

# PRENSA POPULAR

VOLUME I

NUMBER 2

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

MONDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1973

## Chicanos and Arabs ... Victims of Aggression

Few chicanos recognize that today's struggle in the Middle East between the Israeli aggressors and the Arab people is, in a sense, a repeat of history. The early days of U.S. expansionism into the southwest and the brutal techniques of expelling the local Mexican residents are again being put to use against the Arab people. Even in the early days of 1948, when the place called Palestine was violently changed into 'Israel', agents of the Israel movement came to the United States to win support for their cause. In one case, a pro-Israel spokesman used the example of 'Yakee' history to explain to a racist Texas judge, then a member of a committee to decide the fate of Palestine, how the experience of the early 'gringo' colonizers was similar to that of the Zionist colonizers in Palestine. He told the Judge how the Zionist planned to deal with the local palestinian population: "about a hundred years ago the people of Texas were in almost the same situation as the Jews of Palestine. (colonizers) The Mexican government attempted to take away the arms and ammunition from the Texans. You know what happened. The Texans kicked out all the Mexicans and set up a state of their own." The racist judge understood the Zionist case and swung his support to Israel.

It is amazing how little we know about the transformation of Palestine in 1948 into an en-

tirely new entity: Israel. While in general the majority of us deplore and protest the apartheid and racial creations of South Africa and Rhodesia, we somehow accept the existence of Israel as a perfectly democratic freedom loving nation. Perhaps an explanation of the methods and strategy employed in destroying the Palestine nation in 1947 - 1948 will provide a clearer picture of Israel's significance.

"The Arabs fled the country and it was virtually emptied of its former owners. Pre - state Zionism could not even have conceived of such a thing," claims David Ben Gurion the Goliath of Israeli statehood. When Israel was first created, says Ben Gurion, the Palestinian Arabs simply uprooted themselves, their homes, and possessions, to begin a life as impoverished refugees or for those who cannot believe such a naive or simplistic explanation, we are provided a vierty of move sophisticated answers to this apparent mystery. For example, we are told by the Zionists, that the Palestine Arabs fled in response to exhortations from the neighboring Arab governments who promised to help them at a later date. The fact is that all of these explanations are attempts to hide the truth. Israel was created and Palestine erased by a relentless campaign of terror and suppression. For the Nazis in Germany the Jews were the problem; for the Zionists in Palestine the Palestinians were the problem.

### JEWISH APARTHEID

The famous European Jewish writer Ahad Ha'Am, himself a religious Zionist, understood the intentions of his less scrupulous colleagues as early as 1891. Describing the Zionist settlers from Europe in Palestine he wrote: "They treat the Arabs with hostility and cruelty, deprive them of their rights, offend them with out cause, and even boast of these deeds; and nobody among us opposes this despicable inclination."

Accordingly the Zionists set up laws and regulations prohibiting the use of Palestinian labor and sale of land to Palestinians. This was policy at a time when Zionist settlers in Palestine numbered no more than 10% of the total population and owned no more than 3% of the land. Obviously the Zionists formula implied separate development from their indigenous Palestinian population. Jewish apartheid, Zionism, was insufficiently strong to carry out its program until 1947 - 1948. By this time Hitler's Nazi terror had created the emotional context that would make the final offensive against the Palestinians appear as a mild conflict when compared to the mass murder of six million European Jews. In Palestine, the Zionists brilliantly used the one issue of Nazism to displace the real issue of colonialism and apartheid.

cont on p 5

## Pete Wilson Blind To Deportations Seeks Political Power Instead

With the current national mass deportation campaign against persons of Mexican descent inside the U.S., locally San Diego Chicanos have come into confrontation with Mayor Pete Wilson. The lines were drawn on June 14, when Chicanos (following a June 13 raid on the Full Gospel Mission Church) demanded the firing of police Chief Ray Hoobler at a Council meeting.

