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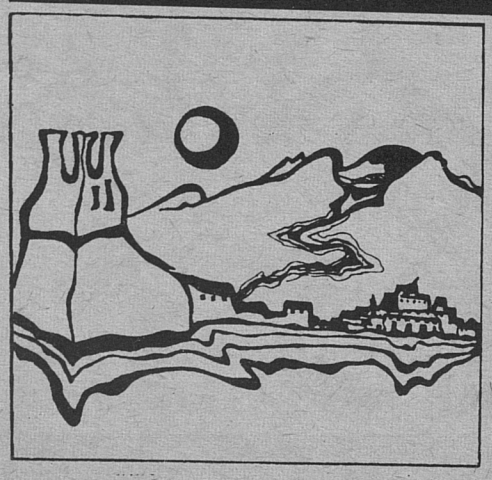
NOTHING IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN INDEPDENCE AND FREEDOM – Ho Chi Minh

GREEN BERETS INVADE NEW MEXICO



New Mexico will be invaded this summer by a unit of the U.S. Empire's professional killers — the "Green Berets" or "Special Forces." The Special Forces are the military counterpart of U.S. Imperialism's Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and have been exposed in numerous atrocities, assassinations and conspiracies in Vietnam, Latin America, Africa, and all over the world.

These "Special Forces", created as an "elite" killer corps to put down people's movements in poor countries and thereby protect the interests of U.S. Imperialism and Big Business, will move through the mountains--and villages--of northern New Mexico in a special training excercise.

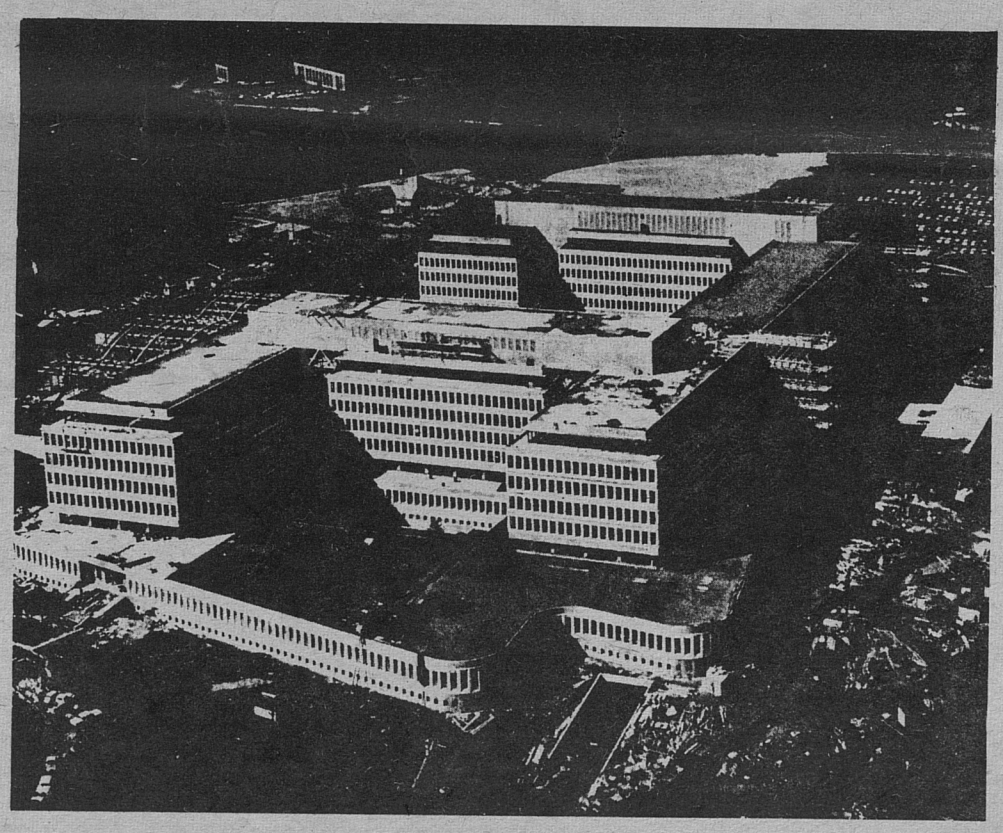
They plan to use poor people in New Mexico, particularly poor Chicanos in San Miguel County, as guinea pigs in this special training operation. The plan includes Green Berets being parachuted into San Miguel County's mountains where they will round up poor people and examine them as part of Special Forces "medical" training.

When U.S. Gen. Stephen Kearny first invaded New Mexico, in 1846 along the Santa Fe Trail, he announced: "We come among you not for your injury, but for your benefit." Then he slaughtered the people and claimed the land for the U.S.

These new Special Forces, like the old ones, are coming armed not only with guns, but with propaganda. The Special Forces are also following the Santa Fe trail, from Independence, Missouri all the way to Santa Fe, N.M., marching 20 miles a day. The Army will release publicity to the establishment press about the operation as really a way of "helping" poor people's medical needs.

Phase II, after the Special Forces have reached Santa Fe, includes an "airlift" of Green Berets into San Miguel County where they will parachute into the mountains and set up a temporary field clinic. It will last for one week, and will include training in general examination (sick people will be told to go to a doctor), first aid, and midwiving--delivering babies.

This Green Beret operation in New Mexico comes at a time when the Chicano Liberation Movement is gaining strength all over the Southwest. It also comes at a time when conditions are tense. Last April, the state of New Mexico, through Atty. Gen. David Norvel, liberal candidate for the U.S. Senate, announced it would not bring to justice the police who murdered Antonio Cordova and Rito Canales, martyrs of the Chicano struggle in Albuquerque, and the Special Forces operation coincides with the anniversary of the Albuquerque Rebellion which erupted after police brutality last June.



CIA Headquarters
Langley, Virginia

The first time the Green Berets were known to be used against U.S. citizens was at Attica Prison last year. Although it was little reported by the establishment press, pictures appeared in national publications showing the Green Berets at Attica.

Sgt. John P. Pardieu of Las Vegas, N.M., who dreamed up the new Green Berets operation, denies the U.S. government is preparing its Special Forces for use against Chicanos and other peoples within U.S. borders. He said this particular operation tentatively involves a unit of 14 "professionals" (professional killers who have already been in Vietnam and elsewhere) who are furthering their training. However, Pardieu said the Special Forces training unit might be augmented by the New Mexico National Guard "if it is required."

Pardieu happily stated that the training was for the Green Berets "role" in Latin America and other Third World areas (Asia and Africa) where the people are struggling against oppression. The terrain in San Miguel, and the fact that the poor people who will be used in the operation speak Spanish, make New Mexico ideal for training Special Forces for use against the people in Latin America, if not the people right here within the U.S.

When Pardieu was asked if the National Guard was aware of this training operation, Pardieu reportedly replied:"No, this is being handled by President Nixon. I work for President Nixon, not the National Guard."

The Special Forces are synonymous with murder and worldwide U.S. repression, as in Vietnam. Although Pardieu attempted to keep this operation quiet when he first revealed it he said "They (Special Forces) don't want a great deal of publicity about this"--at this time-- Pardieuinsistedthat it is all being done to benefit the poor.

He also said, "With this new volunteer Army, it's a whole new ball game, so to speak...These Special Forces are professionals. They have done the same thing in Vietnam, Latin America, and Africa. So here they will do the same thing. There is a real problem with health care here, and they can help. If someone cuts himself up real bad, why, they can patch him up. They're very well trained..."

The Special Forces were created specifically for invasions into other lands to put down popular rebellions of the people against injustice and tyranny. They were created as a "counterinsurgency" force by the "liberal" administration of John F. Kennedy and were the first "advisors" in Vietnam.

They have been sent all over the world as "advisors" to dictatorships and trained the police and troops of dictators in the arts of torture and murder. They are loved by John Wayne (who never served a day of military duty in his life) and hated by the freedom loving people all over the world. They are to U.S. Imperialism (Empire-ism) what the "Elite" SS Black Shirts were to Adolph Hitler. They have participated in such "community action" programs as "Operation Phoenix" in South Vietnam, in which civilians who were suspected of being political organizers of the National Liberation Front or sympathizers of the NLF were systematically assassinated.

Now these Special Forces are coming to New Mexico. They are going to use the land and the people---UNLESS THE PEOPLE STOP THEM.

WORKERS ON THE MOVE:

BLACK WORKING CLASS LEADER RAILROADED

CINCINNATI – Louis Smith, chairman of JOB (Justice, Opportunity & Betterment), an organization of black workers has fallen victim to the increasing police state atmosphere in Cincinnati and throughout the country. Brother Smith was convicted on April 21, 1972, by an all white jury for allegedly carrying a concealed weapon. He has been sentenced to from one to three years in the Ohio penitentiary.

The case clearly demonstrates that Louis Smith is considered dangerous to the Cincinnati power structure and therefore had to be railroaded to combat his effectiveness.

JOB has been waging a struggle against racist conditions in the General Electric plant in Cincinnati for several years. Its membership is composed of more than 800 of the 1200 black workers in the plant. As a consequence of the development of JOB Smith has been constantly harassed and threatened.

In the past he has sought aid from the telephone company and the police department in dealing with threatening phone calls, but his requests were ignored. Smith has been also subjected to surveillance by the FBI and he believes that his phone has been tapped.

The incident leading to the conviction took place on February 21, 1972. Brother Smith had never been arrested prior to this date, but on that day the police burst into his apartment. They seized the brother, dragged him into the hall, pistol whipped him, and placed him under arrest. At the police station he was again beaten, charged with carrying a concealed weapon and assaulting an officer. The assault charge was later dropped.

