pressure from the oil industry-created shortage and the big oil firms themselves, did Nixon abolish the quota system last April, Morgan testified.

Meanwhile, prices soared, doubling in the last two years alone, Morgan said. This accounts for the surge in oil company profits, he added. In the first quarter of 1973, Exxon's profits were up 43% over the like period of 1972. The average jump for the five biggest firms was 26%, noted Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The assistance given the major oil companies by Nixon and his regime is hardly surprising. Nixon has virtually been in the companies' back pocket since at least 1952, when they put together a slush fund for his Vice-Presidential election campaign of that year. Since then, the oil industry has been Nixon's biggest single backer, and for the most part he dances to its tune, particularly in the areas of tax and foreign policy.

*Jim Shoch Palo Alto Venceremos*

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"Sticking a needle in your arm is passive cooperation."

## Practice Of The Palo Alto Drug Collective

In the Spring of 1972, a coalition of community people, led by Venceremos cadre, successfully forced the Palo Alto City Council to establish a drug program in Palo Alto. The program that has developed reflects both the struggle that has taken place, and an understanding of the need to organize people.

The program has two parts: a community drug center streetfront program and a live-in house for addicts. The streetfront program, named the Collective, has been in operation for 10 months and the live-in house opened just recently. This summation which follows deals mainly with the work done at the Collective.

### WHY THE NAME: THE COLLECTIVE?

The name of the program is important because it reflects some basic ideas which guide its work. The Collective doesn't view drug addiction as an individual's problem and feels that there are no individual solutions to the drug plague. The Collective is unified around the idea that drug addiction is a product of the conditions people are forced to live under every day. There is unity in the Collective in the realization that the solution to the drug problem lies in eliminating those conditions which force people to seek escape. So, the name reflects the understanding that the "drug problem" is political and therefore its solution is a political act.

### GOAL AND PURPOSE OF THE COLLECTIVE

The goal is to help people regain control over their own lives. The program emphasizes that drug addiction is not an isolated problem, but rather is connected to other ways that people have no control over their lives. This is why the Collective staff, volunteers and clients participate in anti-war demonstrations, city council elections, tenants unions and in organizations like the Institute for the Study of Nonviolence, United Farmworkers Organizing Committee and Venceremos. They realize that if people stop shooting dope and taking pills, they still won't have control over their lives. It only means that they have taken a step towards achieving freedom. Helping people regain this control means dealing with unemployment, racism and all other reactionary institutions and forms of oppression.

### THE QUESTION IS: WHO CONTROLS THE PROGRAM AND WHOSE INTEREST DOES IT SERVE?

In order for the program to be free to serve the people, it has had to wage a constant battle to retain its autonomy from the city government. The program was organized on the strategy of taking money from the city government to build a peoples' program; run and controlled by the people. The Collective has consistently been attacked for its politics. The local newspapers have attempted to create a split between Venceremos members and other staff in the program. The attempt to red bait the program reached its peak during the recent city council election when the right-wing slate ran an ad in the Palo Alto Times entitled "The Drug Abuse Program - A Playpen for Radicals." It contained a cartoon that showed a drug-dazed youth being welcomed to the program by a person saying, "Welcome aboard, you're just in time for our next Venceremos meeting."

Every step of the way, city representatives have tried to say that politics have no place in the program. What they really mean is that the politics of the Collective have no place, while their politics should be its foundation. The city politicians believe that drug addiction is an isolated problem, separate from the rest of the world, and they want the Collective to see it that way too. Because the Collective has refused to go along with this distorted view of the world, they have been under constant attack.

In one instance the police violated a city council policy which clearly states that "the police are not to enter a part of the program (CPC or RTC) without a search warrant, being in hot pursuit or having reason to believe that a felony is being committed on the premises." When staff members prevented the officer from entering, one member was arrested. The staff went immediately to the city council which happened to be meeting and demanded that charges be dropped, and that an investigation and explanation of the officer's behavior be made public.

The Collective was told that its presence at the council was inappropriate, that the Collective staff should have consulted with members of the board. The politicians declared the staff complaint a

disruption, but charges were dropped against the staff member.

Months later, police again violated the policy, this time at the Residential Treatment Center. According to policy, a staff member is to be contacted in the event police are coming to either of the programs. Yet the police served an arrest warrant on a resident of the house without prior notification. The Collective and RTC went again to the city council. But this time the council members, in their deep concern for an "apolitical" approach to drug abuse prevention, threatened to cut off funds to the Collective and RTC if they insisted on exercising their freedom of speech.

It is clear that being "too political" means that the Collective is attempting to implement too well the goal of helping people to take control over their own lives.

### APPROACH TO RACISM

One of the most important political issues facing the staff is the issue of racism. Palo Alto, a predominately white community, has ripped off the labor and resources of surrounding Third World and working class communities. When the program was approved by the city council, some councilmen attempted to restrict its use to residents of Palo Alto. The response from the organizers of the drug program to the council at that point was to refuse to continue the meeting until this attempt to exclude Third World and poor white people was ended. The result was the acceptance by the council of the fact that their city's drug program was going to be used to treat the people who need it.

The staff of the Collective itself is multi-national. It is collective policy that Third World staff should use the resources of the program to do work in Third World communities. Staff members worked on support for the occupation of Wounded Knee, using the program as a source of information and visible support. (A sign in the window read "Supplies for Wounded Knee welcome" and of course some council members declared this to be unwarranted support for "insurgents.") The fact that the program is multi-national is an example that this unity is possible. The Collective is geared toward meeting the needs of the people regardless of who they are or where they live.

### STICKING A NEEDLE IN YOUR ARM IS PASSIVE COOPERATION: WE'RE FIGHTING BACK

Most drug programs teach you how to passively co-exist with the problems in society. These programs take brothers and sisters off the streets who have been hustling, thieving, boosting, pimping, prostituting, etc. and reinforce their individualism by making them legitimate hustlers. Synanon transforms addicts into businessmen or workers in the Synanon industries. Some programs' approach is to teach you to believe in a higher power, God. This merely replaces a physical opiate with a mental one. The Collective believes that the higher power is the masses of people and that the only way to keep dope out of your body is to become aware of what's around you and actively change what needs changing.

(Cont. on p. 16)





VENCEREMOS PHOTO

Bruce Franklin (seated with his arm extended) at firing hearings

## Franklin Wins Round One

# Court To Probe Stanford's Role in Indochina

For several years riot police and broken windows have been a familiar sight on the Stanford University campus. The university has been plagued with a militant anti-imperialist movement which it has tried to suppress through firings, expulsions, and arrests. Last year's firing of Bruce Franklin, Associate Professor of English and member of the VENCEREMOS Central Committee, turned into a boomerang. It prompted the creation of a coalition of anti-imperialist groups which launched an attack on the university. The repercussions of that firing are still being felt, for a Santa Clara County Superior Court judge issued a decision on May 23 which clearly sides with Franklin and the U.S. Constitution against Stanford.

The Administration and Board of Trustees, plus the establishment sections of the faculty, had been trying for years to purge Franklin from the university. They found their pretext in February, 1971 during the

U.S. invasion of Laos. Workers at the Stanford Computation Center had discovered that this five million dollar computer was being used to program a massive air-sea invasion code-named Gamut-H. The anti-imperialist movement called for a shutdown of the computer, and Franklin was one of those who gave a public speech supporting this proposal. People seized the computer and were dispersed by police. The invasion program was cancelled.

The university attempted to blame the shutdown and other demonstrations on Franklin and labelled his speeches "urging and inciting disruption." In order to justify Franklin's firing, the university held a seven week public hearing. Franklin and other activists used this hearing to expose Stanford's role in Indochina and in the oppression of Third World people and working people at home. They showed how Stanford is used as a training ground for the elite who will

(Cont. on p. 16)

## Court Voids Berkeley Rent Control Law

Landlords--with a friend in court --have gotten a boost in their fight to smash rent control in the Bay Area. Judge Robert Bostick of Alameda County Superior Court ruled May 14 that the Berkeley rent control measure passed last fall is "unconstitutional and void." Upholding the "right to own property and to do with it reasonably what you will," he said, "It is no less a 'human' right to desire a reasonable income from an investment than it is to desire to pay a reasonable rent." He admitted, however, that in a housing emergency cities could use their "police power" to lower rents.

The City of Berkeley and the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee are appealing Judge Bostick's decision. Meanwhile Berkeley tenants went to the city council with a demand that the council declare a housing emergency. They also demanded that the council freeze rents until after the appeals court decision. At the same time, the rent control board asked the council to enact a rent control measure modelled on the now-defunct federal rent controls.

Four of the Berkeley city councilmen reacted by walking out of the meeting. The remaining five council-

men voted 5-0 to declare a housing emergency. However one councilman, Henry Ramsey, said he would not vote on the rent control measures and left the council. This left the meeting without a quorum and it was adjourned.

Rent control measures similar to Berkeley's have gathered steam in Palo Alto and Redwood City. Others in San Jose and San Francisco were just getting underway when Judge Bostick handed down his decision. Although Bostick's decision applies only to Alameda County, judges in other counties could follow his lead in ruling against rent control.

The Palo Alto Tenants Union still seems likely to push ahead with its rent control campaign. The Redwood City Housing Union has already publicized its decision to do so. The Redwood City Housing Union has said, "Judges are traditionally friends of the landlords, if they aren't landlords themselves. They are likely to drag their heels unless somebody lights a fire under them." Tenants unions from throughout the Bay Area will be meeting soon to plan their strategy for keeping the rent control fires burning under the landlords and the courts.

## New York City Wracked By Rent Strikes

Tenants in New York City are in a very heavy surge of organizing against the new rent laws created by Mayor Lindsay under pressure from real estate and banking interests.

Last year New York's rent control system was abolished and replaced by a real estate brainchild called MBR (Maximum Base Rent) or "Maximum Base Robbery" as it's been nicknamed by the Metropolitan Council on Housing. The Council on Housing is a city-wide group coordinating the nearly 100 tenants unions in the city.

MBR proposed a ceiling rent for every apartment in the city with yearly increases of 7 1/2 % until that ceiling is reached. The money is supposed to go to repair and maintenance. However the money has only gone into the landlords' already rich pockets and the law has a convenient catch--the ceiling can be raised every two years.

In May, after hundreds of tenants jammed the city council chambers, the council finally repealed MBR. However Mayor Lindsay, who's not up for re-election, threatens to veto the repeal.

Meanwhile rent strikes are going on all over the city. According to Jane Benedict, chairperson of the Council on Housing, "There are so many strikes that we just can't keep track."

## British Unions Back Up Tenants' Strike

Hundreds of thousands of tenants are rent striking Britain's largest landlord, Prime Minister Ted Heath's government. Half of Britain's families live in government-owned "Council" housing subsidized by their taxes. Heath's government raised Council housing rents late last summer, as part of a Nixon-like program to freeze wages and cut social services.

Tenants responded to Heath's rent raises with a wave of strikes, centering around industrial Liverpool. In Britain, the tenant movement is intimately linked to the labor movement, since most tenants are unionized workers. Mass strikes in some of Britain's key industries, like mines, railways, and docks, successfully fought Heath's policies to a stalemate in 1972. Some workers have threatened to close down their factories if the government evicts striking tenants.

When the government threatened the first evictions last November, nearly a thousand tenants from local "action groups" barricaded the streets in the town where the evictions were to take place and announced they would use all necessary force to "run off the bailiffs" (sheriffs).

Since then, activity on the part of tenants has been low and a new wave of eviction attempts seems imminent. However this spring, tenant organizations joined labor's call for strikes to "smash the wage freeze."