Police Chief Ray Hoobler issued the infamous May 8 Memorandum which signaled the start of mass deportations in San Diego, close to 14, 000 persons a month. Chicanos credit him with being the author of a current "reign of terror" putting in jeopardy the civil right of Sar. Diego's 250,000 Chicanos and their relatives because of skin color.

Concerned Chicanos are keeping an eye on Pete Wilson's collusions with Hoobler's "reign

of terror," for the Mayor spearheaded a ballot initiative that would have revised the Sand Diego Charter. Amove that called for a Mayor-Council city government and doing away with the present Manager-Council system. The Mayor-Council system would have given veto power to the Mayor and increased his power. Had the initiative succeeded, according to political observers, it would have facilitated Pete Wilson's vie for state politics, which are his long range power plans.

### OPPORTUNIST POLITICIANS

In order for Chicanos to end the injustices facing them and making sure that their struggles are not co-opted, a knowledge of op-

portunist politicians is in order. Such is the case for Pete Wilson.

Back in 1962, Pete Wilson graduate from Boalt Law School, based on San Francisco's U.C. Berkeley. Pete had gone into law after having participated in a war of aggression against the Vietnamese in their country. While in law school, he founded and became the first president of the Advocates Young Republican Club; and ad a follower of Richard Nixon, currently involved in the Watergate curruption affair, upon graduation, he became a Nixon campaign aide in the 1962 gubernatorial race. Nixon lost, but Pete Wilson met Robert Finch and Herb Klein. Klein advised Wilson that his political future was in San Diego and that he should move there. He did.

Pete Wilson moved to San Diego and rented a house in Mission Beach. From late to the State elections of '66, Wilson built his political and financial base that would catapult him to Sacramento:

### ORGANIZING THE BUSINESSMEN

First, he helped organize the Republican Associates of San Diego and was its first Assistant Executive Director. According to the Union-Tribune Press, against whom the Brown Berets have held demonstrations because of its biased coverage of Chicanos, the organization was created "to give a stronger voice to the views of men and women in the professional, business and industrial world." Naturally, the organization excluded Chicanos since the majority are working class. A major policy decision of the organization was to support "in principle" the Anti-Subersive Constitutional

Amendment. The organization grew to 2,500 members, comprised of rising young executives and professional people;

Second, Wilson made friends with bankers, developers and members of San Diego's ruling class. He made friends of: Frank (Kip) Nicol, a young San Diego land developer who heads Thomas, Nicol & Fletcher Co.; Kim Fletcher, President of Home Federal Savings and Loan; Michael Fletcher, member of the Thomas, Nicol & Fletchers are one of San Diego's oldest ruling class families, having set up a business in San Diego's oldest ruling class families, having set up a business in San Diego in 1877 and building a large percentage of San Diego. They arrived in San Diego only 29 years after the imperialist war in 1848. And the Fletchers

Cont. on p. 3

### CONTENTS

CLUB del PROGRESO.....p. 4

LINDA VISTA HEALTH CENTER....p.5

IMMIGRATION.....p.6

SEIZURE OF MEXICO.....p.10

# UC-MECHA

# CONFERENCE

During the weekend of Oct. 28-29 a conference was held at the University of California at Riverside for the state-wide U.C. Mechas. The conference was based on several workshops which include a) Ideology of Mecha, b) Political Philosophy and function of Chicano Studies, c) The University and the Chicano, 3) Role of Mecha and 3) Political Action.

Due to the events which took place in the ideology workshop, the conference, for some of us, ended early and further participation was terminated. Other individuals continued with the conference working with a body of students which was only a fraction of what existed in the beginning.

The purpose of the ideology workshop was to develop a theoretical program for Mecha to follow. It was felt by many in this workshop and throughout the conference that Mecha's past philosophy of cultural-nationalism has resulted in many counter-revolutionary actions and was therefore contrary to the goal of the liberation of our people. It was further stated that Mecha is a reactionary organization and that only by building a base with a working class analysis could we achieve the liberation of our class from imprisonment by the capitalist class of the U.S.