Brother Smith had been preparing to go to a meeting when his home was invaded. He had received word that Ku Klux Klan-type thugs were planning to break up the meeting. And he made the mistake of mentioning, in a phone conversation with a fellow worker, that he intended to take a revolver with him. The police claimed that they had received an anonymous call reporting a man with a gun at Smith's address. The attack was made by four officers, none of whom were assigned to the area where Smith's house is located. They claim also that they met the brother in the hall after entering the back door and arrested him and his wife.

Ohio law permits the carrying of a concealed weapon if one has reason to believe that his life is in danger. Louis Smith's life was definitely in danger. He is obviously, just one more black victim of the white racist legal system designed to destroy any serious movement against racism, exploitation and oppression. It is a move designed to destroy JOB through destroying its leadership and intimidating the rest of the membership. Brother Smith is now out on bond and fighting for an appeal. All progressive forces should rally to his support.

SEND LETTERS AND PETITIONS REQUESTING THAT LOUIS SMITH'S CONVICTION BE OVERTURNED TO –

Governor Gilligan
Capitol Building
Columbus, Ohio

THIRD WORLD WORKERS ATTACKED BY POLICE

On Tuesday, May 30, 1972, about 100 uniformed and plainclothes policemen rushed into a meeting of workers in Lincoln Hospital in New York City and brutally beat a number of those in attendance. The meeting that day was related to the African Liberation Day celebration. More than 150 workers had crowded into the lounge for the meeting which included a film showing on Africa and a number of others who had been frightened by the police were in the hall demonstrating support. The meeting was sponsored by the Health Revolutionary Unity Movement.

The Health Revolutionary Unity Movement(HRUM) is an organization of revolutionary third world workers (Black, Brown and Asian). It has been organizing for three years and has exposed many of the corrupt practices of the health system in this country.

HRUM has had many struggles there in its history, including an occupation of the hospital in 1969 by a large coalition led by HRUM. The Hospital since has had an injunction against all members and supporters of HRUM prohibiting the distribution of information and holding meetings.

The injunction failed to keep HRUM from holding meetings and a program of regular film showings has been going on for some time in the workers Lounge during lunch time. The films all dealt with the struggles of poor and working people around the world and showed the connections between the actions of the U.S. government at home (butchershop hospitals and oppression of poor people) and the actions abroad (the war against the Vietnamese people).

Every week the films attracted more and more workers coming to see the films, and the administration became frightened. One week the administration took the projector and broke it. The next week so many workers turned out that the police who were called had to back out and let the showing proceed.

At the May 30th incident, in addition to the beatings, 25 persons were arrested and charged with trespassing, rioting, and assault. Since that time repression has worsened. The administration has put out a memo threatening to fire anyone participating in HRUM activities. The people arrested have been arraigned and have a trial date. The struggle of Health workers and of all workers continues to heighten. Third World Workers must unite.

BWC Calls For SUMMER OFFENSIVE

VICTORY

TO THE

INDO–CHINESE

PEOPLE

Introduction

The recent escalation of the war demands new resistance. We, who are concerned with democracy, peace, self-determination, and the building of a new world free of hunger, racism, unemployment, wars of aggression and other evils of capitalism and imperialism, must undertake such resistance. Certainly the heroic Vietnamese liberation fighters will do their part in saving their country. But the United States war in Vietnam and Indo-China is the responsibility of the people of the United States. While anti-war forces have made known their opposition and have been insulted time and time again by the military-industrial complex, determined as it is to continue the war, nevertheless the recent escalation compels us all to redouble our efforts.

The analysis and proposals here reflect the concern of many who are black, brown, red and Asian, as well as that of anti-imperialist whites, poor people and rank-and-file workers. Our analysis tells us that there are three sectors of the population which must be intensely activated in order to affect the outcome of the war in Indo-China and other wars of aggression by the United States. These are: 1) black, brown, red, and Asian people; 2) workers at the point of production, especially those making war products; 3) soldiers and Vietnam veterans.

The existing disaffection among rank-and-file workers must be increased by taking propaganda and agitation around the war directly to the point of production. Such a move will force other anti-war forces to understand the crucial role of workers in the society. And it is the working class of the United States which will be decisive in preventing unjust wars such as the Vietnam War from occurring in even greater intensity in Latin American and Africa.

The Black Workers Congress understands the crucial role of workers in this society — and workers at the point of production in particular. We are in a position to organize these workers — not only against the war, but in defense of many rights of workers that have been systematically destroyed. The latest assault has been the wage-price freeze, which is related directly to the Indo-China war.

The Black Workers Congress proposes a United States Summer Offensive in 1972 which will build organizational strength among the work force, especially the industrial work force. The objective of this effort is to increase the vigor and focus of the general anti-war struggle in the United States. Our experience and practice — and the total commitment of the Black Workers Congress to the revolutionary struggle here and throughout the world — uniquely qualifies us to spearhead such an offensive.

PLAN OF OPERATION

We called an emergency conference of Black, Brown, Red and Asian people on June 3rd and 4th in Gary, Indiana, where we discussed methods of action and ways to increase the anti-war struggle in our communities and places of work. Over 300 hundred people participated. Funds were raised for travel, especially for the Chicanos, Red people, Asians and blacks who had been invited from the West and East Coasts. (A Report on the Third World Summit Conference is on pages 5 through 16.)

The Peoples' Solidarity Committee, formed during the emergency conference, will organize a black, brown and Asian Solidarity Day in many cities throughout the country on August 19, 1972. Since August 18th is celebrated throught the world as an international Solidarity Day with Afro-American people, August 19th was chosen in order to extend solidarity with other world forces.

The slogans of Solidarity Day will be: (1) Support the Indo-Chinese people, '2) End the Vietnam War, (3) Support the African and Latin American Liberation Fighters, (4) Lift the Wage-Price Freeze, (5) Stop Production, (6) Defeat Nixon.

Step 2.

The second step involves the organization of a conference of Third World veterans and soldiers in Buffalo, where a strong Third World Veterans Alliance is already in existence. This conference will either strengthen the existing Third World Veterans Alliance or form new organizations to organize veterans and soldiers. It may do both. In addition, veterans and soldiers at this conference will be recruited for the third project, the Vietnam Summer Brigade.

Step 3.

The Vietnam Summer Brigade will consist of 200-2,000 people who will work full time during the summer in an organized fashion inside and outside plants. They will organize around the slogans (1) Stop Production, (2) End the Vietnam War, (3) Lift the Wage-price Freeze, (4) Defeat Nixon.

People will be divided into groupings along ethnic lines, but the brigade will be one in terms of policy and overall direction. Orientation sessions and political education classes will be constant. Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and California have been chosen as target areas because of their industrial concentration. However, participants will be urged to form units in as many states as possible.

When not working at the point of production, brigade members will agitate, organize and propagandize in working class communities near plants. A central office and regional offices will be established. Political

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STONE SOLIDARITY

A Report from the Emergency Summit Conference of Asian, Black Brown and Red peoples.

An Emergency Summit Conference of Asian, Black, Brown, Puerto Rican and Red people against the war and in support of all liberation struggles was held in Gary, Indiana on June 3 - 4, the first such meeting ever held in the United States.

Over 300 delegates, including representatives of more than 50 grass-roots organizations and united front coalitions attended the historic conference. The composition of the people was predominantly working class and oppressed people. Major presentations were given by Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales, Director of the Crusade for Justice in Denver, Colorado; Hank Adams, Chairman of Survival of "Indians" in Tacoma, Washington; Mad Bear, National Director of "Indian" Nationalist Movement of North America and President of the League of Nations of Pan-Am "Indians"; Chairman of the conference was James Forman, Executive Secretary of the Black Workers' Congress.

The conference agreed to establish a "Solidarity Committee of Asian, Black, Brown, Chicano, Puerto Rican and Red People." (The Peoples' Solidarity Committee). Its main political principles are Victory to the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese peoples, and complete support for the Seven Point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The Solidarity Committee will aid to develop a broad-based movement against the war and in support of all liberation struggles, with emphasis on involving working class people of the U.S. In forming the Peoples' Solidarity Committee, the conference

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Oppressed nationalities unite at Third World Emergency Summit Conference.

PEOPLES' SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE FORMED

**Supporting the just struggle of the Vietnamese people,
Against the U.S. escalated bombing and the blockade**

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

The June 3-4 Emergency Summit Conference in Gary, Indiana, of Asians, Chicanos, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Brown and Red people was an historic meeting and an overwhelming success.

The world crisis produced by the increased bombing of Vietnam by the United States and the mining of the Vietnamese ports by the Nixon Administration have produced a new consciousness about the war in many of us. Many people who attended the Gary, Indiana meeting have worked against the war in Indo-China for many years and have supported the Seven Point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, which is a sure way of ending the aggression of the United States. Brothers Corky Gonzales, Hank Adams and Mad Bear, who were vital to the success of the Gary meeting, have long been outstanding opponents to the war. These are only three of the many people who came to Gary, from whom all of us learned and who inspired us to further work against the war in Indo-China.

All of us who met at Gary have been daily faced with the problems of not only the aggression of the United States against the Indo-Chinese people and the ways to respond, but also how to deal with the concrete problems that we face as oppressed nationalities in North America. Our meeting in Gary laid the foundation for systematic, sustained, and vigorous activity about our concrete problems in North America and the war in Indo-China. Critical to our forthcoming efforts was our decision to form the Asian, Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Brown and Red Peoples' Solidarity Committee with the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people, The Peoples' Solidarity Committee.

As a co-ordinator of the Emergency Summit Conference, I want to personally thank all of you who attended for working hard to make it a success. I especially want to single out the tremendous contribution of Brothers Corky Gonzales and Mad Bear Anderson. Without their participation, our conference would not have been as significant as it was. In addition, Sisters Sandra Brown and Sandra Scott deserve all our appreciation for their role in the co-ordination of logistics for this meeting. They worked very hard in arranging accomodations, food, printed materials and post-conference preparation of materials.