# State's Case Collapses

Ten months after Ron Beaty's escape from Chino Prison was blasted across the front pages of California newspapers and beamed into living rooms on primetime TV, the defense is finally systematically annihilating the state's case against Doug and Andrea Burt.

As long as the FBI and state officials were feeding information to the media, the Chino Escape Case made banner headlines and lead news stories. But when these same media caught wind of a foul-smelling, prosecution frame-up, they dropped the story completely, fearing the editorial boomerang they had created.

Doug and Andrea Burt are charged with murder, assault with a deadly weapon, and rescuing a prisoner in connection with Ron Beaty's escape. A state car carrying Beaty to court from Chino Prison was ambushed on Oct. 6, 1972, and while Beaty escaped, one guard was killed and another wounded. Beaty himself was recaptured on Dec. 11, was offered parole in seven years, pleaded guilty to first degree murder, and began to testify that the Burts, Jean Hobson, Bob Seabock and the Venceremos organization had helped him escape.

In the past weeks, defense attorney Charles Garry has called witness upon witness, whose testimony has not only destroyed the prosecution's case, but has actually proven Doug and Andrea's innocence.



VENCEREMOS PHOTO

When Doug Burt was 20 years old, he was sent to jail for a six months to ten years sentence. He became a jailhouse lawyer, successfully defending himself and others against conditions and charges. Because of this activity, he was forced to serve every day of the maximum sentence--ten years. When he was released he began working with the Prison Law Project and writing a book about life in prison.

## THE DEFENDANTS

- Andrea Holman Burt, who recently turned 19 in prison, was active throughout high school as a leader in the Palo Alto anti-war movement. She worked on a project dealing with the treatment of juvenile prisoners. After graduating, she started working with the Prison Law Project, where she met Doug Burt. They were married in prison in February. Andrea has been a member of Venceremos since 1970



VENCEREMOS PHOTO

"I was visiting them at their apartment in Hayward," at the time of the escape," testified Eleanor Kaplan, an assistant professor of psychology at California State University, Hayward. She explained that she had gone to their home shortly after noon on Oct. 6 to see about borrowing their car and had stayed for about fifteen minutes.

Two days later, Cheryl Hockin testified that she was offered \$6,000, freedom from prosecution, a new address, and a new name not to testify that she had been with the Burts in Hayward on and off during the day of Beaty's escape.

Another witness, Joe Morgan, a former Chino inmate who did time with Beaty, testified that Beaty had told him that he was "playing the part" as a revolutionary so that he could "infiltrate those creeps" and then use them as a bargaining tool if anything went wrong with his escape. Morgan explained that Beaty had told him he would not turn in the actual people who helped him escape because he hoped "to use them again in a few years."

Criminologist Lindbergh Miller, who evaluated the state's criminology report, explained that there was less than one per cent chance that hair, found in the state car, belonged to Doug or Andrea.

Previous testimony of Joseph Hemphill, clerk at a Montclair A-Mart hardware store, attempted to identify Andrea Burt as the buyer of a pair of bolt cutters used in the escape. The defense showed that between June 1970 and Feb. 1973, the store bought only two such cutters, both of which were sold before the date when Andrea was accused of buying them.

Two gas station attendants who serviced the Oldsmobile and the Falcon that the state has deemed escape cars, on the evening of Oct 5, did not recognize the defendants. In fact, they very positively described quite different people as occupants of those cars.

## "STAR PROSECUTION WITNESS" BACKFIRES

The day after the escape, a San Bernardino newspaper ran a photo of the escape scene, and in the photo was a man whose face had been blacked out by the editor. The

VENCEREMOS PHOTO



"Beaty said he was, 'playing the part' as a revolutionary so he could 'infiltrate those creeps' and then use them if something went wrong with his escape."--Joe Morgan

reason for this, the article explained, was that the police feared that this man, the "star witness" for the prosecution, would be "killed before he was able to testify at the trial."

But the prosecution never called Mr. Hallgarten, even though the sheriffs themselves had said he was definitely the best eyewitness. In court, called by the defense, Hallgarten testified that neither Doug nor Andrea were in the group he saw carry out the ambush. He looked directly at the defendants and stated flatly, "I have never seen these two people before in my life."

IF YOU FAIL, TRY AGAIN...

But even as the prosecution case against Doug and Andrea Burt begins to disappear into thin air, the state is preparing to attack again - this time against Jean Hobson and Bob Seabock, two former Venceremos members.

Jean Hobson, who was picked up with Beaty in December, is not even charged with harboring a fugitive, but with murder and assault with a deadly weapon. Jean, an active Palo Alto revolutionary, was a natural target for the prosecution's frame-up since she had been corresponding with Beaty, like Doug and Andrea, prior to the escape.

Bob Seabock, active in community politics and a friend of Jean's, is being framed on the basis of contradictory eyewitness identifications, none of which vaguely describe Bob. Already prosecution witnesses in Doug and Andrea's case have admitted under cross examination that none of the weapons found in Bob's home is the murder weapon and that neither Bob nor Jean's fingerprints were found in the "escape vehicles." And yet the prosecution has successfully kept Jean and Bob in jail with no bail to await trial.

I was a witness for the defense at the Chino trial last week. The prosecution tried to discredit me as a witness by questioning me about a letter I had written to Andrea Burt. I had written this letter the day after Ron Beaty and Jean Hobson were busted. It was a personal and emotional expression of love and support for my comrades.

The prosecution had illegally seized this personal correspondence, and now tried to use it to paint me as a criminal, a co-conspirator, and of course to scare me and others like myself out of writing support letters to prisoners or helping them at all. District Attorney Canty argued that my letter should be used as evidence because it "indicates an involvement with these defendants, with the escape itself, and these thoughts are set down in a letter to the defendants." Judge Haldorsen threw the letter out, but only because defense attorney Charles Garry hadn't seen the letter before he put me on the stand to testify.

When I went down to San Bernardino to testify I knew that the D.A. was trying to build a criminal case around Andrea solely because she had written letters to Ron Beaty while he was in prison and had visited him once. In their eyes that makes her a criminal. But I was surprised and outraged to find myself being made out as a criminal for the same reasons --writing a letter. For two days after I got off the stand I dragged around feeling like I had really done something wrong, until I realized that that's exactly what that kind of intimidation is designed to do. I am not a criminal and I intend to continue writing and visiting people I love and care about in prisons.

--Carrie Ballinger  
Mountain View Venceremos



## 100,000

## People Celebrate African

Uhuru Sasa! Down with U.S. imperialism! The chants of over 900 people echoed on East 14th Street in Oakland. That afternoon between 10 and 15,000 people came to the African Liberation Day rally at Arroyo Park. Thirty other cities in the U.S. and abroad also celebrated May 26 as African Liberation Day. In all, over 100,000 people participated in demonstrations all over the world despite bad weather in the East, denial of march permits in the West Indies, and police arrests of leafletters in Oakland.

In large turnouts, African Liberation Day gave the liberation struggles of Africa broadly based public support. It also reached its goal of \$40,000 in financial assistance to African revolutionaries: PAIGC in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, FRELIMO in Mozambique, UNITA in Angola (all Portuguese colonies) and the joint command of ZANU-ZAPU in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

The demands of African Liberation Day include the end of U.S. government support and corporate profit in Portuguese colonialism and white minority apartheid control of African countries.

The list of U.S. corporations in Southern Africa sounds like a roll call of America's richest and most powerful companies: GM, Gulf, Westinghouse, IBM, Dow Chemical, ITT, General Foods, Bank of America, Firestone, Chase Manhattan, Ford, U.S. Steel, Union Carbide, etc. More than \$1 billion have been invested by U.S. companies in South Africa alone. Their returns are even higher. Ford, for example, made \$870 million

in profits in 1972. The first quarter of 1973 Ford reported a 43% increase in profits due, in their words, to "sharply higher profits in operations outside of the U.S. and Canada." Ford workers in South Africa make 35¢ an hour, not even enough to support a family at South African poverty levels.

Meanwhile, to protect all that money, the U.S. government has given or loaned Portugal, Rhodesia, and South Africa hundreds of millions of dollars in various forms of aid, much of which goes to the military. The U.S. Congress has also refused to obey the U.N. ban on trade with Rhodesia.

The ALD Committee has called for boycotts of Portuguese wines, Gulf Oil, and freeze dried coffees (produced in Angola). Posters have been printed of a photograph showing a Portuguese soldier grinning over an African's severed head, a war "trophy."

ALD ties such vast U.S. support of these regimes in Africa to the continued repression of Black people within the United States. In leaflets passed out at San Francisco's Hunter's Point and the Fremont GM plant, the ALD Committee says, "The increasing attacks on the lives of Black people--rising costs of living, cutback in social programs, increasing unemployment and escalating police brutality--all reflect one fact: as U.S. imperialism loses out in Asia, Latin America, and in Africa, we will be the first to suffer."

At these same plants some white workers were now asking for leaflets. They explained that conditions are worse for them as well and that

Blacks are the most active in fighting worsening conditions.

ALD stresses that Black people in the U.S. must struggle inside the United States, both for their own liberation and as the best way to aid African people abroad. A representative of the Zimbabwe liberation struggle asked the rally at Arroyo Park where the imperialists invading Africa came from. The United States he answered. You live where the oppressor has his headquarters. You can hit him in a way we in Africa never can.

The ALD Committee agrees that Black people in America must fight U.S. imperialism for both Africans and themselves. However because the Committee represents the entire Black community from Marxists and working people to cultural nationalists and mayors, it could not agree on what Black people must do in the struggle against imperialism. However, in contrast to last year, this year the Committee asked that other Third World people (Chicanos, Indians, Asians, etc.) participate in ALD marches and rallies. This decision recognizes that the struggles of other Third World people against U.S. imperialism, such as Wounded Knee, will aid Black people in their own struggles and that Black liberation will aid other people in their struggles. The cry of "One struggle, many fronts" took on new meaning as the Third World people marched alongside Black people.

Venceremos understands that the solidarity of Third World struggles is an extremely important step from the unaided struggle of Black people.

## New U.S. Pact Underwrites Portugal In Africa

from *Tricontinental*

The Nixon government has signed a new treaty with Portugal, which is enmeshed in colonial wars in three African countries, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. The treaty, which was legalized as an executive order and thus evades U.S. Senate approval, will supply Portugal in the course of the next five years with aid totalling \$436,000,000 to support the shaky Portuguese economy. In exchange, Portugal concedes to the United States the continuous use of its naval and air bases in the Azores Islands.

The extraordinary aid to Portugal comes in the midst of the most serious financial crisis that the United States has suffered since the 1929 depression, goes against the "efforts of the Nixon administration to correct the situation with the balance of payments," and contradicts the tendency to lower aid funds.

All this is in exchange for the rights to a base whose principal military value has been seriously placed in doubt.

The Azores base was once seen as important as a refueling point for planes and ships going from the United States to Europe. In 1961, *The New York Times* called the Azores "the world's biggest gasoline station." But the present real importance of the Azores base has diminished significantly. Long-distance planes make it a much less necessary stopping point.

Why a treaty now? At the beginning of this year, in a meeting of

the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, Dr. Franco Nogueira, former Portuguese Foreign Minister, warned the U.S. politicians that the independence of the Portuguese colonies will have "the most serious consequences not only for the African continent but for the whole world." He expressed the hope that the United States "will remember where its permanent and true interests in this matter lie."

The economic participation of the United States in "Portuguese" Africa has increased continuously since 1965, when Portugal withdrew its restrictions on non-Portuguese investments. In 1970, the United States became the third largest investor in "Portuguese territories." Today there are at least 30 North American firms, among them Mobil Oil, ITT and Union Carbide, operating in countries of South Africa, among others Angola and Mozambique. The major independent investor is Gulf Oil which, in exchange for the right of exploitation in Angola, (which promises to be the fourth world producer of oil), has conceded to the colonial government 50% of its profits, equal to half the government's defense budget. Thus the United States has an endlessly increasing financial commitment to maintain the status quo in "Portuguese" Africa.