A sizeable caucus gathered around this position and attempted to develop it as the IDEOLOGY OF U.C. Mecha. As opposition developed a polarization of ideologies occurred. The workshop was dismissed for lunch and scheduled to re-convene within an hour. After two more hours of debate and discussion there was a call for a caucus meeting of 15 minutes. During this time the class struggle caucus met in one area with the cultural-nationalists in another.

Upon returning from our respective caucuses within the 15 minute time limit, the former cultural nationalists now became "socialist revolutionaries" with a class struggle position based on nationalism and allowing for blanket support of a variety of movements.

In reality it was the same ideology as their program for Chicano Liberation.

PRENSA POPULAR IS A STUDENT NEWSPAPER AT UCSD PUBLISHED WITH UNIVERSITY SUPPORT TO SERVE BOTH THE CAMPUS AND THE CHICANO COMMUNITY IN SAN DIEGO. THE EDITORIAL POLICIES OF PRENSA POPULAR ARE DETERMINED BY THE STAFF ACTIVELY WORKING ON THE PAPER. PRENSA POPULAR IS NOT THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ANY ORGANIZED STUDENT BODY GROUP ON CAMPUS. ARTICLES PRINTED IN THIS PUBLICATION DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD, THE CHANCELLOR OR THE REGENTS.

PRENSA POPULAR STAFF MEETINGS ARE HELD EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 5 P.M. ANYONE INTERESTED IN WORKING ON THE STAFF OR CONTRIBUTING IS WELCOME. OFFICE: BLDG. 250 MATHEWS CAMPUS, EAST WING

**staff** Boris Larreta  
William Busic  
Hector Garcia  
Rafael Arroyo  
Eva Valle  
Miguel Salas  
Francisco Martinez  
Ricardo Gonzalez  
Mary Anne Marin  
Manuel Hernandez  
Alda Blanco  
PRENSA POPULAR, P. O. Box 109  
T.C.S.D., La Jolla, California  
For ADS and Other Information:  
Tel. No. 453-2000, Ext. 1077

After a few more hours of critical debate on the proposition put forth by the cultural-nationalists there was another caucus meeting in which the class-struggle supporters provided an alternative position minimizing and in fact eliminating a cultural-nationalist ideology and established an ideology on the class struggle perspective using cultural identity as a tool for organizing.

Finally, after 8 hours of debate and discussion, a vote on each of the positions was held. The cultural-nationalist position received 25 votes and the class struggle position, 21 votes. The cultural-nationalist position was then assumed to be the majority decision and taken to the general assembly for a final vote by the U.C. Mechas.

Due to the fact that the workshop voting was so close, the class struggle caucus developed a minority position to present to the general assembly so that all other students would at least know what each position consisted of and why there were such serious differences between the two ideologies.

It was at this time that the critical events took place. The chair person allowed only the "majority" position to be heard and voted upon with no regard to the sizeable number of the "minority" caucus.

Further, we were allowed only 30 minutes to caucus within our own campus Mechas to discuss the ideological question which was the most critical and important issue of the conference.

Democracy within Mecha was at this time destroyed. No debate or discussion was allowed on the class-struggle position. Instead it was repressed and its representatives censored and barred from speaking or having any participation in the general assembly process.

With no recourse to present their position the class-struggle caucus implemented the only alternative which was to walk-out of the conference in protest to the injustice of the undemocratic methods being used.

The walk-out contained nearly half of the participants of the conference and thus left Mecha as it was destined to become a dying reactionary organization which can no longer meet the needs of the people. It was also a situation where Mecha fell victim to infiltration and manipulation by the YSA-SWP (Trotskyite) groups and corruption by their representatives and supporters.