To make our conference more significant, it would be helpful if as many participants as possible could write their impressions, evaluations and criticisms of the meeting and send them to Sandra Scott, who was elected Central Secretary of the Solidarity Committee. In turn, she will send these comments to all participants and we would then have a more effective method of evaluating our work. To begin this process, I would like to share with you some of the reasons I think this meeting was very significant:

1. It brought together for the first time on a national scale representatives of organizations from all the oppressed nationalities in North America in a spirit of unity to discuss common problems and forms of joint action against the war in Indo-China.

2. It started the process of breaking down years of antagonistic feeling that have been built up between the various oppressed nationalities. For instance, one member of the Red peoples' delegation said that there was tremendous hostility toward black people among some of his people. Many black people know that there is hostility often in their communities against Puerto Ricans and Chicanos. Many Chicanos and Red people had very negative feelings toward black people because of the treatment they received during the Poor People's Campaign and memories of the Poor Peoples' Campaign were a burning issue for some. Yet we all know that new people and new circumstances exist in 1972. The resolutions and plans of the conference point the way toward a new unity among oppressed nationalities in North America.

3. The resolutions of the Conference spoke concretely to how we could aid each other in our joint internal struggle inside North America, as well as how we could aid the Indo-Chinese people whose struggle is directly aiding our fight here.

4. Many workers came from different parts of the country, representing rank-and-file caucuses and labor organizations. They were highly impressed with the developing unity among people of color in North America; they pledged to go back to their work places and intensify agitation against the war in Indo-China and to build more unity among the oppressed nationalities.

5. In the midst of a developing world crisis that seriously affects all our lives and demonstrates that the U.S. military is gaining the upper hand, the oppressed nationalities responded with a vigorous program. We seized the initiative and pledged to renew our efforts to deal with our opposition in North America. We are trying to fulfill our international duty to our brothers and sisters in Indo-China and the liberation movements throughout the world.

6. We came, we met, we discussed, we shared experiences, we formulated resolutions, but most importantly we also established a working machinery to carry forth our work in the future.

It is certain that the enthusiasm and joy we shared at Gary will carry us forward in the difficult days ahead. We should take courage from the determined Vietnamese women who attended our meeting and inspired us with their statements of solidarity and messages directly from the suffering people of Vietnam. Together and unified we will help solve not only the problem of the Indo-China war but we will concretely solve all the problems we face as oppressed nationalities inside of North America.

Victory is Certain! Many thanks once again and keep on pushing.

James Forman
June 5, 1972
Gary, Indiana

Third World Solidarity Conference

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recognized "an indivisible struggle against racism, capitalism, and imperialism amongst ourselves in North America and the people of Indo-China. The fight for freedom and justice, and the fight against hunger and disease, the fight for a better life, is the same struggle whether it occurs in the barrios, the black ghettos, the "Indian" reservations, at the point of production, the back streets of Chinatowns, or South Vietnam."

The conference also agreed to establish a National Clearing House of information to build communications and solidarity among Third World peoples in the United States; to support a Peoples' Solidarity Day on August 19, 1972, with the purpose of demonstrating solidarity with the Indo-Chinese peoples and among the oppressed nationalities of the U.S.; to support a Unity Treaty of Oppressed Minorities that was introduced by Mad Bear.

Other resolutions adopted included a proclamation of Sept. 23, 1972 as a Day of Solidarity with the Puerto Rican National Liberation struggle (September 23 is the anniversary of the Grito de Lares, a historic event marking the birth of the Puerto Rican nation.) In addition, the conference recognized and agreed to support Hiroshima-Nagasaki Day, August 6, in opposition to the use of nuclear weapons against civilians during World War II and the inhumane type of warfare being used in southeast Asia today.

Several resolutions of support for the Red peoples' struggle were also adopted, including the demand that the United States stop drafting Indians into military service because it is a violation of their sovereign, treaty rights. Support was also voted for the African Liberation fighters, and all other revolutionary forces around the world.

Finally, the conference adopted with warm enthusiasm the resolution of 7-year old Tracy Pace, one of numerous children who attended the conference, which stated: "We should get together as one group. Then we should talk it over. And don't stay away from each other. We should join a big organization and make a whole new world together. . ."

Third World People: UNITE

RESOLUTIONS OF THE THIRD WORLD SUMMIT CONFERENCE

The meeting was held on June 3-4, 1972 in Gary, Indiana. Over three hundred delegates and representatives from more than fifty organizations and united front coalitions that represent a broad, mass base of Chicanos, Red people, Asians, Blacks and Puerto Ricans attended this historic conference. The composition of the people was predominantly working class and oppressed people. The delegates and representatives agreed upon the following resolutions and established machinery to implement the resolutions:

1. The conference voted an agenda that was divided into two parts: Part One dealt with the internal and local struggles in the various areas from which the delegates came. The theme of the first part was called"Sharing Experiences." Part Two of the agenda dealt specifically with ways we could support the Vietnamese and Indo-Chinese struggle against United States aggression.
   It was agreed that Corky Gonzales would deliver a major presentation so that other delegates would gain insights into the Chicano struggle. Hank Adams and Mad Bear would deliver talks that aided in understanding the struggle of the Red people. It was further agreed that the Asian and Puerto Rican people would caucus and select those to present their viewpoints.

2. In order to increase communication and assistance about the various struggles of the oppressed nationalities in the United States, the conference voted that a National Clearing House with regional structures should be formed of groups represented at the conference and others that wish to participate in the Clearing House. The purpose of the clearing house is to build solidarity among third world people and to exchange ideas and experiences about methods and style of work, the results of the summing up of experiences, problems and issues in local communities. The clearing house should distribute copies of leaflets and newsletters. In additon the clearing house is charged with developing a propaganda bank, a national newsletter and to circulate petitions of the various groups.

3. The conference agreed to a Unity Treaty of Oppressed Minorities that was initiated by Brother Mad Bear. The Unity treaty which is a treaty initiated between the Sovereign Nations of the Red people and other oppressed nationalities expressing solidarity and pledges of good-will and cooperation. Caucuses of the various nationalities were held and people were elected to sign the document which will be printed in mass form. Everyone agreed that the Unity Treaty of Oppressed Minorities was a very significant event. It was also agreed that every opportunity should be taken to get as many people and organizations to ratify the treaty, as possible.

Vietnamese and Black sisters talk during a break.

4 The conference voted to support the Seven Point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. Copies of the Seven Point Peace Proposal were presented to the confernece and mass circulation and discussion of the Seven Point Peace Proposal was encouraged.

5. The conference agreed to establish a solidarity committee of Asian, Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Brown and Red people with the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people. (The Peoples' Solidarity Committee.) The guiding and unifying political principle of the Peoples' solidarity Committee is Victory to the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people and complete support for the Seven Point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The various nationalities met in session and elected people to a steering committee which met and formulated a statement of purpose and programmatic objectives. Sandra Scott was elected as the Central Secretary and is charged

Mad Bear signs Unity Treaty.

with the responsiblity of communication to various regional representatives. It was agreed that the solidarity committee would be broad-based seeking to get pledges of support from as many people and organizations possible within the Asian, Chicano, Black, Brown, Puerto Rican and Red Peoples' communities. Pledges of support are to be considered supporting members. A Financial obligation of two dollars a year is mandatory for all members. All members are to receive a free copy of the Peoples' solidarity Committee newspaper, "Rainbow Power".

6. The conference agreed to support the Black, Asian, Brown and Red Peoples' Solidarity Day on August 19, 1972. On this day efforts will be made to hold mass rallies throughout the country to demonstrate solidarity between oppressed nationalities in the United States and against the Vietnamese and Indo-Chinese war. At the same time efforts will be made to link the struggles of workers against the wage price freeze to the war in Vietnam, poverty, fascism, genocide, and the just struggles of the peoples of the world against imperialism.

7. The conference adopted the following resolution on Puerto Rico: On September 23, 1972 thousands of Puerto Ricans will demonstrate along east coast cities to commemorate the 104th anniversary of the Grito de Lares of September 23, 1868, a date which marks the birth of the Puerto Rican nation.

   On this date also, the progressive peoples of the world will express their unconditional support for the Puerto Rican independence struggle for national liberation through demonstrations, statements and telegrams of support.