Nevertheless, there are more than immediate economic questions involved in the duration of the treaty. The Nixon administration views these Portuguese colonies as an integral part of South Africa.

According to U.S. politicians,



*Liberation fighter in Guinea-Bissau*

whatever threatens the stability of Angola and Mozambique directly threatens the stability of all South Africa and therefore endangers not only the extensive North American investments, but also the strategic presence of the West in the South Atlantic, along the route from the Cape and in the Indian Ocean.

The Azores Pact simply brings to culmination a long succession of recent treaties which signal much more aggressive and direct aid to Portuguese colonial interests in Africa. These treaties include:

1. The sale of Boeings 707 and 747 to Portugal, which admits that they will be used for troop transports.
2. The sale of Bell helicopters for use in Mozambique.
3. An increase in the sale of herbicides (for ecocidal ends) to the Portuguese government. In 1969 the Portuguese bought herbicides worth \$57,330 from the United States.

In the first 11 months of 1970, these sales totalled \$227,320. The herbicides have not been used inside Portugal but by the Portuguese in Africa.



# Liberation Day

Beyond that, Venceremos believes that white workers must be part of a revolutionary alliance to destroy the foundations of U.S. imperialism. We agree with Stalin, a communist and a national of Georgia, a people oppressed by Tsarist Russia. He said:

"...the victory of the working class in the developed countries and the liberation of the oppressed peoples from the yoke of imperialism are impossible without the formation and consolidation of a common revolutionary front; the formation of a common revolutionary front is impossible unless the proletariat of the oppressor nations renders direct and determined support to the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples against the imperialism of its 'own country,' for 'no nation can be free if it oppresses other nations' (Engels)..." (quote taken from Stalin's Foundations of Leninism).

VENCEREMOS PHOTO



*Sleep-out at the gates of Gulf Plastic as workers protest firings*

## CIA Agent Predicts People's Victory In Indochina

The CIA man who testified against the Government in the Ellsberg case believes that popular forces in Vietnam and Cambodia are going to oust the U.S.-backed dictators there.

"It's only a matter of time," Sam Adams told the Examiner on May 24th.

One reason for this, he says, is that some 30,000 members of the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) have infiltrated the Thieu apparatus "from top posts down to province and hamlet jobs." The man who directed what was supposed to be a purge of these agents was himself a secret member of the NLF, Adams says.

Adams is quitting the CIA in June because his bosses won't listen to him when he's right, he says. While with the CIA, he was its main authority on the NLF and wrote the government's only handbook on the guerilla forces. In 1967, he was shocked when his research led him to the conclusion that, outside of North Vietnamese troops, NLF forces numbered 600,000, twice the CIA's official estimate of 300,000.

Nonetheless, because President Lyndon Johnson wanted to hear that there were "less Viet Cong, not more," the CIA stuck with its 300,000 figure, Adams says. "It fit into the view that we were winning a war of attrition." When the NLF launched its massive 1968 Tet Offensive, "The attack on the cities was totally unexpected, and so was the number of attackers." Later the CIA upped its estimate to 500,000 NLF troops.

Adams says the Government is now trying to pull the wool over our eyes about Cambodia. Administration officials say that U. S. bombing there is against a North Vietnamese attempt to overthrow the Lon Nol dictatorship, which would be a violation of the Vietnamese ceasefire and would provide an excuse for new American attacks in Vietnam. In fact, Adams says, the Cambodian rebels are "a home-grown, revolutionary force" which the ceasefire does not cover.

## U.S. Runaway Shop Meets Resistance In Singapore

On May 25, five workers were fired for protesting against speed-up at Singapore Gulf Plastics (a subsidiary of Gulf Oil: the largest investor in "Portuguese" Africa). Almost all the workers on all shifts walked off the job that day and held an all-night sitout at the plant. For the next two days the workers sat-in inside the plant until removed by police. Eighty-four workers were fired and, although some were offered their jobs back, they refused, demanding that everyone be reinstated without penalty.

On May 29, seventy-five workers demonstrated at the U.S. Embassy

demanding that foreign firms get out of Singapore and stop exploiting the workers. While their spokeswoman was inside, the workers were attacked and dispersed by police.

A comrade from Singapore writes: "The workers are housed in hostels with 18 to a room, and at 5PM on May 31 police and immigration officials arrested Clara Choong, chairman of the pro tem committee negotiating with management, and deported her without even giving her time to pack. The next day, from a list of 20 workers provided by Gulf Plastics, the police made a raid again and, finding only five workers in the hostel, summarily deported them. The others have either gone underground or returned to Malaysia. These workers are very similar to Mexican workers in the Southwest: they have virtually no rights and are required to work in the same factory for three years. Wage slave is no exaggeration.

The union which represented the women has been dissolved now. It took the side of management and wanted the workers to work even more looms than demanded by management.

U.S. corporations such as Ford, National Semiconductor, Fairchild, and Intersil move to Singapore both because of repressive labor laws (it is ILLEGAL to receive sick pay or leave a job until you have worked there three years) and the incredibly low wages: an average of 19¢ an hour. The workers at Gulf Plastics made \$1.44 a day and were forced to work seven days a week to survive.

These corporations, with the cooperation of the U.S.-British military and Singapore government they control, have managed to squash the peoples' struggles in recent years. But this is changing and they may find that their \$755 million investment brings them more trouble than profit.

VENCEREMOS PHOTO



*Confrontation at the U.S. Embassy*



## Coachella Valley

# Growers Sic Teamsters On Farmworkers

The Coachella Valley is currently the battleground in the struggle between the Farmworkers Union and the pro-boss, pro-Nixon Teamsters Union. The Teamsters are out to destroy the UFWU and hold the workers in line under their white racist leadership. This spring, 29 of the Valley's 31 growers dropped their 3-year-old contracts with the Farmworkers when they expired, and without any elections signed with the Teamsters instead.

The Teamsters have made an agreement with the growers to get rid of the union hiring hall, which dispatches jobs to farmworkers on the basis of seniority. This has been a major innovation of the UFWU and has been the basis for deadlocked negotiations between the UFWU and the growers since January.

The Teamsters, like the growers, refuse to hold secret elections. Instead they use chain-carrying goons to stand guard at the fields and keep the workers in the fields from leaving to join the UFWU pickets. Around the country, Teamsters are being asked to refuse to honor any strikes by AFL-CIO unions which provide the UFWU with financial aid for the strike fund.

The UFW isn't just relying on boycotts like it used to. It is engaged in a large-scale strike. Each day, 500 to 600 strikers go out to picket at the fields in spite of in-

junctions, sheriff's deputies, and the hired Teamster goons.

The Farmworkers know they are fighting in the cause of the world's oppressed people, and they have never been afraid of getting arrested for breaking laws which are made by the rich white property owners. Now, under this latest attack, there is a show of rising militancy to defend their people. Picketers have armed themselves with heavy sign posts to protect themselves from Teamster goons. Teamster cars have been smashed. A mysterious fire on a Teamster-contract ranch

caused \$16,000 damage in materials for making grape crates.

Later in the summer, after the grape harvest, a major focus of the Farmworkers struggle will be the lettuce fields in Salinas. Here Teamsters have declared themselves ready to wage "an all-out war" against the UFWU. But Teamster organizers, who are afraid to show their faces in the fields, are rarely seen. Already at the Bruce Church ranch, one of the largest lettuce farms with a Teamster contract since 1970, 5 crews have walked off the job to wildcat in support of the Farmworkers.



## San Bernardino Community Probes Police Killing Of Black Youth

*San Bernardino Venceremos*

On June 5, James Thomas Brown, a 17 year-old Black man, was shot and killed by a San Bernardino rookie police officer, James W. Griggs, who has been with the city police only eight months. The slaying occurred when James ran from a house, unarmed and having committed no crime and was viciously and cowardly shot in the back by Griggs.

All the circumstances surrounding this incident have not yet been brought out, but there are two very distinct and different versions of what happened--the pigs' and the peoples'.

According to the pigs, Officer Griggs answered a call of rape and robbery at approximately 9:20 P.M., June 5, from a nursing home for mentally ill women. Two female voices came over the phone to the police dispatcher saying that "a colored boy" had broken into their house and was raping and robbing

them.

When Griggs arrived, one of the ladies that lived at the house was outside waving her hands and shouting, "My God, my God, he's in the house. He's choking her and taking my money. He's raping her. Hurry up."

Griggs went into the house and was confronted by a "male Negro subject" who ran out the back door into an alley across the street from the house.

Griggs testified that he shouted four or five times to halt, the last time saying "Halt or you're a dead man."

He then knelt down and fired one shot into James's back. James was pronounced dead on arrival at San Bernardino Community Hospital.

During our investigation and at the coroner's inquest on June 15, some very disturbing facts came to the surface.

First, during the inquest all

the women that lived in the house testified that not only were they not raped or robbed but that they had never even said they'd been raped or robbed.

Second, the police reports made it sound like James was a stranger to everyone in the house when in fact he had been invited there on several different occasions.

Third, if he had been there before and the women in the house knew him and had themselves invited him in and no crime was being committed, why did they call the pigs?

Fourth, why didn't Griggs check out their story before taking another person's life since he knew that the women in that house were mentally ill?

We do not know the answers to many of the questions surrounding this case. However we do know that the killing of this young black man shows the old slimy degenerate Southern-style racism of "protecting the honor" of the white female from the black male.

This is the type of thinking that runs rampant through the police forces throughout America. If we do not begin to "talk" in the same manner that we're "spoken" to, these same outlandish murders of the people are going to continue to take place.

The next time it may be you.

If you don't think the pigs can shoot you for anything (or nothing) and get off with justifiable homicide, just look up California Penal Code Section 196 which in effect says that as long as a public officer is carrying out his legal duty and kills someone during that process, it is justifiable homicide!

We are still investigating this case and have some leads and will report our findings in the next issue of this paper.

## Second Trial For Gary Lawton

Jury selection for the second trial of Gary Lawton has begun in Riverside, California. Lawton is one of three black men charged with the 1971 ambush-murder of two police officers.

At the time of his arrest Lawton was active in the black community of Riverside organizing against racist hiring practices, police harassment, and rundown housing projects. He was known for his efforts to unify

poor blacks, Chicanos, and whites.

After his arrest, Lawton was denied bail and spent the next two years in jail. His first trial was moved to Indio, a desert town with a predominantly white population. An all white jury was unable to reach a verdict and split 9 to 3 for acquittal. Shortly after the first trial he was released on bail. The second trial will take place in Riverside which has a sizeable black community.



# Sheriff Sets Up Fights In San Bernardino Jail

I am writing this to show an example of how violence is perpetuated in county jails and prison "concentration" camps all over Amerika. However, the main point that I wish to speak of here is three related incidents that took place here in the San Bernardino Central Jail. So this is a newsletter for that purpose.

First of all, I am a state political prisoner being held in the Central Jail here at San Bernardino awaiting trial. They say I stabbed a member of the Mexican Mafia in the Chino Institution for Men.

When arriving here at San Bernardino Central Jail they put me and another prisoner -- a member of the Nuestra Familia -- in K-tank (high security). All of the Mexican Mafia are kept in A-tank.

On May 10th, a writ of habeas corpus was filed on the inhumane conditions of this jail. It should be noted that three members of the Nuestra Familia filed it from K-tank. The Superior Court of San Bernardino ruled that Sheriff Frank Bland was to comply with the writ within twenty-one days.

He has broken the law and violated the civil rights of the prisoners; the writ was not complied with at all.