Thus ends the history and the life of Mecha, an organization once valid in its action for the time but unable to change and accept the reality of the class nature of our society.

Following are reprinted the majority and minority positions.

## MAJORITY POSITION

1. We recognize that there are 2 forms (types) of nationalism
  - a) Bourgeois (state or oppressor) nationalism and
  - b) nationalism of the oppressed.
2. Further we realize that the Chicano struggle is a part of the international class struggle.
3. Based on the Principles of the rights of all nations to self-determination, we as MECHA members see our role as one of promoting the national liberation of our people stemming from the local to regional to national to international.

For example: Support of La Raza Unida Party; UFW; Chicano Studies; MECHA's Rights of Chicanos; Chicano control of Chicano Community. Internationally: Support of the Chilean workers, etc.

In essence the rights of all oppressed people to determine their own lives.

## MINORITY POSITION

We realize that the best and most effective analysis to end exploitation of man by man and to resolve class antagonisms is for Chicanos to adopt and implement the class struggle against the ruling class of this country. By fighting imperialism in the U.S. and by aligning ourselves with the progressive working class movement of this country, we necessarily accomplish a step towards a world solidarity of workers. We realize that the majority of Chicanos and all exploited people in the U.S. are working class people. We also realize the various tools and tactics that currently can be applied to engage this class struggle analysis. One such tool is cultural identity as a means of organizing and politicizing for an end to class society.

## CRITIQUE

Majority position section 1 states that there are two forms of nationalism to be dealt with. The class-struggle caucus feels that this is incorrect due to the lack of criteria for the Chicano movement or create a nation. The accepted requirements for a minority to consider itself a nation are:

- A common history
- A common culture
- A common language
- A common economic system and Geographic boundaries

The situation of the Chicano meets the first two criteria but lacks the last two requirements.

There never was an Aztlan with specified boundaries and its own economic system. The area of the Southwest which nationalists lay claim to was at one time a large undefined area which was the northern-most part of Mexico. When this area was seized by the U.S. it covered the sum of 10, not the usual 5 states claimed by the cultural nationalists.

The economic factors are such that although the U.S. did seize the land in an imperialist war, this did not necessarily mean that the Mexican resistance was a war of National Liberation. The land as it was held by Mexico was under a feudal system of administration with the peons peasants oppressed under the rule of powerful patrons, the Catholic Church, and the Mexican bourgeoisie.

The Mexican-American war changed the ownership of the land and the race and culture of its administrators. It never at any time provided a vehicle for the liberation of peasants who were the workers of the land and the oppressed class of first Spain, then Mexico and finally the U.S.

If there never was, and is not now a nation in the Southwest, then the majority position based on national liberation is invalid including the second point of recognizing class struggle. This second point is negated in this position because of the contradictions of the entire nationalist ideology.

# WILSON SEEKS POWER

CONTINUED FROM p. 1

were prominent in the development of Grossmont, Mt. Helix, Del Mar and Rancho Santa Fe. As for Gordon Luce, he suggested the creation of the post of Central Committee Executive Director, at \$10,000 a year, for the republican association and further suggested that Pete Wilson fill it

READY FOR THE '76th IN '66

Third, came the 1964 elections and Pete Wilson, in his newly created position, involved himself in local San Diego politics. Due to his political work from '64 to '65, Wilson became a familiar name in the political arena. He was now ready for office.

When the 75th Assembly seat opened up, Pete Wilson ran after it. In his bid for the seat, he spent \$35,000, compared to his opponents (Tom Ruth) \$5,000. His financial backers were: Les Gehres, the Fletcher Family, Frank Nicol, F.D. Alessio, the head of San Diego's Pepsi Cola and Nixon supporters, but the largest contribution came from C. Arnold Smith and Frank Thorton, head of Barnes-Champ Advertising Agency. C.A. Smith did not make his contribution until after the election when Wilson had accumulated a sizeable campaign deficit. Also, in his grasp for political power (although not found out at the time and now completely swept under the rug), Wilson violated the residency requirement for elections. His home in Mission Beach was outside the 76th district, so he rented an apartment at 5139 Clairmont Mesa Blvd. But he didn't move there, just visited the place occasionally in the weekends.