   The month of September also marks the closing month for discussions of issues by the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism, which now is discussing a Cuban-Zambian-Ecuadorian resolution to place Puerto Rico on the United Nations agenda for non-self governing territories. The United States is expected to exert tremendous pressure to keep the resolution from being discussed.

cont'd. from p. 7

Resolutions

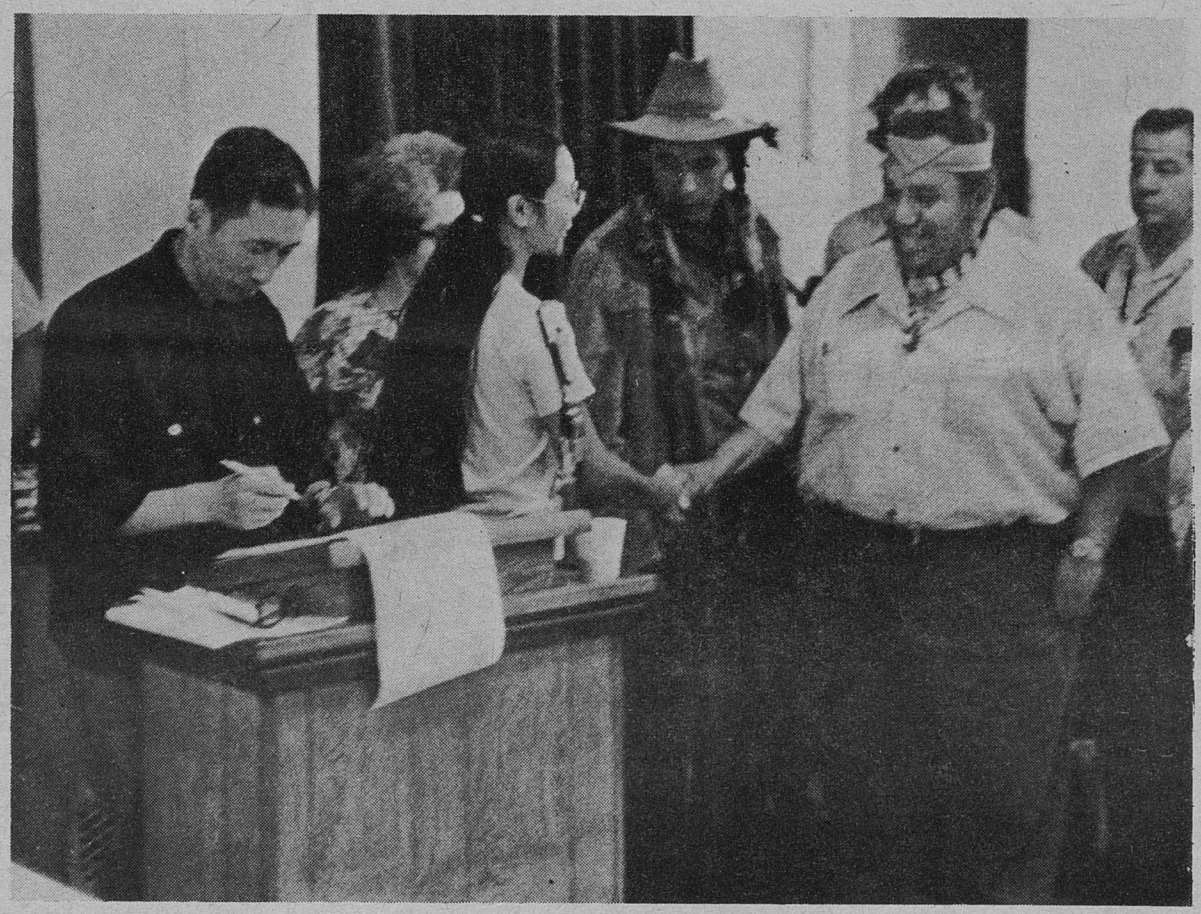
The Third World Peoples' Conference goes on record as proclaiming September 23, 1972 as a Day of Solidarity with the Puerto Rican National Liberation Struggle and endorses the demands of the Puerto Rican peoples for immediate independence.

8. Taking in light the current situation in Vietnam and seeing the inhumane type of warfare being used throughout southeast Asia and how nuclear weapons were used on civilian populations in World War II, and the possiblity of the use of tactical nuclear warfare in southeast Asia, we propose that this body recognize and support Hiroshima-Nagasaki Day which is August 6, and is recognized around the world. (Presented by the Asian caucus.)

9. The conference adopted the following series of resolutions dealing with the Red people. At the conference it was the suggestion of Mad Bear that all people who have hitherto been called Indians should be called Red people and this would be the common denominator to identify the people that have been called Indians, Native Americans and/or the real people.

   (a) There should be complete unity that the United States should stop drafting Red people into the military service of the United States, because it is a violation of their sovereign rights as a people.

   (b) A joint press release should be given to the public showing solidarity and unity among all the people represented at this conference.



SIGNING THE UNITY TREATY OF THE OPPRESSED MINORITIES, ONE OF THE AGREEMENTS AT THE THIRD WORLD SUMMIT CONFERENCE. MAD BEAR, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF "INDIAN" NATIONALIST MOVEMENT OF NORTH AMERICA, GREETS ASIAN-AMERICAN SISTER.

   (c) Complete unity of Asians, Blacks, and Brown with the aspirations and efforts of the Red people to have a permanent representative to the United Nations.

   (d) Every effort will be made to get a delegation of Red people to Paris to sign the Seven Point Peace Proposal with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The Red people are ready to sign this treaty with the Vietnamese people.

   (e) Every effort will be made to unite all minorities around the struggle for solidarity and to support liberation struggles.

10. The conference agreed to support in principle a proposal called the July 4th Movement that would organize demonstrations starting July 4th around the war in Indo-China involving working class people. The initiators of the proposal in the San Francisco area were encouraged to implement the proposal and all delegates would utilize the suggestions for organizing anti-war activity wherever possible.

11. The conference voted to support all national liberation struggles in the United States.

12. The conference voted to support an end to all United States imperialism around the world and the withdrawal of all United States foreign aid and troops from foreign lands. In addition, it supported all revolutionary forces around the world and urged people to concretely communicate with revolutionary forces about their conditions and the conditions we face in the United States.

13. The conference voted to support the African Liberation fighters especially those in the Portuguese colonies and in South Africa.

14. The conference voted to always express solidarity through the concrete method of studying past experiences of struggling people in order to learn from them.

15. The conference voted that all people should decide according to their particular circumstances the effectiveness of anti-war rallies and demonstrations.

16. The conference decided that every opportunity to utilize radio stations that serve oppressed nationalities should be utilized, to promote solidarity and communication.

17. The conference voted, in order to strengthen the unity of oppressed nationalities of North America, that membership in the Peoples' Solidarity Committee would be limited to Asian, Black, Brown, Chicano, Puerto Rican and Red peoples.

18. The conference agreed that at some future time the Peoples' Solidarity Committee would take the initiative to organize a solidarity committee that would include all sectors of the population of North America.

19. The conference accepted with enthusiasm the resolution of young Tracy Pace, one of the many children who attended the conference: "We should get together as one group. Then we should talk it over. And don't stay away from each other. We should join a big organization and make a whole new world together. We shouldn't stay apart from each other."

UNITY TREATY

OF OPPRESSED PEOPLES

June 4, 1972

ARTICLE I

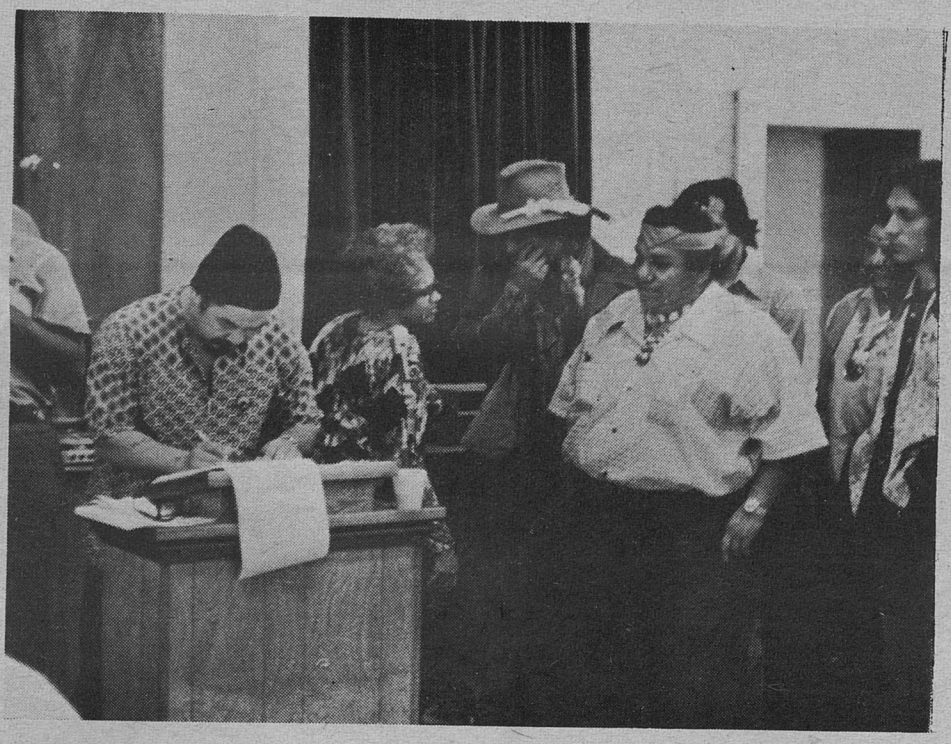
The Sovereign Nations of the Red people of this land, as the first people placed here by the Hand of the Great Spirit have this day agreed that we must extend our hand of Friendship, Brotherhood and Good Will to all of our brothers and sisters of the oppressed minorities of the Black, Yellow or Asian people and the Brown people, and we pledge that from this day on, we will work together toward the establishment of a better world of Understanding, Cooperation, and Peace.

ARTICLE II

And further that we will never allow any action or decision made by us to be influenced by fear, emotion or intimidation by any members of the white present day power structure of the United States, or elsewhere or by ourselves.

ARTICLE III

And further that we will stand together and voice our God-given right to speak out and Act, in as peaceful means as possible to bring an End to all Wars and Acts of Genocide or aggression being presently unleashed or committed against us anywhere in the world, by the white power structures of the United States and elsewhere.



ARTICLE IV

And further, in the interest of Justice, Understanding and Brotherhood, we will never violate, nor cause to be violated, the Sacred Rights, customs or traditions of each other through either our thoughts, words, or actions, however small they might seem or appear.

ARTICLE V

And further, we agree to meet periodically to bring our minds together as one and give thanks in our own traditional way, to the Great Creator of all in our United Prayer for a better world.

ARTICLE VI

And further we agree to plan and work together to eradicate the hunger, pollution and ecological damage to our Mother the Earth, by influencing the Powers that be to cease and desist in the continued violations of the same.