Since the time of the writ, events have taken place that can only be called retaliation. One of the three persons who filed the writ was sent to Glenn Helen, a county farm. On June first the three people who filed the writ and I were taken to court. But three of us weren't supposed to go to court until the 11th of June -- only I had a court date.

On that morning four members of the Mexican Mafia went to court with us.

Predictably a fight broke out; we were attacked in holding cell-4.

The officers working that morning knew what was going to happen. But, of course, they arranged it!!

That evening after returning to the county jail, the three of us went back to k-tank and the other back to Glenn Helen. The Captain J.C. Ringhoffer ordered the two who filed the writ to be locked up. I was not put in lockup (since I didn't file a writ!), nor were the Mexican Mafia members who attacked us locked up!

This clearly shows the motive for the whole fight. The sheriff does not like us to stand up and protect our civil and human rights; it gives his political standing a black mark; and he will retaliate by using other inmates to try to inflict physical damage upon our bodies.

To show that he is sincere in his reactionary undertaking: on June 8th, me and another person from k-tank, a member of La Nuestra Familia, went to court. A member of the Mexican Mafia was found in holding cell-4 stabbed 18 times; consequently, we two were blamed for it.

But why did that happen? Why were six Mexican Mafia and only two of us going to court and not separated as is the normal procedure?? Was it a mistake on the sheriff's part? No. It was a planned and calculated movement.

After the incident just mentioned we were set up again on the following Monday, June 11th.

So, how can this be explained away as mistakes? Three in a row?! Surely, it goes much deeper than that.

I know it does because I have been set up before in prison, and it's a planned and calculated move to get rid of certain people who stand up for their human rights.

There are past historical examples to substantiate this. I refer you to August 21st, 1971 when they murdered Comrade George L. Jackson in San Quentin, and September, 1971 in Attica -- the murder of forty men!! Comrade George L. Jackson was murdered because of his political views and his principle of struggling for the people and never yielding to corruption. The forty men in Attica were murdered because they wanted improved and humane living conditions.

San Bernardino Central Jail is literally unknown and the dehumanization of prisoners has not been made public. Sheriff Bland wishes to keep it that way whatever the cost in human lives. Can we allow him to continue his dehumanization and repression? Something must be done -- now -- or the future will bring calamity upon calamity.

There will be stabbings, murders, and beatings, not just of inmates, rival organizations, etc.,

but the news will be flooded with incidents of sheriffs being done in. All because of one who supposedly upholds the law, but violates the law in every way.

Must we allow him to set off such violence? Tension is rising every day, and if allowed to grow, it will erupt! Such was the tension in Soledad, San Quentin, Folsom and Attica.

Every prisoner in this jail life is in danger. We can only guess who Sheriff Bland will throw in the arena next and force to fight a duel to the death.

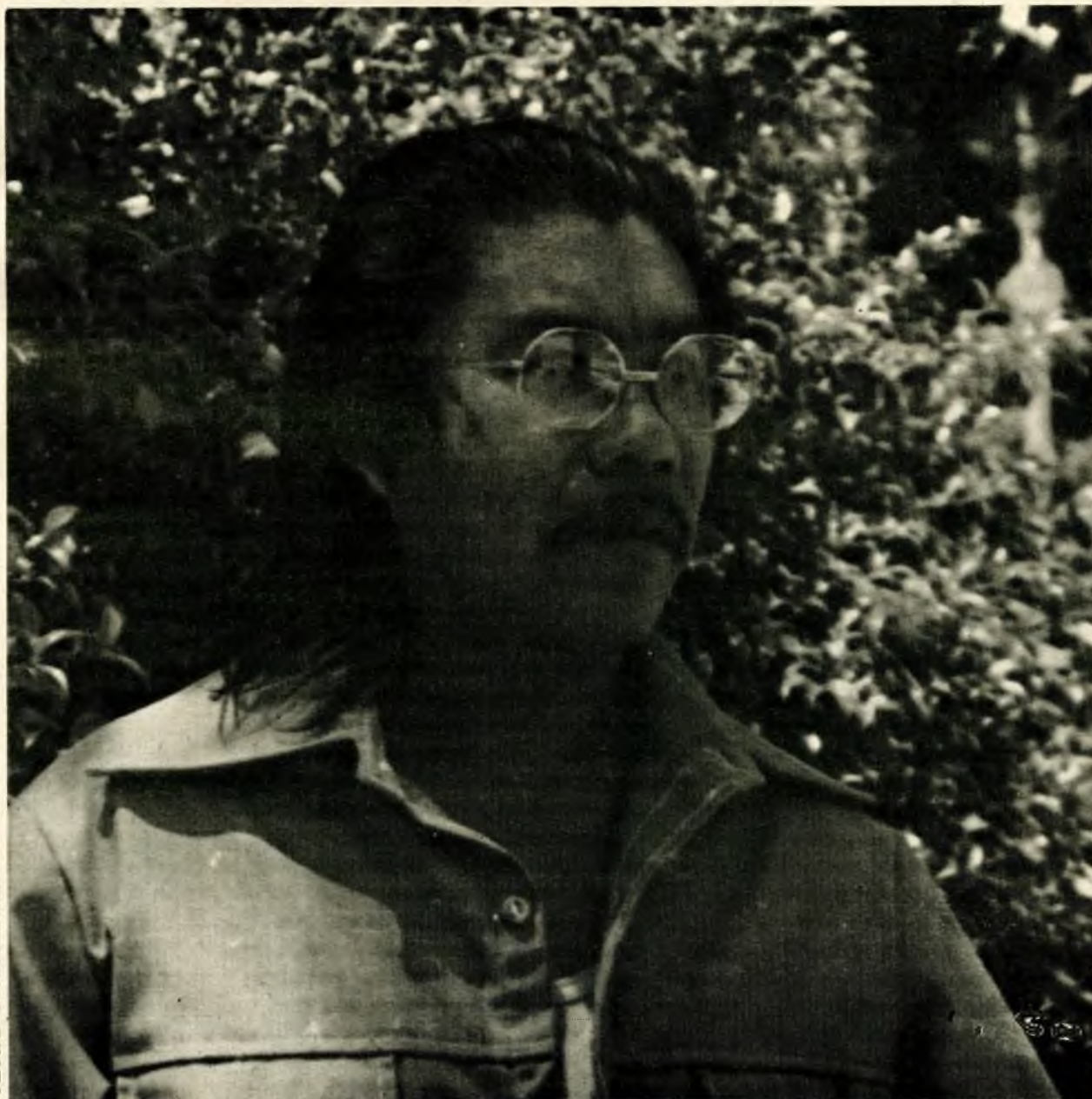
However, I and the others who are faced with this repression (political repression!) are confident of the fact that the people will prevent this from reaching greater heights of calamity. The past history teaches us that it (history) does not yield to reactionary actions forever.

Thus, I can say (also with confidence), that Sheriff Bland will not succeed in his quest of destroying the righteous people!

Our voices are strong, because they are united as one big voice -- representing all poor and oppressed people.

All Power to the People!  
Comrade M'Jumbe-  
People's Warrior!

## Indian Acquitted In Sonora



VENCEREMOS PHOTO

*In Sonora, California an all-white jury acquitted Tino DeOcampo, a part Miwok Indian, of murdering a white youth at a party last September. The case stirred controversy when the D.A. decided to press charges on DeOcampo despite a grand jury's refusal to indict him. It was the first murder case in 74 years in which a California defendant had had to stand trial without being indicted.*



## SF Mission District

# Anti-Police Forces Gather Momentum

Los Tres de la Mision, three residents of the San Francisco Mission District whose case became a focal point in a campaign against police brutality, have had their felony charges reduced to misdemeanors and have accepted a no-jail deal. The three were among those arrested and beaten on December 22 when police rushed into a benefit dance and began clubbing people. They were charged with several counts of assault with a deadly weapon on a police officer.

Since they were innocent, they decided to fight the charges. Friends and supporters of Los Tres immediately came to their defense. The issue of police brutality and this particular case were taken up by the Mission Coalition Organization Police Committee. It was not hard to mobilize support for Los Tres for several reasons. First, several hundred people were at the dance, and more than a hundred were clubbed, beaten, and pushed around by the police. Second, anyone who lives for very long in the Mission District gets to see first hand how police harassment and brutality is used against Latino, Chicano, Black, Asian, and white people in the same community. Every week the police committee gets one or two new cases of the police breaking down doors, planting drugs on people, and making illegal arrests. Mission residents knew that Los Tres were innocent and that it could have been anyone who was arrested that night.

The police committee began a campaign to publicize the case of Los Tres, get the charges dropped, and help others who were also victims of the police. Leaflets and newsletters began to be written and circulated. Buttons were sold. A community forum on the police was held. Benefits were organized to raise funds and allow the case

to be talked about at large public gatherings. Committee members appeared on radio and television programs. Liberals in the community who wanted to help were encouraged to contact the police chief and the Police Commission. At the same time good lawyers were found to handle the case and extensive legal investigation was started.

The hard work of the committee began to pay off. Over 100 people from the Mission jammed a San Francisco courtroom for the start of the preliminary hearings. Judge O'Kane was so astounded by the support for Los Tres that he called the tactical squad and made almost half the people stand out in the hall.

Yet the support in the community was erratic and spontaneous--sometimes powerful, sometimes untogther. This was a result of some of the failings of the police committee. Members of the police committee had not had time, nor done all the work necessary, to build a strong, permanent base of support for Los Tres and others like them. The police committee worked hard, but all its members had full time jobs elsewhere. Because of this, many work assignments were not carried out and many items of important work went undone because there was not enough time or people to do them.

When the D.A. offered Los Tres a deal of probation and no jail time, they reluctantly accepted. The risk of going to jail on phony charges was too great.

Although the committee did not succeed in getting the charges dropped, the support they mobilized was undoubtedly a factor in pushing the D.A. to offer a good deal to Los Tres. Further, the captain of the Mission Police Station, on whom much of the committee's attack fo-



VENCEREMOS PHOTO

Two of the "Los Tres" defendants

cused, has been relieved of his duties and reassigned to what is known as the "Siberia" of the Police Department--the City Jail. The new commanding officer is known to be strict on discipline among his officers, is known to suspend officers for illegal conduct. Consequently 75 officers from the station have asked for immediate transfers.

We should understand that although this may mean a little bit more breathing space for Mission community members, it will not change conditions significantly. The police still will go around beating up people and arresting people falsely. The committee hopes that the educational work they did around the Los Tres case will have laid the groundwork for strengthening the campaign against police practices in the Mission District.

San Francisco Venceremos

## Johnson Family Wins Mayfair Court Case

Charges have been dropped on Ms. Bobbie Johnson and her three sons whose arrests triggered the boycott of the Mayfair Market in North Oakland. When they went to trial, the jury found two of the defendants not guilty and the District Attorney dropped the charges on the others when the jury reached a deadlock.

On December 13, 1972, Ms. Bobbie Johnson, a black woman, and her four sons were beaten and arrested by a white security guard at the Mayfair Market. The incident occurred when her youngest son was caught shoplifting. While in the manager's office she was insulted and threatened by the guards. When her oldest son, Sam, told the guard not to talk to his mother that way, one of the guards hit him with a billy club. Sam defended himself. As a result, they were all arrested for disturbing the peace and for battery.

The community responded by picketing and boycotting the store. Over the past six months the store has lost 50% of its business. The Mayfair Market continued to press the charges in hopes that it could make an example out of the Johnsons.

The defense was built around the issues of the racism of Mayfair and the security guard, and the right of the Johnsons to self-defense. Before returning verdicts, the jury deliberated for 16 hours, the longest time that any muni court jury in Oakland has ever been out. They found two of the defendants not guilty and were unable to reach a verdict for the two others. The D.A. then dropped the charges.