GROOMED IN SACRAMENTO

Once in Sacramento, Wilson became a favorite of the Republicans and worked on two proposals which were never passed by the State legislature. The Republicans appointed him GOP Caucus Whip, making it possible for him to build closer ties with State Republican leaders: Ronald Reagan and Robert Finch. Later, Wilson was appointed to the Revenue and Taxation Committee, one of the three most powerful committees of the Assembly. According to the San Diego DOOR, "The Committee's main work is concerned with the economics of government." The DOOR further adds, "It is very important for corporate and moneyed interests to have friends on this Committee to make sure that nothing rash happens, like tax loopholes getting plugged up." After having members of the Revenue and Taxation Committee, Wilson's financial base was joined by Dial Finance Co., Household Finance and Public Finance—same finance companies which have a grip on the barrios. Wilson's two legislative proposals were the Coastal

Teamsters stall:

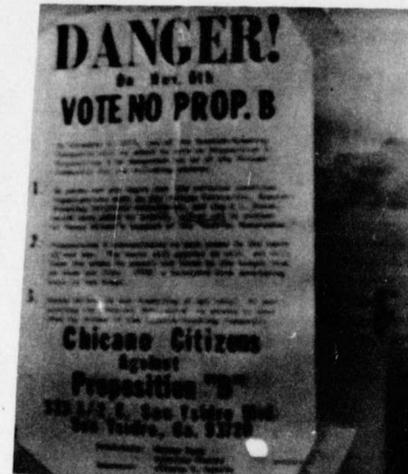
## UFW Agreement not final

El acuerdo que parecía haberse logrado entre los sindicatos United Farm Workers y Teamsters no es válido, según el jefe de los Teamsters Frank E. Fitzsimmons.

En septiembre las dos uniones habían acordado que la unión de Cesar Chávez tendría jurisdicción sobre los obreros del campo y que los Teamsters anularían los contratos que tenían con los granjeros de uva y de lechuga.

Ahora Fitzsimmons niega haber accedido a tal acuerdo y dice que los Teamsters cumplirán los contratos firmados con los granjeros porque temen ser enjuiciados.

La Convención Nacional de Obispos Católicos que representa aproximadamente 300 obispos en este país unánimemente determinó apoyar el boicoteo de la uva y de la lechuga.



POSTERS like the above were put out by the Chicano Community in an effort to stop Mayor Wilson's power plays. The defeat of Proposition B proves that Chicanos will organize against forces which threaten their peaceful communities.

Legislation and an Assembly Bill to set up a California Ocean Resources Corporation. The first bill gained the reputation of an environmentalist for him, but it never passed the pro-developer legislature. The second Bill would have encouraged and protected private enterprise in undersea development. According to political observers, had the proposal passed it would have facilitated the exploitation of oil of the California Coast. Although the second Bill failed, during Wilson's re-election ('70) Standard Oil, Boise Cascade, Kern County and the Building Industry Century Committee joined the ranks of his financial backers.

POLICE SUPPORT WILSON IN RE-ELECTION

During the '70 re-election campaigning, Wilson support base grew. This time he raised close to \$30,000 but spent under \$9,000. In this election he received the backing of the San Diego Sheriff's Association and the San Diego Police Officers Association. His support from the law enforcement agencies probably explains why Wilson is not willing to fire Hoobler, as demanded by the Ad Hoc Committee for Chicano Rights. The California Teamsters, who attempted to destroy the UFW, and some Teamster locals lined up behind Wilson. San Ysidro's Gho Farms, against whom the Farmworkers fought, also supported Wilson. Plus Wilson's support amongst developers made his re-election a success.