ARTICLE VII

By the Power and Authority vested within us by the Great Spirit or Creator of all, we hereby affix our signatures to this treaty as witnessed by our father the Sun, and will honor this covenent as a sacred Pledge to Endure for all time to come or until such time that our Mother the Earth shall cease to Exist.

Signed: (Partial list of signers)

For the Black People—
Jessie Gray, National Director-National Tenants Organization
Rev. Charles Koen, Chairman-Black United Front, Cairo, Illinois
Mike Hamlin, Chairman, Black Workers Congress
James Forman, Executive Secretary, Black Workers' Congress
Vivian Kinebrew-Black Workers' Freedom Convention Committee
Sandy Brown, Co-ordinator-Black, Brown, Asian Summit Conference

For the Yellow or Asian People
Russell Takao Valparaiso
Ayda L. Lucers
Gilbert Hom

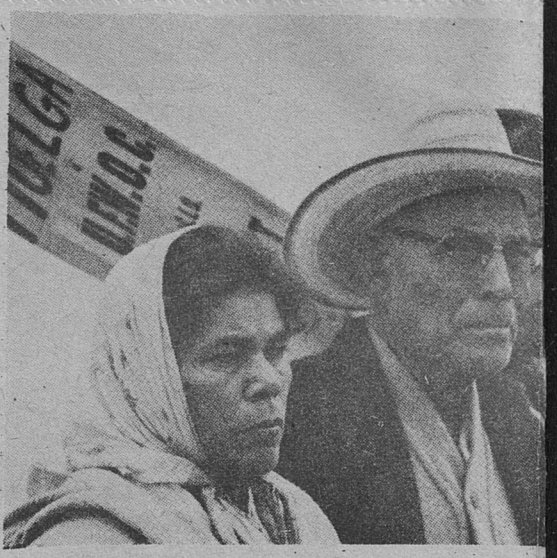
For the Red people
Mad Bear, National Director-Indian Nationalist Movement of North America, President of League of Nations of Pan-Am Indians.
Alv Dista

For the Brown people
Daniel Aemamd
Roberto Maestas

left: **Signing the Unity Treaty**

right: **During the Third World Summit Conference**

BLACK WORKER, U.S.

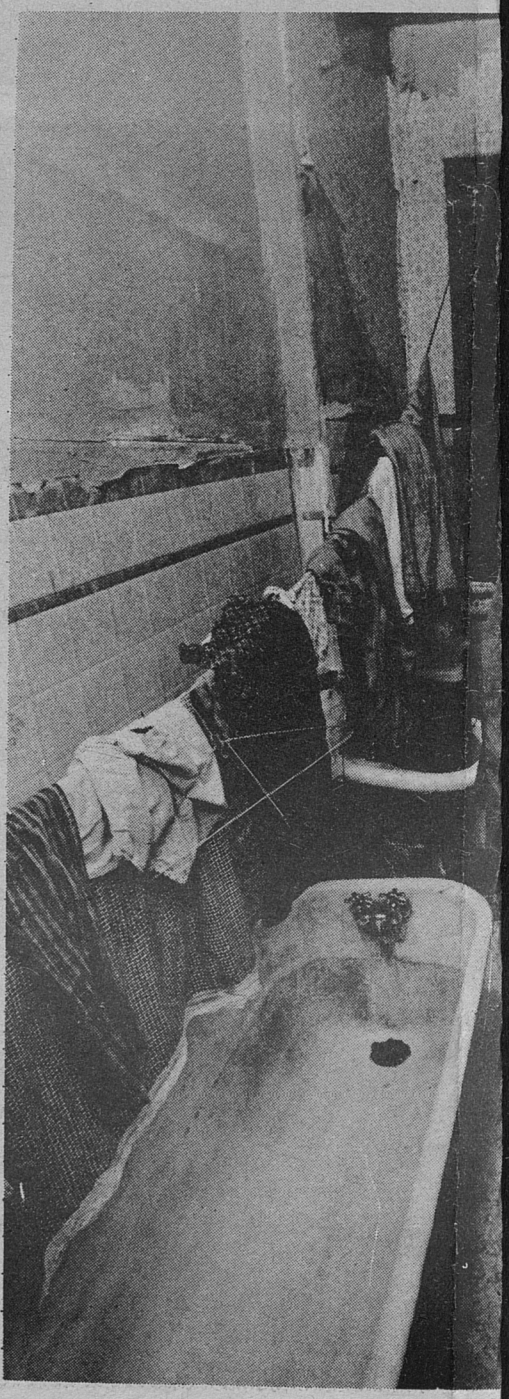


THE FIG

A BETTER LIFE

The fight for freedom and justice, the fig better way of life is the same struggle whether the Indian reservations, at the point of product Manila towns and little Tokyos, the Bantustans America, the slums of San Juan, or the fortifie we recognize that a unified struggle is the prim