VENCEREMOS PHOTO

A typical scene in the Mission District





*The Gainesville 8, members of VVAW, have been framed up on charges that they conspired to disrupt the Republican National Convention.*

## Nixon, You Can't Pin Watergate on VVAW!

*By the National Office of Vietnam Veterans Against the War*

During legal demonstrations held by Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization at both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions last year in Miami, eight members of the organization were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of "conspiracy to promote, incite and participate in a riot" at the Republican National Convention. This July 17, a full year later, the eight VVAW members, now known as the Gainesville 8, will finally go to trial in Gainesville, Florida.

During the April 23 hearings on pre-trial motions, government attorneys admitted that they had very little "tangible evidence" to back up their charges. Asst. U.S. Attorney, Jack Carruth, admitted that the government had nothing but some slingshots to support its claim that the combat veterans planned violence at the convention, even though the indictment charges that the vets planned to use cross bows, firearms and "incendiary devices". In truth, the government has no basis for a trial and is totally dependent upon the "testimony" of paid police informers and agent provocateurs.

### WATERGATE COVER-UP AND VVAW

Watergate testimony now arising from Jeb Magruder, James McCord and Alfred Baldwin of the Nixon-CREEP (Committee to Re-elect the President) gang has repeatedly mentioned VVAW/WSO. The point of such testimony, and the basic reason for the indictments against the Gainesville 8, is a desperate attempt by the administration to justify the buggings and break-ins authorized by the White House during the 1972 Presidential campaign. It was not coincidental that the Gainesville 8 were hauled before the federal grand

jury only a few days after the CREEP thugs were caught in the Watergate break-in. CREEP officials realized that sooner or later the Watergate scandal might break and they had to figure out ways of somehow explaining their actions.

Resorting to Nixon's time-honored bogey man of a "threat to national security" they hit on the idea of setting up VVAW as the villain in the affair, thus creating a justification for Watergate. James McCord testified before the Senate Select Committee that he had bugged Watergate because he was concerned about "potential violence at the convention planned by several radical organizations (specifically VVAW) operating with the McGovern Campaign". The need to discover the extent of these plans formed the justification for bugging Democratic headquarters at the Watergate, McCord said.

Alfred Baldwin, part of the Watergate cover-up team, has said that he had been hired by McCord to act as wiretap monitor at the Watergate, and to infiltrate VVAW for purposes of embarrassing the Democrats if the vets demonstrated at the Republican Convention. A succession of other such agents-provocateurs have periodically cropped up in the Gainesville 8 case with Watergate ties.

The Nixon administration will clearly have to bolster its claim that a threat to national security, in the form of VVAW, did in fact exist. They can only do this by getting a conviction on the Gainesville 8 this summer, by hook or crook.

### WHY VVAW?

The logical question to be asked is why VVAW was fingered as this insidious threat to national security, rather than the several other radical groups that McCord, Magruder and

others have mentioned. Undoubtedly, a primary consideration in choosing VVAW was the threat it represented to the continuation of Nixon's policy in Indochina. As a group of anti-war veterans, VVAW could speak against the war with much greater moral authority than Nixon would care to permit.

More concrete, however, was the threat foreseen by the administration in the development and strengthening of VVAW as an organization. Moving rapidly away from merely a loose, anti-war grouping, VVAW was clearly developing organizational cohesion and a more radical, anti-imperialist outlook. The development of VVAW programs, such as its support of the Cairo, Illinois United Front, or of the building of a people's clinic in Bogue Chitto, Alabama, or the struggle to upgrade all less than honorable discharges to a single universal level represented the potential of building a grass roots base of support that the White House did not want to see occur.

### LOOKING AHEAD

Where should all this lead us? Initially, it should lead to the understanding that we have no alternative but to fight back against the government or be subjected to the type of 1984 slavery that people such as the CREEP types clearly have in mind for us. More importantly, however, we should learn how best to fight back. The best defense is an organized defense; our strength is in unity! This may mean working with organizations we deem viable or hopefully joining such organizations and trying to further strengthen them. Providing concrete support for the Gainesville 8 would be one way of actually resisting the government. This support could take the form of going to Gainesville this July 17 and demonstrating in support of the "Eight," working on the development of local community-based support for the defense of the Gainesville 8, or sending money to help pay the formidable defense costs. For more information or for contributions, contact your local VVAW organization or the VVAW National Defense Committee, 827 W. Newport, Chicago, Illinois 60657.





# Blows Against The Empire

## Concentration Camps In Rhodesia

Rhodesia (NYT)--The white supremacist government of Ian Smith has created legislation that will permit it to evacuate black tribesmen from northeast Rhodesia and put them in reservations.

For the past six months, black nationalist guerrilla forces have been attacking white farms and white troops. Recently a white prospector was executed in the semi-wilderness of the northeast, and another man was killed by a land mine in a game reserve.

The new legislation authorizes the government to impose curfews and confiscate or destroy property which "might be used" by insurgents.

The Smith government represents the white population, which numbers 260,000. The country's 5,000,000 blacks have no voice whatsoever in the government.

## Arab-Israeli Peace Meetings

Italy--Arabs and Jews concerned with peace in the Middle East which would guarantee the rights of the Palestine people met in Bologna, Italy at the end of May. Representatives came from 34 countries including Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Morocco.

The delegates, including the Israelis, denounced "the Israeli government's continued occupation of Arab territories, colonization, measures to effect demographic and territorial changes, in defiance of the United Nations decision and the destruction by all means of the national existence of the Palestinian people."

They also accused the U.S. of "bearing the major responsibility for the present situation by providing financial and military support" (to Israel).

## Bishops Say Church Will Fight For Brazil's Liberation

Brazil (NYT)--The Roman Catholic bishops of Brazil's poverty-ridden Northeast region have charged Brazil's military rulers with employing torture, assassination, mutilation and imprisonment to guarantee the functioning of their capitalist system.

The report, which was signed May 6 and immediately banned, tells of starvation wages, unemployment, hunger, illiteracy, and high infant mortality in the Northeast. It claims that Brazil's so-called "economic miracle" has served "to make the rich richer and the poor poorer."

The bishops said that the church is no longer able to remain "inert, waiting passively for the hour of changes" and warned that "the suppressed masses of workers, peasants and numerous unemployed have taken note of what is going on and are progressively assuming a new liberating conscience."



*Sihanouk outside of Phnom Penh*

## Revolutionaries Run Most of Cambodia

Cambodia (Guardian)--Three years after his overthrow by the U.S.-backed Lon Nol regime, the exiled Cambodian head of state and leader of the National United Front of Cambodia reentered Cambodia and traveled throughout the country.

Norodom Sihanouk was completely unmolested throughout the journey which included a mass meeting attended by 10,000 people. That Sihanouk could make such a visit despite a death sentence hanging over him confirms the most recent assessment of the resistance leadership that they now control 90% of the territory and 5.5 of Cambodia's 7 million population.

Brother from the west--

(How can we explain that you are our brother?)  
the world does not end at the threshold of your house  
nor at the stream which marks the border of your country  
nor in the sea

in whose vastness you sometimes think  
that you have discovered the meaning of the infinite.

Beyond your threshold, beyond the sea  
the great struggle continues.

Men with warm eyes and hands hard as the earth  
at night embrace their children  
and depart before the dawn.

Many will not return.

What does it matter?

We are men tired of shackles. For us  
freedom is worth more than life.

From you, brother, we expect  
and to you we offer  
not the hand of charity

but the hand of comradeship  
which misleads and humiliates

committed, conscious.  
How can you refuse, brother from the west?

FRELIMO, 1973

Mozambique Liberation Front

## 100,000 Italians Demand U.S. End War

Rome, Italy--On May 12, 100,000 people, the largest group ever assembled in Italy for a protest against imperialism, marched and rallied in order to demand the U.S. respect the Paris Agreements to end the war in Vietnam. They also demanded that all political prisoners now held by the Thieu regime be released; that the Provisional Revolutionary Government be recognized as a legitimate government of South Vietnam, as called for in the agreements; and that the peoples of Indochina be supported until their final victory.

Contingents from all over Europe

## Revolutionaries Bomb Portugal

Lisbon, Portugal (TNS)--Some 100 dynamite bombs exploded in Lisbon and 75 other Portuguese cities and towns on April 29. The attacks were attributed to a Portuguese guerrilla group called the Revolutionary Commandos.

The Patriotic Front for the National Liberation of Portugal claimed responsibility for a dynamite attack on the headquarters of the Portuguese Ministry of Corporations and Social Security on May 1.

and many parts of the Third World participated.

The colorful march, with thousands of red flags and the flags of the three Indochinese peoples, was led off by contingents carrying the banner "Until Final Victory" in four languages.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam sent a message to the rally:

"As you know, the 'peace agreement to end the war and re-establish peace in Vietnam' signed more than three months ago in Paris has not brought even one day of peace to the Vietnamese people. In fact, the Saigon administration, supported and encouraged by the U.S., continues to violate the cease-fire and attacks the liberated areas. The U.S. has not yet learned the lesson of their defeat in Indochina and they continue their neo-colonial plans by applying the so-called 'Nixon Doctrine'. . . We know we can count on your support to pressure Washington into applying the points of the accord, in particular regarding the cease-fire, the liberation of all political prisoners, and the guarantee of all democratic freedoms."



# Leave our brains alone!



There is presently for prisoners in both state and federal prisons throughout the United States a new kind of warfare and terror; for those on the outside, it is a threat.

At one time the old method of "divide and conquer" was used effectively by the officials in prisons. They would sow racial tensions throughout the prisons to keep the prisoners divided and fighting among themselves. With prisoners in this state of mind, the authorities had no fear of them ever becoming politically aware, realizing why they were really in prison, and wondering why the rich were not, since they also break laws. They had no reason to fear the prisoners' wondering why they got paid "slave wages" for first rate work or the prisoners' wondering about the real reason that the authorities place young first timers with older and more "prison wise" convicts. In this state of mind the prisoners wouldn't wonder why the food in the "staff chow hall" was so much better than the lousy, inadequate amounts the prisoners received and most of all, they wouldn't wonder what some people meant by "UNITY IS STRENGTH."

The authorities did not want the prisoners to ever wonder about these things and many more, for this would be the beginning of their political awareness. They knew that through unity the prisoners could change the prisons by mass legal litigations, mass work strikes, mass food strikes or even the complete takeover of a prison, if necessary. They were successful for quite a long time. I know this to be a fact for I am a prisoner and have been for a long time; at one time I threw all my troubles on another prisoner because of his color and never knew where it belonged. And so it was with the prisoners throughout the United States.

Then awareness made its way to the prisons by way of music and new prisoners from the street who had witnessed the struggle outside or had even been a part of it. And this being relayed to the prisoners, they began awakening, realizing the answers to all their questions. The unity of all races and prisoners slowly but surely began its long awaited course in prison. As evidence of this, look at the photographs of the prison uprisings, look at the prisoners--Black, Chicano, Indians, Whites and Orientals, all standing united. Not too long ago, you would have never seen this unity among races and prisoners. The only time they would be this close is locked in battle, fighting each other to the death.

When this unity came, the authorities began to change tactics to "pacification." This was performed by giving the submissive prisoners all kinds of little goodies such as record players, popcorn, pay numbers, etc. These were given to whichever prisoners would submit completely and worry only about themselves and

their little goodies. It was those who would turn their backs completely on the great number of prisoners being beaten by the guards or thrown into little "holes," for months or even years at a time; it was those who would turn their backs on the young kid put into a hard-core prison to the sadistic delight of the officials who knew what would happen to the kid by prisoners who have become victims of their environments. This had the same objective but with slightly different tactics than "divide and conquer."