'71 MAYOR RACE AND WILSON SUPPORT

Came the '71 Mayor's race and Wilson saw it as a major step to statewide politics. To realize his goal, Wilson raised over \$100,000. Of the sum, \$40,000 were raised after the election. He hired the Lane and Huff Advertising Agency for \$40,000, located in the Home Tower Building (known as the Fletcher's downtown monument). Soon Pete Wilson became a common name over radio, television and the Copley Press.

Wilson's political support came from both Republican and Democratic leaders, proving that as far as Chicanos are concerned both parties only come to the barrio during election time. The main Democratic leader to support Wilson was M. Larry Lawrence, the Southern Democratic Party Chairman. As a concession for the Democrat support, the Republicans agreed that Wilson would refrain from participation in State Assembly races, that he would not go out of his way to support fellow Republican bidding for office. As a result, over the past 2 years, the Republican Party has lost 4 out of 5 Assembly districts to the Democrats.

IT TAKES MONEY TO BECOME MAYOR

Some of Wilson's financial backers for the Mayor's race are as follows: from the rich Democrats came Robert O. Peterson and Richard T. Silberman of Southern California First National Bank. (After the election Silberman was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the San Diego Transit Corporation); The Fletcher Family, with Home Federal Savings and Loan President Kim Fletcher taking an active part in the campaign; Frank Nicol and Michael Fletcher of Thomas, Fletcher & Nichol Realty; Thomas Hamilton of Walter Scott and member of Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps (over \$5,000); the Goodwins, the Martson, the Scripps, the Jessops, and the Gildreds, old line Republican families. The Gildreds, through the Gildred Development Co., where involved in developing La Costa, Southern California's meeting place for the Mafia. And of course, Wilson received the support of Industry.

Today, Pete Wilson is Mayor of San Diego. He failed to have the San Diego Charter revised. A move that would have given him greater power and prestige. Chicanos are questioning his concern for their struggles. His failure to take seriously Chicanos' demand that Hoobler be fired, which led to a Chicano boycott of the Carter Revision hearings, only point to the true interests which he represent—those of San Diego's ruling class, developers, bankers, and his political power goals.



"For teamwork, hire a teamster."

The POOR IN AN AFFLUENT SOCIETY

by Bill Busic

PRENSA POPULAR would like to thank Josephine Foulks for information used in the following article.

La Jolla is a unique paradox because it is an example of classical labor oppression and community separation. It is the home of rich aristocrats, smug surfers, rising middle-class students and subservient Chicano workers. La Jolla was built to follow the plantation tradition of having the workers live near their work. Before the advent of public transportation workers had to live within walking distance of their work. Their communities were built on unused land but not close enough to visibly offend the employer and his family. This explains why there is a Chicano population living in an impoverished barrio working as domestics and gardeners in La Jolla.

But with the expansion of public transportation and the increase of commercial business in the direction of the Chicano population as a part of the over-all community.

While the town of La Jolla continues to grow, the Chicano population of the area has dwindled from an estimated three hundred and fifty people eleven years ago to an estimated seventy persons today. At this rate in a few more years there will effectively be no working Chicanos living in La Jolla. These people do not want to leave the community but are forced to go because they cannot find any low cost housing except in San Ysidro or Tijuana. Not that they live all that well in La Jolla, on the contrary, a usual barrio house is two rooms, no lights, no electricity and no plumbing, but the people want to live in La Jolla. Their friends live there, their children go to school there, they are a part of the Chicano community and they continue to work at the same jobs.