RED PEOPLE, SACRAMENTO



VIETNAM WOMEN'S MILITIA

CHICANO FARM WORKERS

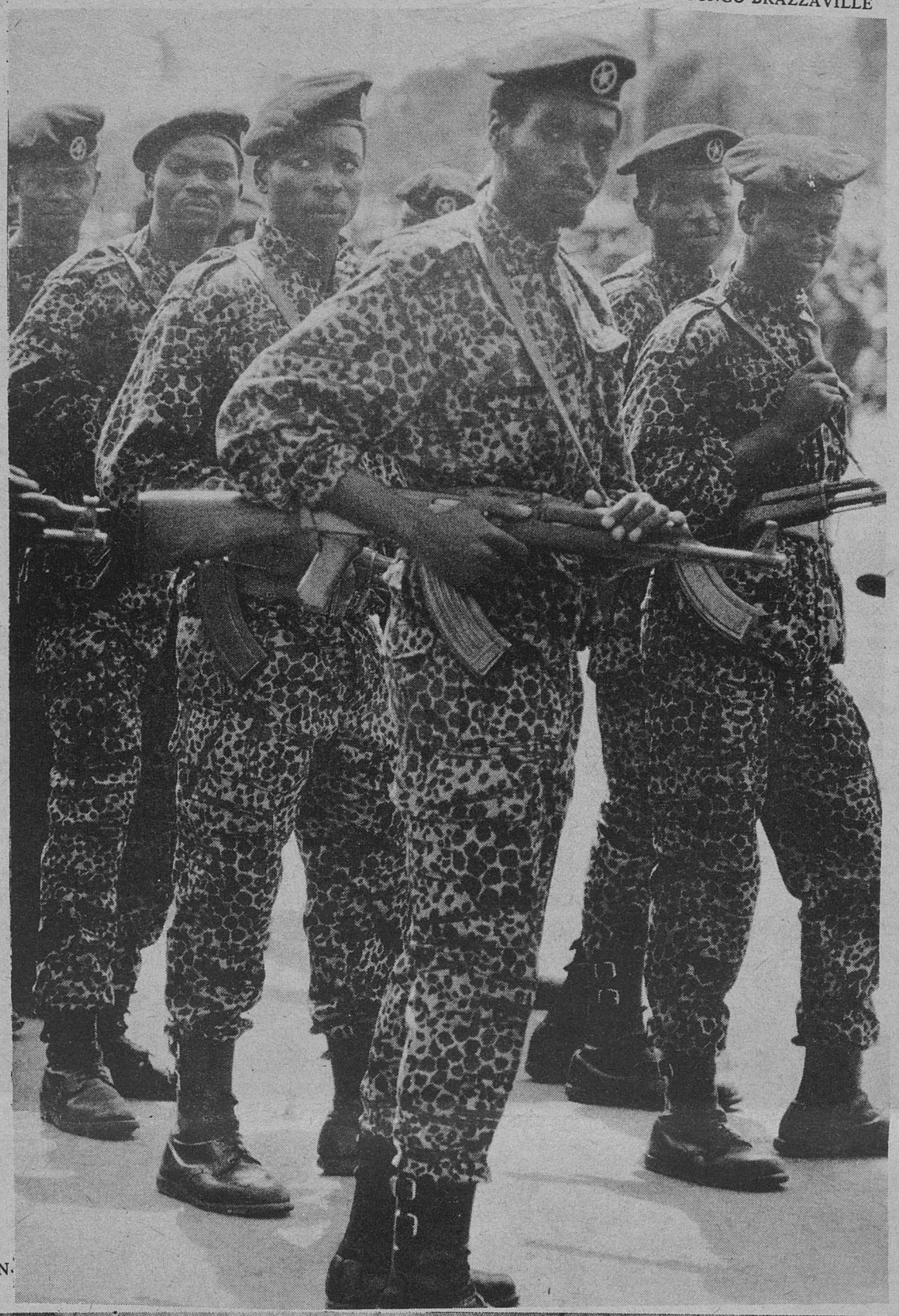
HT FOR

IS THE SAME

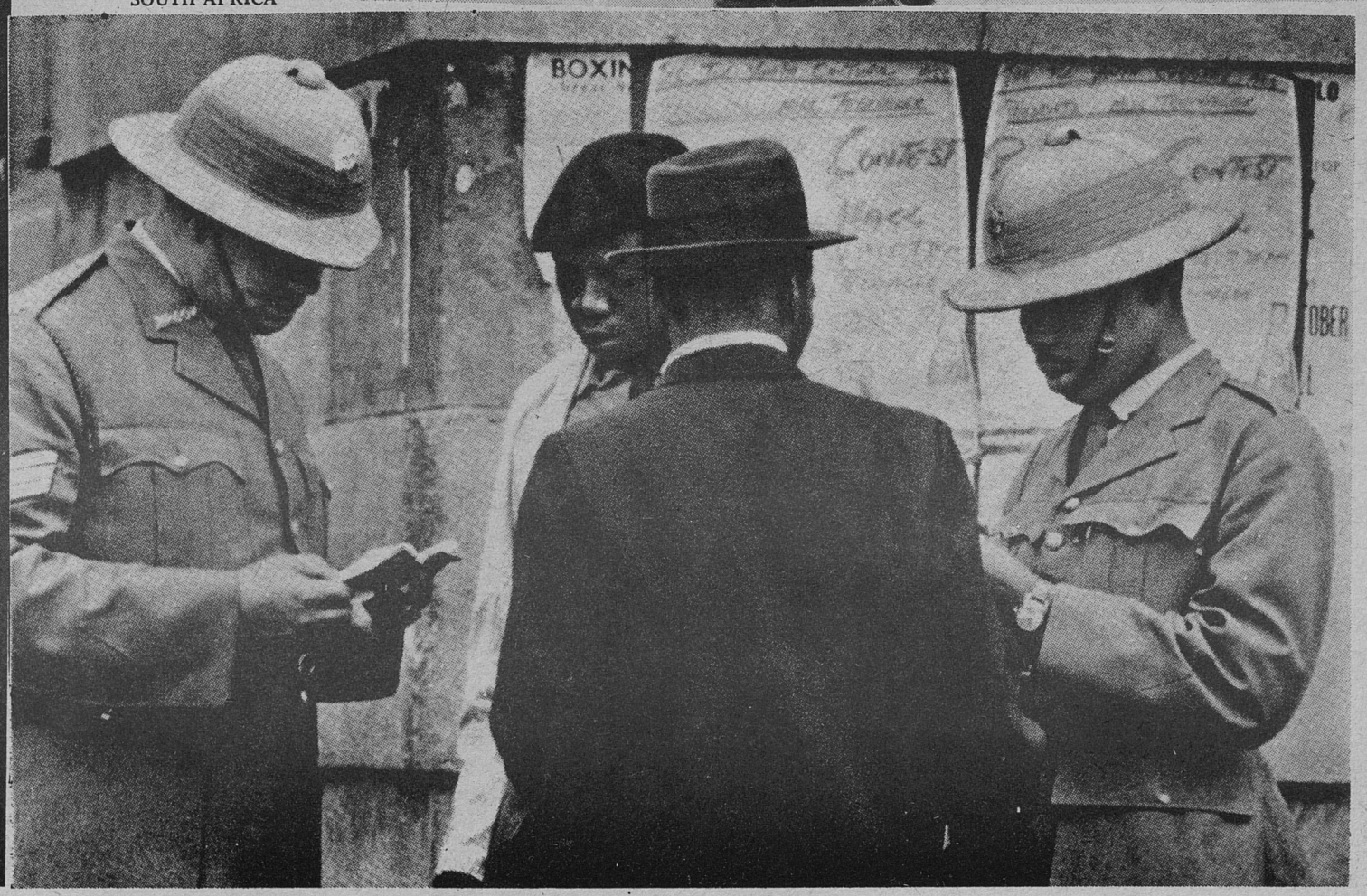
t against hunger and disease, the fight for a
it occurs in the barrios, the black ghettos,
on or the back streets of the Chinatowns,
of Southern Africa, the rural areas of Latin
refugee camps of South Vietnam. Hence,
ry solution to ending our oppression.

PUERTO RICAN, NEWYORK

PEOPLE'S ARMY OF CONGO BRAZZAVILLE



PASSBOOK INSPECTION.
SOUTH AFRICA



Join The Peoples' Solidarity Commitee

Text of invitation to the Third World Emergency Summit Conference.

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

This is an appeal to you to join with other black, brown and Asian people in an emergency meeting to formulate plans that will help our people to make an organized, sustained response to the new escalation of the war in Indo-China and Vietnam by the United States government.

For years the United States government has been dropping anti-personnel bombs and napalm on the Vietnamese people. The battlefields of Vietnam have been the testing ground for many forms of chemical warfare and other new warfare techniques that the United States government intends to use against National Liberation movements throughout the world, including those in the United States.

The mining of the harbors of Vietnam, the intensive air attacks on the civilian population and the railroads of North Vietnam prove without a doubt that the military forces of the United States have gained the upper hand in making and implementing foreign policy in the United States.

The signers of this appeal are asking you to come to an emergency session of Black, Brown and Asian people on June 3, 1972, in Gary, Indiana. We are trying to get as many working class people as possible to this meeting since, Black, Brown, and Asian workers have felt the effects of the war in Vietnam more critically than other sectors of the population, although the wage-price freeze affects all workers and is directly related to the war in Vietnam.

One item of extreme importance is the formation of a United States Solidarity Committee with the Indo-Chinese people. Also we hope to formulate plans for a Black, Brown, and Asian Solidarity Day on August 19, 1972 around six slogans: (1) Support the Indo-Chinese People; (2) End the Vietnam War; (3) Support the African and Latin American Liberation fighters; (4) Stop Production; (5) Lift the Wage Price Freeze; (6) Defeat Nixon.

We trust that you will understand the urgency of this meeting and the need to make it a concrete planning session that will help our people to make an organized, sustained response to the United States policies in Vietnam and Indo-China. In making this response we must also understand that our own survival is intimately linked with the struggle of the Indo-Chinese people.

We Shall Win Without A Doubt!
Signed:

Bishop John D. Bright, President, National Committee of Black Churchmen
Jessie Gray, Executive Director, National Tenants Organization.
Charles Koen, Chairman, United Front, Cairo, Illinois
Metz Rollins, Executive Director, National Committee of Black Churchmen
Cruz Olmeda, Laza Unida Party, Labor Committee
James Forman. Executive Secretary, Black Workers Congress

☆ PLEDGE OF SUPPORT ☆

I understand as an Asian, Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Brown, or one of the Red people that I am entitled to join the Asian, Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Brown and Red Peoples' Solidarity Committee with the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people. (The Peoples' Solidarity Committee) To become a member I must pledge myself to support the Statement of Purpose of the Solidarity Committee and agree to pay an annual dues of two dollars a year. This membership fee entitles me to a free copy of the organization's newspaper, "The Rainbow Power." As a member I will urge other people to pledge their support to the Peoples' Solidarity Committee.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip Code** _____

Telephone _____

Occupation _____

Place of Employment _____

Address _____

* * * * *

Organizational Affiliations: **(including labor unions)**

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

* * * * *

I am willing to do: (Check these with an X)

[ ] Speaking; [ ] Fund-raising; [ ] Administration & Office [ ] Newspaper & Information Distribution; [ ] Reporting & newspaper preparation; [ ] Recruiting & Membership work; [ ] Other areas of interest are: _____

_____

Please return this application blank to: The Peoples' Solidarity Committee, P.O. Box 46, Gary, Indiana 46401.

7 POINT PEACE PLAN : proposal for peaceful settlement of vietnam problem

The Vietnamese Had Presented This Proposal at the Paris Conference on Vietnam

"Responding to the Vietnamese peoples' aspirations for peace and national independence, considering the American and the world peoples' desire for peace, showing its good-will to make the Paris Conference on Vietnam progress, basing itself on the 10-point overall solution, and following up the September 17,1970 8-point and the December 10, 1970 3-point statements, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam wishes to declare the following:

1) Regarding the deadline for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces:

"The U.S. Government must put an end to its war of aggression in Vietnam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, withdraw from South Vietnam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the other foreign

countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Vietnam, without posing any condition whatsoever.

The U.S. Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

If the U.S. Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Vietnam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities:

(a) Of the withdrawal in safety from South Vietnam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

(b) Of the release of the totality of military men of all parties and of the civilians captured in the war (including American pilots captured in North Vietnam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease fire will be observed between the South Vietnam Peoples' Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

2) Regarding the question of power in South Vietnam.

"The U.S. Government must really respect the South Vietnamese peoples' right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, cease backing the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu at present in office in Saigon, and stop all manoeuvres, including tricks on elections aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

"The political, social and religious forces in South Vietnam aspiring to peace and national concord will use various means to form in Saigon a new administration favouring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions:

(a) To form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and organize general elections in South Vietnam.

A cease fire will be observed between the South Vietnam Peoples' Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

(b) To take concrete measures with the required guarantees so as to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal, and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party, to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Vietnamese people, to release all persons jailed for political reasons, to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

(c) To see that the peoples' conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal war wounds and rebuild the country.

(d) To agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic, and fair general elections in South Vietnam.

3. Regarding the questions of Vietnamese armed forces in South

7 POINT PEACE PLAN

cont'd. from p. 13

Vietnam.

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam in a spirit of national concord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation and with a view to making lighter the peoples.' contributions.

4. Regarding the peaceful reunification of Vietnam and the relations between the north and the south zones.

   (a) The reunification of Vietnam will be achieved step by step, by means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, without foreign interference.

Pending the reunification of the country, the north and the south zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and maintain economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations without foreign interference.

   (b) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, in the present temporary partition of the country into two zones, the north and the south zones of Vietnam will refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to have military bases, troops and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country, of any military alliance or bloc.

5. Regarding the foreign policy of peace and neutrality of South Vietnam.

South Vietnam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regime, in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the co-operation of foreign countries in the exploitation of the resources of South Vietnam, accept conditions attached, and participate in regional plans of economic co-operation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war, South Vietnam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic and cultural fields.

6. Regarding the damage caused by the United States to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

   The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and the destructions it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

7. Regarding the respect and the international guarantee of accords that will be concluded.

   The parties will find agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded

THE FIGHT FOR AFRICAN LIBERATION

IS A FIGHT AGAINST U. S. GOVERNMENT

Washington, D.C. — From all over the United States, over 25,000 Black people, workers, students, churchmen, civil rights workers, welfare mothers, veterans, came to Washington, D.C., on African Liberation Day, May 27.

They came to show solidarity with the peoples of Africa, to protest U.S. imperialism on the continent of Africa, and support the African Liberation Movements now engaged in Armed Struggle. Joining the Blacks who had come were the Iranian, Ethiopian, Eritrean, and Palestinian Students Associations.