And now the officials have stepped up their tactics to methods right out of the science fiction books or horror movies. This is the use of mind control programs, tranquilizers, drugs in great quantities, electric shock treatment and even lobotomies, as punishment to non-cooperative prisoners. The objective of this horror is two-fold. One is to destroy the prisoners who refuse to voluntarily submit to dehumanization and the other is to scare some into submission by the horrors inflicted upon others.

In October this year the Federal Government will open the National Behavioral Research Center in Butner, North Carolina.

This crisis in prisons affects you if you are a minority, conscientious, have political awareness, or are active in movements out on the streets, because the odds are when and if you are arrested, you can very likely find yourself on the inside looking out of one of those programs. So you must, not only for us but for yourselves as well, do what you can while you can to stop this in the bud. We know the government will do all in its power to curb the ever-growing social revolution and awareness of the common people.

As I write this, I find myself in one such program by the name of S.T.A.R.T. at the U.S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri. It was opened September 11, and since its very beginning we have fought to curb it in its bud, including a 65-day food

strike from September to November which was highly publicized.

A strike of total non-cooperation, which began February 1, and continues to this day, is in protest to S.T.A.R.T. by six out of the present 14 men on the program. We did have one other man but the officials drove this man to the point of psychosis. We six are Edward Sanchez, William Ruiz, Gerard Wilson, Gerald McDonnell, Forrest Gustave, and Larry Clonce. It is fact that the officials are doing all they can possibly do to drive us to psychosis or break our spirits. We have been put in chains--all of us. Two men were assaulted with tranquilizers and drugs, all of us have been on half-rations of food, all of us have been daily harassed. Two men were assaulted by officials. We have been denied the minimum requirements for prisoners in the "hole" according to the U. S. Bureau of Prisons policy statement 7400.5B and more--yet our protest continues. We realize this program is not only dangerous to us and other prisoners but also to our beloved cadres presently outside.

Since we cadres inside are doing our part from within, will you cadres outside do your part out there? We need the following types of help:

1. We wish letters written to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to Norman A. Carlson, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, 101 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, D. C. 20537, requesting him to remove the said people from the S.T.A.R.T. program at Springfield, Missouri;

2. Letters written to Congressmen Bernie Sisk, Ron Dellums, Robert Kastenmeier and Charles Rangel at United States Congress, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. 20515, asking them to intercede in behalf of the above-named prisoners and requesting that we be transferred from program S.T.A.R.T.;

3. Letters written to the director. Dr. P. J. Ciccone, U. S. Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Box 4000, Springfield, Missouri, 65802;

4. Letters written to Magistrate Dwyer, U. S. District Court, Southern Division, Springfield, Missouri 65801, requesting him to rule in behalf of the prisoners who have pending petitions before him challenging the S.T.A.R.T. program at the medical center;

5. We wish that all members of the press and news media reading this pass it along for others to print and print it themselves in whatever papers they may work for;

6. We wish that any people having high standing in large movement groups reading this organize a protest such as picketing or other types of mass action in our behalf;

7. We wish that any of the people doing any of the above contact me at the address below advising me of such; and

8. We wish that letters of support be written to all the above prisoners at the same address.

As common people we make our plea for help to the common people. THE POWER IS IN THE PEOPLE.



*"Freeing the demons." Sixteenth century woodcut.*

Eddie Sanchez  
18827-175  
Box 4000  
Springfield, Mo. 65802



# UCLA Violence Center Blocked

An attempt to organize a center for the study of "life threatening behavior" under the auspices of the Justice Department and the California Department of Corrections was blocked by student protest this spring.

The center was to have been led by Captain Robert Fisk, number two man in the Los Angeles Police Department. Reactionary political science professors and criminologists were also to have participated in this allegedly medical project at the UCLA Brain Research Institute.

The areas of study included the psychosurgery already performed in Vacaville State Prison, various suggestions for drug therapy and use of electrodes in the brain, and research on the supposed genetic basis and "epidemiology" (class and race distribution) of violence, with a focus on young, black males in ghetto areas.

That a program of such ominous national implications was planned for UCLA is no accident. UCLA has perhaps the largest psychology department in the world, devoted almost exclusively to B.F. Skinner's theories of social control. In recent years, a new trend even more

fascistic than Skinner has developed in the Psychology Department, emphasizing genetic and personality factors among violent individuals, and including research into psychosurgery. The Brain Research Center statements have already come out with absurd findings connecting Women's Liberation to suicide among women. Dr. Armour of the Psychology Department achieved nationwide recognition for his claim that improved education is useless in the ghetto due to the negative personalities and possible genetic and birth defects among Black and Chicano people. UCLA textbooks also link intelligence to income level, and indicate that intelligence probably has a genetic basis, doubtlessly associated with race

and class.

The defeat of this center was due primarily to the work of SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) and Fanshen, a campus radical organization. In a speech at UCLA, Gary Lawton mentioned the center and focused on psychosurgery as a major example of contemporary fascism.

It should be added that similar exposure has largely eliminated psychosurgery across the country, except in California and a few deep south states.

An interesting side-effect of this case was the expulsion of Dr. Frank Ervin, an advocate of psychosurgery and so-called "liberal", from the Medical Committee on Human Rights by a unanimous vote. The exposure of the center was considerably delayed by Ervin's lies, liberal cover, and use of professional mystification and double-talk against radical critics.



*The 1971 Attica Rebellion*

## The Role Of White Inmates In The Prison Movement

*(Doug Burt is a white revolutionary who served the maximum of a six month to 10 years sentence because of his activities as a jailhouse lawyer. When he left prison, he continued to be active in prisoner support work. He is currently facing murder charges stemming from the escape of Ron Beatty from Chino prison. He and Andrea Holman Burt are now on trial in San Bernardino, California. The following is an excerpt from his writings on the prison movement.)*

Speaking of the Aryan Brotherhood (AB), years ago, you mainly had the Nazis as the leading white group inside of the prisons, along with various attribute cliques and side affiliations, all of which dealt with racism and white supremacy. Then there arose dissension among the whites. Many opposed the pig and resented the power and oppression being applied toward all inmates regardless of whatever race they were and were further angered at the way the white race were being used.

During this time there were also some real heavy inter-racial wars taking place between different racial organizations and revolutionaries. Everyone began seeing how the prison officials and administration were using different groups to eliminate the strong of each race, trying to keep a perpetual atmosphere of dissension among all the inmates, then they would use their illegal or emergency administrative powers/actions, as a means to justify whatever nefarious repressive measures they felt like applying at the given time.

The revolutionaries propagandized this and kept pushing this

theme among all of the inmates and to whatever people outside would listen. As everyone knows the leading figure-head of the then existing prison revolutionary movement was George Jackson. All races, at this time, as well as the many various convict organizations, decided to establish a truce overcoming all pending institutional wars, creating a coalition among all prisoners and develop a policy and doctrine that all must work against the true enemy.

But as the struggle developed and the revolutionary movement developed more momentum, racial animosity grew again. This time the hostility stemmed from outside sources, which acted irresponsibly and without a full analysis of the social atmosphere within the prison system. People forgot to take into consideration the fact that just because people were working together that old racial hatreds and fears did in fact still exist, even though there were constant warnings and threats in this regard. Many people also appeared to be insensitive to the fact that those racial feelings were only covered with a very fine film and there were very tender feelings and sensitivities, as well as there were still many who opposed the truce from the very beginning.

Then as the acts of the struggle continued, the solidarity became more strained. During this period of solidarity, many whites and ex-Nazis organized a revolutionary group entitled Revolutionary Aryan Freedom Fighters (RAFF). They were sincere in their efforts, but no recognition was given them nor to any white revolutionary who made extreme sacrifices for the movement and fur-

thermore, all of their deeds and efforts were erroneously accredited to Black and Brown struggles, ignoring the oppressed white. No true and valid recognition by outside groups was given to the problems and struggles of the white.

One of the reasons for this was that most support from the outside of the prison was centered around George Jackson. Everyone inside respected George as a true revolutionary brother, but yet, he was still only one man and no one man is the revolution. Hostilities started growing, old paranoia crept back in. Then George was killed and the wheels of the prison revolutionary movement fell off and comrades have been trying ever since to replace them, but it's a slow and tedious problem, especially without any real revolutionary help from the outside. Each race had to deal with the old leadership of each race and all the while, the outside movement dealt solely with the struggles of the Blacks, setting aside and shelving the problems of the white and Brown brothers who were still struggling.

Then the communication system broke down between all of the different groups. The RAFF disbanded and the AB was finally born. The AB does have many good points as well as it has many bad points which outweigh the good, in particular the issue of white nationalism. But it must be remembered that their politics were forced upon them by immature comrades and comrades who were trying to direct and lead something that they were completely unaware of, who refused to analyze collectively the full situation or contradiction which lay before them. That era of time was closest in which the prison complex had started toward creating a mass revolutionary movement consisting of all the people within the prison system. That is also why today there is so much inter-racial chaos between each race, as well as racial conflicts between other races or groups.



# "It is not enough to struggle for minimal reforms."

## The History Of The United Prisoners Union

It is no accident that many of our revolutionaries like George Jackson and Malcolm X have come from the prisons of Amerika. Today, prisons are a magnification of our society as a whole. For example, the prison system is the fifth largest industry in the state of California. No prison could run without convict labor. Not only do convicts produce all the equipment that makes the state offices function, but they also produce the labor that maintains the prison--they cook, bake, garden, repair autos and machinery, and act as servants for the prison authorities. About half of California's convicts are black and brown. Inside prison they are subjected to overt slavery; they work for a maximum of 35¢/hour, and often for nothing.

Third World and poor white people often end up in prison because they cannot afford lawyers and are railroaded by the agents of the state -- the judges, district attorneys, and public defenders. On the outside, these people are not allowed to maintain steady employment and they are the victims of police harassment aimed at keeping them confined within ghettos and barrios. When in prison, they merely pass from the "minimum security" of the streets to "maximum security" on the inside.

The first complete work strike in California's prison system was in 1963 when the entire institution of Folsom State prison went on strike. The strike lasted seven days and it caused complete chaos within the Dept. of Corrections. The entire industry program was at a complete standstill and the state lost thousands of dollars. The strike failed because the convicts had no outside support, and the pigs cut off all news media, radio, TV, and newspapers, mail and visits.