National Chairman Owusu Sadaukai congratulated the cheering crowd on their participation in African Liberation Day.

"No longer will this government and certain people be able to say that there is no constituency for issues and questions involving Africa," said Sadaukai. Mwalimu of Malcolm X Liberation University in Greensboro, N.C.

At the San Francisco rally upwards of 10,000 demonstrators participated including speakers — Rev. Charles Koen, Black United Front, Cairo, Illinois; Gary, Indiana Mayor Richard Hatcher; Bobby Seal; California Assemblyman Willie Brown; Walter Rodney; Donald Williams, Black Workers Congress; and Nelson Johnson, chairman of the Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU).

The Toronto rally drew 3,000 Black people from all over Canada — the largest demonstration of any kind ever held in that country. Following the rally, representatives from Windsor, Montreal, Halifax, Waterloo, Toronto and other Canadian cities formed a National Black Action Committee to "deal in a united fashion with the problems affecting our people here and on the Continent," related Rosie Douglas, Coordinator for African Liberation Day (ALD) in Canada. In addition, the Toronto ALD committee formed a Black United Front and other members agreed to return to their respective cities and do likewise.

The Washington protest march weaved its way past the embassies of the South African and Portuguese governments, the Rhodesian Information Office, and the U.S. State Department, all of whom are crime partners in the oppression of African peoples.

At each of these places statements were made denouncing U.S. imperialism and its involvement in Africa, through United States financial and military support of the other European nations that are attempting to crush the African Freedom Fighters.

The demonstrators carried many stinging placards and banners, some of which read — "Nixon and Caetano are blood brothers," "U.S. provides napalm to burn African children," "Down with the Azores treaty," "Destroy the Cabora Bassa Dam," "Polaroid shoots South Africans," "Gulf oil kills" "Long live Nkrumah!" Scores of similar signs showed the high level of their protest against the U.S. government's role in crushing and suppressing the African freedom fighters.

Following the successful African Liberation Day demonstrations the African Liberation Day Coordinating Committee announced the continuation and follow-up plans to be announced after a mid-June steering Committee meeting to decide on organizational structure and program.

THE PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE

(Asian, Black, Brown, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Red Peoples' Solidarity Committee with the Vietnamese and other Indochinese people.)

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

We, the oppressed nationalities of North America do hereby constitute the Asian, Black, Brown, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Red Peoples' Solidarity Committee with the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people. (The Peoples' Solidarity Committee.)

We have formed this body because we recognize an indivisible struggle against racism, capitalism, and imperialism, amongst ourselves in North America and the people of Vietnam and other nations of Indo-China in Southeast Asia.

The fight for freedom and justice, the fight against hunger and disease, the fight for a better way of life is the same struggle whether it occurs in the barrios, the black ghettos, the Indian reservations, at the point of production or the back streets of the Chinatowns, Manila towns and little Tokyos, the Bantustan of Southern Africa, the rural areas of Latin America, the slums of San Juan, or the fortified refugee camps of South Vietnam. Hence, we recognize that a unified struggle is the primary solution to ending our oppression.

In light of the recent bombings by the Nixon Administration of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the mining of the Vietnamese harbors, it is mandatory that the oppressed people of color inside of North America join together in a Solidarity Committee with the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people.

Our guiding and unifying political principles are Victory to the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people and complete support of the Seven Point Peace Proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

PROGRAMMATIC OBJECTIVES

1. To encourage the development of a broad-based anti-war and liberation support movement among Asian, Black, Brown, Chicano, Puerto Rican and Red peoples.

2. To strengthen the general anti-war movement within North America that has rendered significant help to the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people.

3. To promote solidarity and further friendship with the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people on the broadest scale possible.

4. To engage in massive educational campaigns about the horrors of United States aggression in Southeast Asia.

5. To promote support for all liberation struggles in Asia, Latin America, Africa and North America and recognition that imperialism the common enemy of all fighting people.

6. To focus our efforts on working class people and other oppressed people at the point of production, in the fields, in the barrios, in the armed forces, in the prisons, on the reservations, in the the ghettos, on the back streets of Chinatowns, Manila towns, little Tokyos and wherever exploited people are found.

7. To promote the Unity Treaty of Oppressed Minorities which is a treaty initiated between the Sovereign Nations of the Red People and other oppressed nationalities expressing solidarity and pledges of good-will and co-operation.

8. To promote solidarity and friendship among the various oppressed nationalities in North America through educational programs, joint forms of struggle, sharing of experiences and expressions of solidarity.

SOME METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION

1. We plan to publish a newspaper, The Rainbow Power, which will be the official voice of the Peoples' Solidarity Committee that will focus on the life and struggle of Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people, the anti-war and liberation support activities of the oppressed nationalities and the general activities of the Solidarity Committee.

2. We plan to promote Asian, Black, Brown, and Red peoples' Solidarity Day on August 19, 1972 which will focus on support for the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people and liberation fighters in Africa and Latin America as well as focus on conditions in North America with the view of making this a permanent day of solidarity among oppressed nationalities.

3. We plan to hold solidarity conferences in various parts of North America as a method of unifying the oppressed nationalities and educating our people about the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people and the various nationalities in North America.

4. We plan to enroll as members of the Peoples' Solidarity Committee as many people as possible and on the broadest base as possible.

5. We plan to formulate and support action programs designed to aid the Vietnamese and other Indo-Chinese people and the oppressed nationalities of North America.

Peoples' Solidarity Committee
P.O. Box 46
Gary, Indiana 46401

WORKERS ON THE MOVE:

BLACK WORKERS STRUGGLE FOR POWER

In 1968, a group of black workers from the Ford Motor Co. in Mahwah, N.J., came together to discuss their growing concern over conditions in the plant — racism, constant abuse, discrimination, lack of representation within the local union, and the inability of the UAW to take the necessary action in their behalf.

From this meeting the United Black Brothers was formed. Shortly after their formation, an incident occured between a white foreman and a black worker. The black workers demanded action from the UAW, Local 906, but as usual the union was insensitive to the problems of the black workers. So the United Black Brothers led over 700 brothers in a 10 day demonstration against Ford Motor Co. For 4 days the plant was shut down on the night shift, where most of the black and other third world workers work. Production was slowed down to a crawl on the day shift, which is made up of older men and mostly whites.

Even though threatened daily by hundreds of police in riot gear, armed with tear gas, shot guns, and billy clubs, the brothers refused to be intimidated and exposed to the conditions under which they were working. Many changes were promised. The State Civil Rights Commission came into the picture and the brothers went back to work, knowing that they had taken the first step in a long, up-hill climb for better conditions on the job and in their every day lives.

WHY THEY WERE FIRED

Three of the brothers were fired on a technical charge of causing a work stoppage. But because there was no real evidence against the brothers Ford Motor Co. had to reinstate them. All are back except one and his case is pending on an appeal of new charges that were filed against him.

Today, UBB are continuing their struggle, they changed their name to the United Black Workers, a name they feel is more relevant to them.

They are going about the job of educating black and other third world workers through newspapers, bulletins, forums, and direct action. — — THE UNITED BLACK WORKER WILL NOT LAY DOWN AND DIE A NATURAL DEATH WHILE THERE IS A JOB TO BE DONE'

United Black Workers
P.O. Box 1855
Newark, N.J.
07101

RACISM IN NEW YORK BELL HIRING

New York — Workers in the Telephone Company are controlled by tests, and various rules and regulations. Before one can enter the company he or she must pass a number of tests. These tests are supposedly set up to determine your ability in learning.

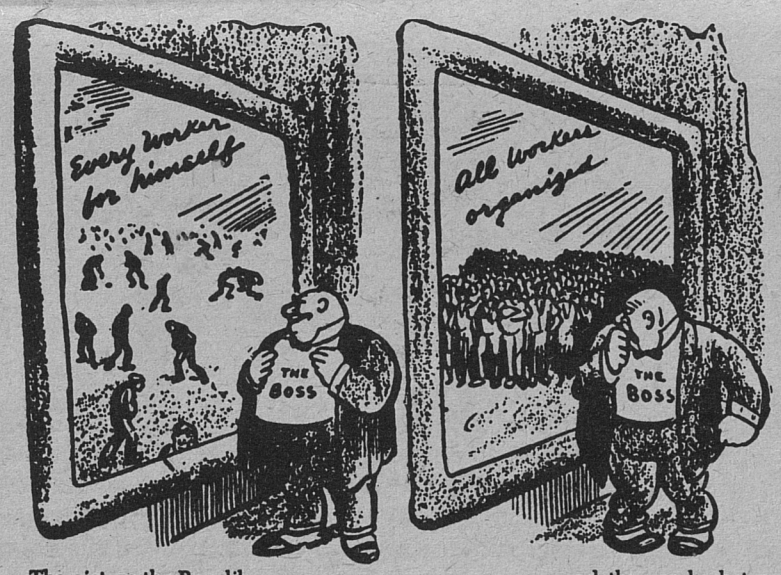
The tests are used as a placement device, for all its applicants. It is the Blacks, Chicanos and Puerto Ricans who have been getting the poorer jobs, when it's time for placement.

The employment offices insure this by placing Blacks, Chicanos and Puerto Rican workers in lower crafts. If the worker questions why he is being placed in a lower craft he is then told that he does not have adequate job experience to start in a higher craft.

In some instances the company finds that it is dealing with an individual who does not accept this. For example, there is the case of a brother who served for three years as a communication technician in the United States Army, and when he applied to the phone company for work he was told to start in the lowest paying craft, and then work his way up.