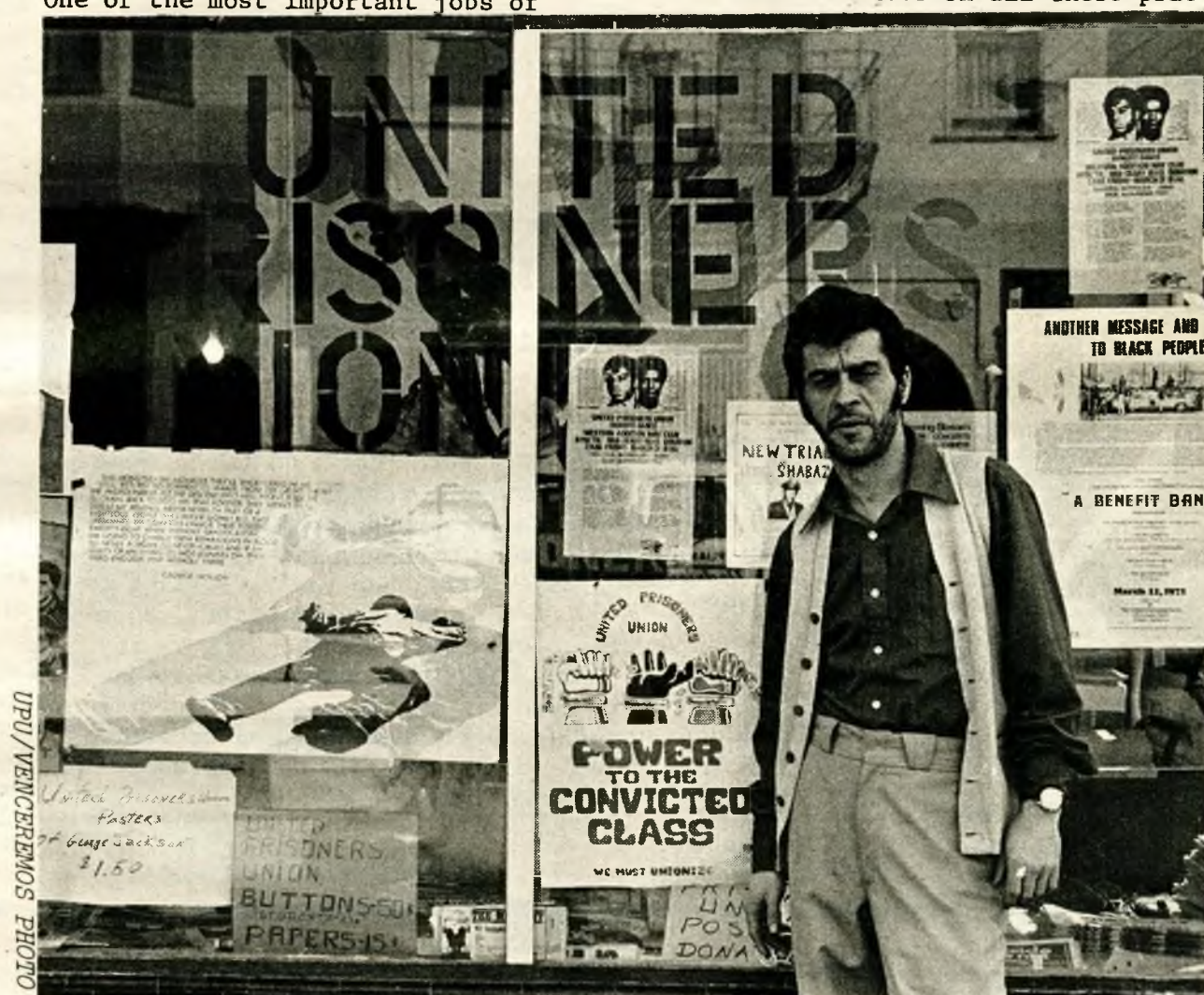
It was at this time that convicts began to talk about forming a union. The talk died down, then in 1970 another strike came down again in Folsom. This one lasted 19 days. The pigs did the same thing, but this time convicts had their shit together and a comrade came out with the 35 demands of the strike. Convicts, their families and friends began to meet and plan the California Prison Union. After several meetings a conference was set for February of 1971 in Sacramento. At that time, about 50 convicts along with about 200 of their families and friends formed the union. They chose a board of directors and a by-law and constitution committee and filed for incorporation as the California Prisoners Union. The minister of prison affairs began to contact prisons all over the country and the response was so great that we decided to become the United Prisoners Union and to expand beyond California.

Demanding federal minimum wage for convicts, the abolishment of the Adult Authority, the abolishment of the indeterminate sentence, and the right to collective bargaining, the union began organizing for a general work stoppage in the prisons of California. But before any strike could be effective, two major obstacles had to be overcome.

The first obstacle was the division among prisoners caused by the pigs' tactics of pitting black against white, brown against black, and so on. Divide and conquer is an old trick and it is used within prisons. As Popeye Jackson, chairman of UPU said, "We'd be out on the yard, with the blacks along one wall, the whites along another, and the browns along a third, just waiting for a fight to break out. But we'd look up to the gunrail and see the guards aiming down at us with machine guns, shotguns, rifles and gas guns--they didn't care who they shot; they'd just as soon shoot us all." In order for any union to be successful, the convicts saw that it must represent all the prisoners--black, brown and white. The UPU was multinational when it was formed and remains so. One of the most important jobs of

side the gates when a strike takes place or when any incident occurs. This is the only way that those of us on the outside can prevent the sisters and brothers inside from being brutalized and murdered. It should be noted that never has UPU called for any type of violent strike, for we know that convicts cannot compete with the guns and the brutality that the pigs continually rain down on us. We call for a peaceful work strike, for without the convict labor, no prison can function.

Like everything else, UPU's development has not been without setbacks and mistakes. We have learned that it is impossible to struggle for an end to slave labor in prisons without also fighting for an end to brutality, to the indeterminate sentence, to medical experimentation on prisoners, and ultimately to the system which thrives on all these practices.



United Prisoners Union office in San Francisco

white UPU members inside is to struggle with other white prisoners to recognize how their own racism is used against them and to support the struggles of the black and brown brothers and sisters inside. On the outside the job of UPU members is to expose the pig tactic of divide and conquer and show how that same tactic is also used outside.

The second obstacle to be overcome is the isolation that prisoners experience from the outside world. It was and is necessary to build support on the outside, because without that support prisoners who go on strike are completely cut off from the outside world. "We need to have people outside every prison gate, so that what is going on inside will not go unnoticed," explains Popeye Jackson. For this purpose, UPU has undertaken a campaign to recruit sponsors who will regularly write and visit convicts in all California prisons and who can become that needed support force outside.

It is not enough to struggle for minimal reforms, because even when those reforms are granted, the use of prisons as concentration camps for those who threaten or might threaten the position of the ruling class continues. Building a union to protect the fights of the prisoners is not enough. It is only the beginning.

Membership in UPU is not restricted to ex-convicts and convicts; it is open to any one who supports the aim and goals of the organization. Sponsors for convicts are desperately needed, as well as contributions to the UPU Legal Fund, which will enable us to retain a pool of lawyers to help sisters and brothers who are busted and to help those already inside with appeals and legal work. To join the union or sponsor a convict, or for more information write:

United Prisoners Union  
3077 - 24th St.  
San Francisco, CA 94110



## Brotherhood

Cont. from back cover

V: How is the caucus organized?

B: The caucus itself is run sort of like a union. We've got our own Chairman, executive board, executive board members at large, financial-secretary, and all that. Usually about once a month we hold a caucus meeting. If we don't want to call a full meeting, we hold area meetings. At lunch time we'll call a meeting on one section of the assembly line. People come over to listen to what's going on and rap.

V: Since the Brotherhood has become so strong, GM and the union leadership has ganged up against you. What's been happening lately?

B: We've had a lot of people fired for working with the Brotherhood. One woman was fired a week after she put on her Brotherhood jacket patch. She was one of the first women to wear the patch. They fired another brother two weeks after his picture appeared in the Brotherhood paper. They fired this other guy who had 19 years seniority after his picture was in the paper. They used excuses like "falsifying your application," or "stealing company property." Any excuse they can come up with to get rid of you. What they're really trying to do is make examples out of people. The company says "we'll fire this woman so women will look out. We'll fire you even if you have 19 years seniority--that doesn't mean shit. We'll fire you if you're a new hire because you don't have that much seniority."

V: How did the union leadership react to the firings?

B: They say "Don't talk about the firings in public because you'll just ruin the person's case. You're harming them, not helping them." We took some action to get their jobs back. We filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board and we held a press conference/rally at the union hall parking lot.

At the press conference/rally we had about 300 people. A lot of the wives came with their children. The

kids of one fired worker came with picket signs that said "Rehire my daddy." Channel 7 and local newspapers were there. On the whole it was good; most people really liked it. The union leadership, on the other hand said "You're ruining these people's cases." That's always their excuse for doing nothing. Right now, the fired workers are fighting through the grievance procedure to get their jobs back.

V: Where do you think the Brotherhood needs to improve and better relate to the workers at the plant?

B: I think that people need to become more politically aware of what's going on. We need to have more up-front political discussions so that everyone knows where we're coming from. What do people really think about issues like child care? Everybody claims to support child care, but what do they really think about it?

We have to deal with the question of male chauvinism. There are a lot of people in the Brotherhood who put forward a lot of good leadership, but still many men don't accept women as individual people. They're still looking at us as women. They will put women in leadership positions, but then the men want us to do "womanly" things. For example, at a caucus meeting we were serving food and one of the men said, "Get the women, get the women." I said, "What are you saying that for? Everybody's supposed to be helping out, it's a collective thing."

I also think people ought to deal a little more with the national question, about the racism in the plant. Some people, especially white people, just don't understand that there is a race problem at GM. They just want to overlook it because it's a sticky thing to get into. It's a real personal thing to get into, especially when you're working in a multi-national organization. Some-time feelings get hurt.

But these are some of the struggles we have to get into. This will come about with educational programs where people can read and rap about these problems.

-Venceremos Labor Committee

## Franklin

Cont. from page 4

run the country's businesses, institutions, and government and how its facilities are used to train military officers and to research weaponry.

On January 22, 1972, Franklin was fired. In the official decision, the Faculty Advisory Board said that for Franklin, "rehabilitation" is out of the question. They charged that Franklin repeatedly advocated that the university must be converted to "serve the people," and that he would not "change this conduct" unless he could be forced to undergo a "dramatic change in perception."

The American Civil Liberties Union saw the firing as an attack on basic democratic liberties and sued Stanford to force them to give Franklin back his job. After months of delay, Stanford responded by trying to throw the suit out on the grounds that the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, the basic guarantee of free speech, does not apply to Stanford University because it is a "private" institution.

On May 23, after more than two months of deliberations, Judge Joseph Kelly ruled that Franklin's speeches are clearly within the protection of both the U.S. Constitution and the California Labor Code, which prohibits employers from firing workers for political activities.

More importantly, he ordered that a trial be held to determine whether Stanford is indeed a "private" institution or whether it is what Franklin and the ACLU claim, a "government agency." Judge Kelly ruled that the question of whether Stanford is a government agency includes not only the extent of government financing and regulation, but also the activities of Stanford itself. He affirmed that only a full trial could resolve whether Stanford "is an integral and important part of the military activities of the United States in Indochina and elsewhere."

Unless Stanford is able to block the proceedings, the university's role as a vital institution of U.S. imperialism will be exposed in public court. Furthermore, if Franklin wins the case, all Stanford workers, teachers, and students will from then on have some protection from the U.S. Constitution.

## Drug Center

Cont. from page 3

### COLLECTIVE PROGRAMS

The Collective Street Theatre:

is composed of Collective staff, program participants and members of the community. The purpose of the street theatre is to express issues through the use of film, music, dance and dramatic essays.

Detoxification Programs:

The Collective is currently assisting and developing detox programs at two hospitals and are working on a third. Brothers and sisters who really want to quit dope are sent to a hospital to be medically detoxed with the goal of developing the strength to quit shooting dope. The Collective attempts to integrate the people who have been detoxed into the live-in program or the various organizing efforts of the Collective. A group is being organized for people who are just cleaning up and need help finding work, housing and support to stay clean.

Education:

The Collective is currently working with schools on various levels. Staff members have assisted people in learning of the various types of drugs and their effects. They are currently working on a project which will involve a Third World staff member teaching a course at a high school in a Black community (Ravenswood School). The course is a combination of theory and practice involving organizing a community controlled drug program in the black community.

Organizing against Methadone Maintenance:

As a staff, the collective has been investigating methadone in order to inform people of both the physical and political dangers of this drug. They are in the process of editing pamphlets which will deal with methadone and will contain interviews with staff and friends who have been addicted to it.

The Collective does not exist to provide people with another welfare or

service institution. If people want services, the Collective feels they should go to the Welfare Department where they can get money, food-stamps and medical care. The Collective is not giving things to people and pretending to meet their needs. It is a program which focuses on working with people and instilling in them the ability to take control over their own lives. The Collective does not see its programs as answers to the problems facing alienated people, but as a part of the process needed to overcome that alienation.

As the state is more and more unable to meet the peoples' needs, programs develop out of struggle. The Collective is an example that people can become masters of their fate if they work collectively.

The staff and community people who have organized the Palo Alto Drug program recognize that the most important thing about it is the struggle to get it and the struggle to keep it alive. In the words of the Collective, "We cannot give people their basic necessities; we must organize the people to take them."



# Letters to the staff

## Practice Earned Venceremos Votes

Dear comrades on the newspaper staff,

In the last issue of the paper, an article on the Palo Alto City Council election ran with the headline "1 out of 16 vote for Armed Communist Revolution."

Many people in the community have criticized the headline and the tag ending of the article for being untrue. I share that criticism, and don't think that exaggeration or subjective conclusion is what has given the organization its respect among people in the community.

Throughout the campaign, as the candidate of Venceremos, I spoke a-

## Prisoner Stresses Need For Theory

Received my first issue of your number today and was very pleased at getting the sub and also at the content. Especially the Self-Criticism part on 5A, which should be a regular section in each issue. Theory and organization are very important and should be presented in such a way as to make practical application feasible. . .

As a state prisoner I can feel only too well the need for organized effort backed by solid revolutionary theory in order to change the plight of all my brothers. One must seek a balance between the complexity of theory and the simplicity of practice which will allow both to be effective. Yours is not an easy task.

Yours in struggle,  
Carl.

## Watch Out For Savings Bonds Pitch

I work at Heublein in Menlo Park. Two weeks ago the company notified us that we'd be seeing a film about savings bonds after our lunch break. A guy from the Treasury Department showed us a film with Tony Randall. It was from his Odd Couple series, but the bit was that Randall was going to try to sell savings bonds to some guys during a card game.

After the film the Treasury guy gave us a rap about how the bonds pay better-than-ever rates after only 5 1/2 years, etc. During the question period I asked him what the advantage was to us to tie up our money for 5 or 6 years since the rate of inflation was so high and the dollar was going to be devalued again. He beat around the bush for a while then said that it helped the government get money at a lower interest rate and that would help cut down inflation, and that's how we'd benefit. I started to ask him why no corporations or millionaires buy these bonds--only working stiffs like us--but the personell manager shut off the discussion by telling us to go back to work.

It was clear that he was really saying that we should sacrifice better returns on our hard-earned money so that the government could get money cheaper and pretend to curb inflation. Of course they're not asking the corporations to invest in these bonds or sacrifice their record profits of the past few

about the necessity for socialist revolution, about the ways white people with proletarian consciousness can ally themselves and their struggle with the liberation struggles of Third World people.

We did that, not as an abstract academic rap, but by showing how our program and past practice--everything from child care and drug programs to opposition to gun control--contain these fundamental revolutionary principles.

It is on that record of practice that people voted for me. A key element of our practice is working with other progressive people and organizations around common struggles and toward a generally common goal (socialism). That is why I was pleased to have run on a Community Coalition slate on which struggle over politics (for example, armed struggle vs. pacifism) proceeds from the basis of unity.

It is inaccurate to state that everyone who voted for me voted for "armed communist revolution." People voted, rather, for an armed communist revolutionary, representing an organization whose consistent practice and leadership they had respect for and whose principles they agreed with anywhere from partially to fully.

Communists should always be honest. Like in listening to criticism and acknowledging it when it's right.

Jeffrey Youdelman  
Palo Alto Venceremos

*\*Staff response: The newspaper staff accepts the criticism and hopes to make its coverage more accurate in the future.*



## Support Critical To Farah Strike

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

On May 9th, it will be exactly one year since we made our Walk-Out for Social Justice and Human Dignity, but we are paying the price for it, by losing our homes and selling our cars and furniture. Little did we know that this strike would motivate so many people across this land to help us in our struggle. We are now beginning to realize what the word Solidarity means.

There is no way we can lose this strike, because there are people like you who have sustained our struggle, financially and morally. Until Social Justice prevails in the Southwest,

VIVA LA HUELGA !!!!!

Jesus Bustamante  
Farah Distress Fund  
Box 998  
El Paso, Texas 79946

## Amnesty With Honor!

On Monday May 27th across this nation the word honor was used in the name of Vietnam Veterans.

As an active member of Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) I wish to speak for myself and VVAW.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), American Legion, and the Government stated that to let the men that went to Canada back would dishonor Vietnam Vets.

It's time we realize that these same people sent us to murder and rape in Vietnam in the name of honor then called us killers, sadists, and traitors. Now they wish to put words in our mouths and keep the real heroes from coming home.

VVAW will no longer stand for non-Vietnam Vets speaking for us. We want the draft resisters returned now, with full heroes' honors.

Impeach Nixon before he gets the chance to kill you.

Mort Newman  
Menlo Park Venceremos

Frank J. M'Latzo  
Redwood City VVAW



Redwood City VVAW leads march through downtown Redwood City



# 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.

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

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

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

We believe that trial by a jury of peers means that all trials must be held in the immediate community, and judges and juries be people who live in the community directly.

We want direct community control of police, meaning all police live in the community they patrol and be chosen by the community itself.

We want the mass of people to bear arms, and the police, as servants of the people, not be allowed to bear arms.

We want all Third World, working class people, and youth now imprisoned, to be set free because the overwhelming majority of them have not been tried by their peers. They have received only INjustice from this system. Free All Political Prisoners.

The people must smash all the forms of developing fascism, including the gestapo tactical squads, no-knock and conspiracy laws, wiretaps, injunctions, grand juries, Red squads, state and federal anti-subversive committees, and the various brands and varieties of secret police.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

# PROGRAMA DE VENCEREMOS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dentro de los EE.UU.A. el pueblo Negro, el pueblo Chicano, los Puertorriqueños, los Americanos nativos y el pueblo de Hawaii en 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.



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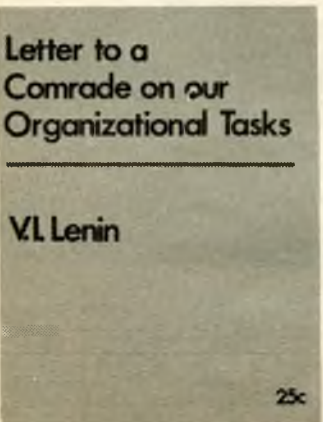
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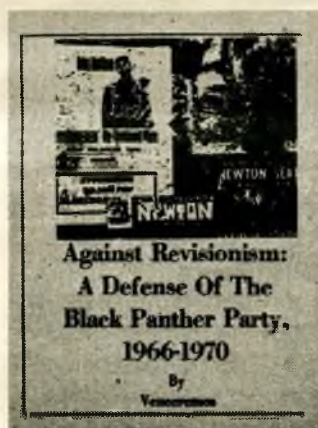
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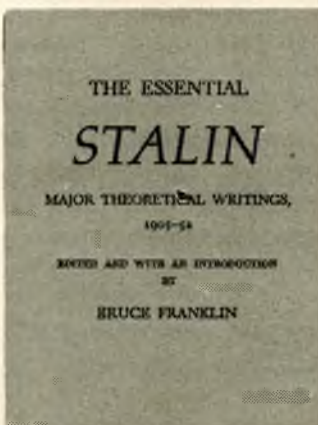
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# Inside The Brotherhood Caucus At GM

## An Exclusive Interview With A Member Of The Brotherhood

**Venceremos:** How did the Brotherhood caucus get started at General Motors, Fremont?

**Brotherhood:** I'll tell you what I've been told when I first joined. A bunch of guys were sitting around trying to get a caucus together because they were unsatisfied with the way the union was going. There had not been a union meeting in two years. A lot of pressure was coming down on the assembly line. A lot of new hires were getting harassed. They got this caucus together to try to get people moving in a new direction, get new leadership in there.

**V.:** What kind of program do you have and what do you think are the most important demands?

**B:** At one of our caucus meetings we got down to asking everybody what they wanted. We came out with about 24 demands. The things that people wanted dealt with first were a decent dental plan, the right to retire after 30 years at GM no matter what your age, and strike paragraphs 8 and 117 from the national agreement (which would make possible strikes over local issues).

Another very important demand is: "We demand a discrimination committeeman (shopsteward) for each shift." They should be able to deal with special problems of discrimination against employees due to race, nationality, sex, religious belief, etc. The Chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee of our Local Union must be allowed in the plant to transact Union business on the shop floor. He should be allowed to function as a full time Union official. We demand that all local and international contracts, the by-laws, and the Union constitution be printed in Spanish."

Another problem is stopping compulsory overtime. Management is always telling you that you have to work 9 hours today and you have to work. We have to stop the constant speed-up of the line. When I first started working there, the line ran at 37 cars/hour. They started switching things around, taking people off this job and putting them

over there, and then they sped it up to 45 cars/hour. Then they started working us over 9 hours every day. We demand an end to Nixon's Wage Freeze, the 5.5% wage ceiling.

Another really important demand is that when you're first hired on at GM there's a 90 day probation period and 18 months in which to find anything to fire you for "falsifying your application." We want to get both those down to 30 days.

We're trying to get a child care center paid for by GM and maternity leave after working at the plant for 90 days. We want to stop runaway shops (plants moving overseas or to low wage areas of the U.S. in order to exploit the workers and natural resources). GM should pay six months severance pay per year of service.

**V:** When the Brotherhood talks about runaway shops, do they link up the struggles of workers in other countries--their struggles for national liberation? For example, auto workers in South Africa?

**B:** In one of the latest union meetings, one of the Brotherhood executive board members suggested that we support African Liberation Day. The union leadership gave us a lot of rigamarole about having to go back to the International Union for a decision. But everybody voted to support it anyway. We pushed the union to support the Farah strike of Chicano workers in Texas and New Mexico. Our International Union even sent a check to support the Farah strikers. We supported the United Farmworkers Union.

**V:** Do you think workers in the Brotherhood support the United Farm Workers and Farah because they are other trade unions or because of solidarity with Chicano people fighting for their liberation?

**B:** Mainly because they're unions --not because they're Chicano or Black. I don't think a majority of people right now are really conscious about the race question. We support them because they're a union. If we ever went out on strike our people would want them to support us.

**V:** What kind of struggle goes on inside the Brotherhood around the question of fighting company racism?

**B:** We kind of have mixed feelings about that. Some people think that there isn't a race problem at GM. Other people, particularly Third World people, know there is. Take the body shop for example. It's a pretty dangerous job. There's a lot of spot welding. One woman I know has little burns all over her chest where the ashes from the welding guns fell on her. They went right through her overalls and shirt. A majority of people in the body shop are Third World. The whites get out pretty quick. One white guy I know got out because his father-in-law is a general foreman.

**V:** Is there ever discussion within the Brotherhood of things like the Vietnam War, U.S. adventures in the Middle East or other ways U.S. imperialism oppresses Third World countries?

**B:** No. There's never been any real discussion about those things that I can remember. We do talk about it when we talk about runaway shops. A good way for GM to make a lot more money is to send their business out to another country. They rip-off the workers over there and they rip us off here by taking away our jobs.

**V:** How much support does the Brotherhood caucus have among the workers and what kind of workers support it?

**B:** There are approximately 1500 people in the Brotherhood out of 5000 workers at GM. Of course we have a lot of sympathizers who don't want to join, but support our actions. There aren't as many Chicanos in the Brotherhood as there are blacks and whites. There aren't many Oriental people working at GM so there aren't many in the caucus. But the ratio of women to men is very good. It's about even, although there aren't that many women working at GM.

(Cont. on p. 16)



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