If this were true for everyone, maybe it would be different. But, Third World workers, with all different kinds of work experience, crowd the lowest paying crafts in the New York Telephone Company. They are the victims of the paper-work discrimination of these tests.

Notes from TELRUM Newsletter
164 Hoyt Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.
11217



The picture the Boss likes . . . . . and the one he hates.

ISAAC MEYERS SCHOOL FOR WORKERS OPENS

The Isaac Meyers Labor School opened in Los Angeles on June 17. Its opening was attended by representatives from the Labor Committee of the La Raza Unida Party, the Black Workers Congress, lawyers from the Bar Sinister Legal Collective as well as rank and file workers from the Laborers Union, Local 2 of the Bricklayers Union and the ILWU.

Isaac Meyers is the name of a relatively unknown black labor leader who headed the Colored Caulkers Union of Baltimore in the 1860's. His efforts were instrumental in the admission of blacks in the National Labor Union, America's first recognized trade union. And in this way the National Labor Union led in the pioneer fight for black-white labor solidarity in their common fight against management and the owners of big business.

The labor school will run for fourteen weeks, with classes led by experienced labor organizers, and labor lawyers. Each class will deal with some aspect or technique for organizing on the shop floor, in unions, and the process of making changes in the conditions of workers. The class will include such things as the Structure of the Union, Grievance and Grievance Procedures - contract enforcement, Organizing the Unorganized, Organizing and the Law, the History and Conditions of Labor in Los Angeles, as well as other classes.

The purpose of this school is to train workers and professional labor organizers in the practical and political aspect of labor organizing. The people attending the school are currently involved in many of the important labor struggles in L.A. The people participating in the Isaac Meyers Labor School want to learn more about organizing workers and be able to use this knowledge in their work.

United States Vietnam Summer Offensive

cont'd. from p. 4

strikes can be an outcome of this work. Workers' strikes against the war in Indo-China are possible if properly organized around other working class issues.

In addition to propaganda on Indo-China, there will be massive propaganda dealing with South Africa and the corporate interests and policies in that country.

Step 4.

Black, Brown, Red, and Asian Solidarity Day scheduled for August 19th. Leaflets will be distributed to all workers at the point of production.

Step 5.

The Black Workers Freedom Convention, scheduled for Cincinnati September 2nd and 3rd, will have as its key focus workers' democratic rights, including the right not to fight in wars of aggression. A program that addresses itself to the needs and aspirations of black workers, as well as the total working class, will be presented. City and regional conferences will follow. One of the principal thrusts of the convention will be to prevent Democratic and/or Republican politicians from snatching leadership from the black masses.

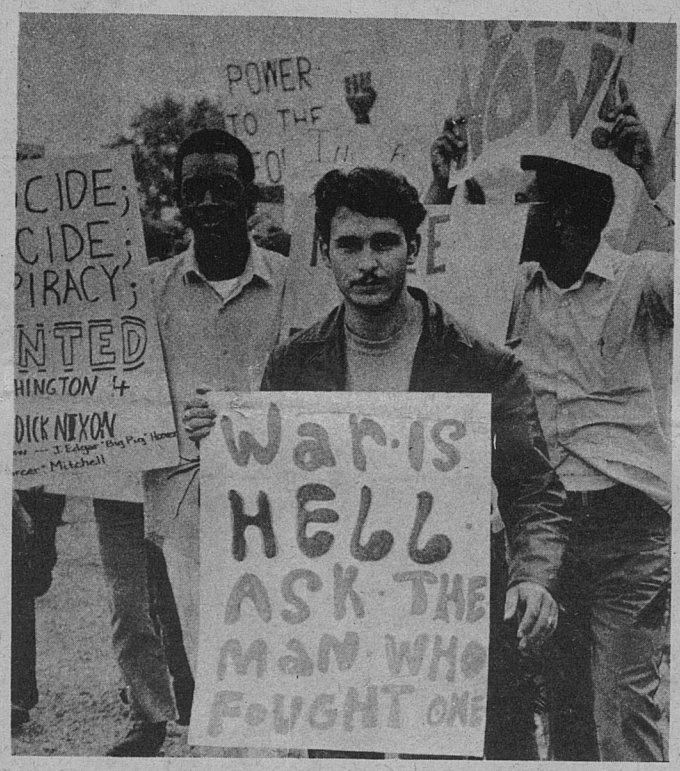
Step 6.

A major anti-war demonstration in the fall that will unite blacks, browns, red people and Asians and whites as a culmination of the summer's work. As this is written, we do not know all the plans of the traditional anti-war forces, but we will coordinate our efforts with them. In any case, a united anti-war demonstration will occur at a site not yet designated — preferably a major urban-industrial center.

Although Step 6 is still in the conceptual stage, the first five have progressed well beyond that point. Three basic budget items are essential: transportation, propaganda materials and subsistence — including hundred-pound sacks of rice and beans, sleeping bags, air mattresses, etc.

YOU CAN HELP

The United States Vietnam Summer Offensive as outlined in this document will take place. The scale depends on the amount of money we can raise to sustain the project. We are seeking an initial funding of $50,000. But the project is going forward on the basis of funds raised so far. And it will continue to because we are committed to it and have the organizational capacity and necessary contacts to make it a success.



We know that many people in the anti-war struggle are frustrated because the war continues despite enormous opposition. We contend that the Vietnamese Summer Offensive can lay the groundwork for a coalition of forces strong enough to end this seemingly unstoppable war. And we must not despair, for the anti-war struggle in this country is important not only to the Vietnamese people, but to all anti-imperialist forces in the world. Ending the Indo-Chinese War is key to success in the long-range objective of basic social change in the United States.

Make checks payable to the Vietnam Summer Offensive, 8824 Fenkell Street, Detroit, Michigan, 48238. And mail your check or money order today. With your help we will win!

Sincerely,

James Forman
Executive Secretary
Black Workers Congress

AFTER WORK, RELAX WITH

POINT OF PRODUCTION

$4.00 per year

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ **STATE** _____

POINT OF PRODUCTION
8824 Fenkell
Detroit, Michigan 48238

AFRICAN BROTHERS PROTEST VIETNAM WAR

Thousands of angry, placard-waving Dar es Salaam workers, peasants, students and freedom fighters, demonstrated against President Nixon's escalation of America's war of aggression in Vietnam.

They strongly condemned the barbaric blockade unleashed by the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and demanded the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. massacre troops from Indochina.

The demonstrators carried many stinging placards, some of which read: "Indo-china is the graveyard of imperialism," "Mankind denounces mining murderer Nixon," "Uhuru for South Vietnam," "U.S. imperialism is collapsing," and "Nixon is a murderer."

The massive demonstration was organized by the TANU Youth League, which is the youth arm of the Tanganyika(Tanzanian) African National Union. TANU is the leading party in the country and the one which led the fight for independence in Tanzania. Also organizing this protest were the Dar es Salaam Ad Hoc Committee Against United States Aggression in Indo-china whose members are SWAPO(South Western African Peoples' Organization, FRELIMO(Front for the Liberation of Mozambique), MPLA(Peoples' Movement for the Liberation of Angola), and the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe, and the Pan African Skills program sponsored by the National Committee of Black Churchmen here in the U.S.

The protest march weaved its way from the TYL headquarters, passing the U.S. Information Service Center on up to the U.S. Embassy.

At the U.S. Embassy, the Second Secretary in the Embassy, Mr. L. Heyniger, representing the U.S. Ambassador who is currently on a trip to Europe, refused to come out and meet the demonstrators.

Later, a three-man TYL delegation, led by the League's secretary-general, Mr. Michael Baruti, went to hand over a statement to Mr. Heyniger in his absence.

The statement said that TYL, the workers, the peasants of Tanzania, the liberation movements of Africa, the progressive youths and citizens of the imperialist nations themselves, strongly condemned and denounced the American acts of vandalism.

The U.S. was told to stop aiding minority reactionary cliques in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and leave the Indo-chinese people to settle their own problems.

Mr. Baruti read the statement which strongly condemned the acts of aggression and vandalism the U.S. had committed against the innocent people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

The statement said that after having suffered defeat after defeat in its wars of aggression:

"Despite the aggressors gigantic efforts to make Indo-china a safe place for international monopoly capitalism, they have met complete and unfaltering resistance from the anti-imperialist, and anti-capitalist innocent people, whose love for peace has always stood by their determination to control their own destiny," it said.

"It would be utter hypocricy to fail to connect the intensification of the American aggressive war in Vietnam with the recent bombing raids of Guinea, Tanzania and Zambian villages by one of their most toothless lackeys — Portuguese imperialism," the statement went on.

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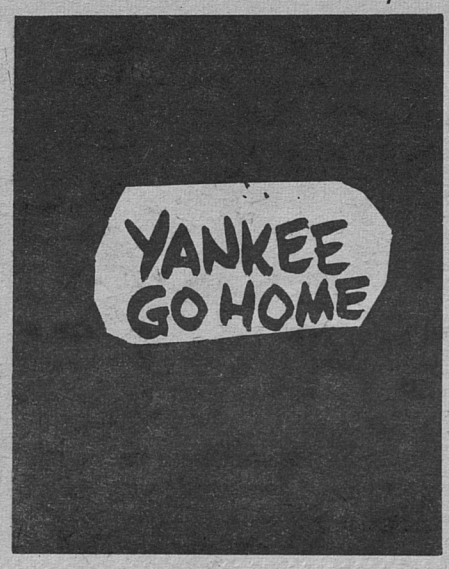

Black and other Third World Workers are the hardest hit by Nixon's Economic Policy. Our unemployment rate is skyrocketing. Many of us have been forced on welfare. Underemployment has always been a problem among third world people. Many times we have been able to distribute our newspaper free at plant gates and unemployment offices. If you feel that our efforts at politically educating the working class is important and you can make a financial contribution, please do.

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