Club de Progreso has been fighting to save the Chicano working community in La Jolla. It is one of the more successful community organizations operating to help the people. The Club functions under the umbrella of SOFA because it has not yet achieved a non-profit status for itself. The Club's main concern is to get federal or state low cost housing for the working people of La Jolla. Their efforts received wide attention a year ago when eight families were to be evicted from their homes. The Club formed a Crisis Committee to aid these families. The Committee with the help of individuals from La Jolla was able to find homes in La Jolla for the families but the average rent was \$375 a month. The Committee began raising funds to subsidize the families so that they could continue living in La Jolla. The Club and the Committee were able to raise \$10,000 which they used to subsidize the rents of the eight families for one year. During the year they raised an additional \$7,000 to subsidize the rents for this coming year. This was a major effort that temporarily saved and united the barrio.

This was not the Club's first effort to find and



JOSEPHINE FOULKS

get low cost housing in La Jolla for workers. First it got the city to pledge land a grant to build low cost housing with the federal government. But in continuation of his domestic policies, President Nixon froze its funds. Now the Club is working on two possible low cost housing projects for houses and apartments already built in La Jolla. One involves the use of city owned homes and the other asks for city maintenance and government subsidizing of private apartments.

The City seemed surprised to learn that it owned eleven houses in La Jolla and had established renting guide lines for these houses. Those who have first priority for city-owned houses are: low income people, families with large numbers of children, families in crisis situations, and elderly people. But two average tenants were a doctor and a professor at UCSD. The professor took a leave of absence and moved away. This opened up one city house that could be used as a low cost housing unit. A Chicano family was able to move in only after the Club had pressured the city to follow its own renting guide lines. The Club is currently struggling to open up the other ten houses for workers as low cost housing even if it means eviction for the doctor.

The most promising means of achieving low cost housing in La Jolla now is to subsidize both the landlord and tenant. While this may not be a long term solution, it does have its advantages. The landlord could build quality low cost housing knowing that he would not lose any money in rents. There would be funds to maintain the units and property. The state and federal governments would not have to make

chief Albes Quintana has urged legislation to bar dealers from selling a car to anyone who doesn't have a license. These sp ineless tactics of pitting the blame on ones language instead of exposing the exploitation at hand clearly shows us the dupes who pose as concerned while allowing the exploitation of Chicano people.

Farah Boycott

DALLAS, Tex.—Some 50 labor leaders, representing 60,000 union members in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, met here recently to form a United Labor Committee for Justice to Farah Workers.

any large property investments. Rent levels would be set for the tenants. There would be no large shifts of population, a common result of most urban re-development projects. The people would be able to live where they pleased and, most importantly, they could not be forced out of the community.

The Chicano community in La Jolla continues to exist because the people were able to organize. They are willing to fight to protect the little they still have. It is not an easy struggle for them because some do not understand English nor how the bureaucracy works. By necessity, it is an issue-by-issue battle with the end never in sight and with survival dependent on the "humanitarian" whims of the rich La Jollan community.

CHICANO COMMUNITY ORGANIZE IN LA JOLLA

In a recent interview with Josephine Foulks, PRENSA POPULAR learned the history, achievements and goals of Club de Progreso, a women's organization founded eleven years ago in the Chicano barrio of La Jolla. Their main reason for organizing was to provide assistance to families that needed help and aid in difficult situations. The club seeks to inform the community about services that are available to it by bringing diverse speakers (from the police and immigration officers to doctors and lawyers). The Club organizes all of the activities of the Chicano community.

Some of the Club's activities and achievements include driving classes, English as a second language classes for adults, the establishment of Bi-lingual education in the La Jolla Public Elementary School, the establishment of a bank account so members can borrow money from the Club when a family crisis occurs, a Chicano nursery school for the community and the initiation of MOSCA. Last year the Club was instrumental in assisting the Chicano community by finding housing and funds for evicted families.

Mrs. Foulks stated that none of these activities would be possible without the work and dedication of concerned individuals, like Iris Blanco and others. The community needs more Volunteers to work as tutors, aids, readers, typists, babysitters, etc., and to set up recreation and sport activities in the community; professional people and students going into medicine and law are needed to set up clinics that will serve the people of the community. "We can use just about all the volunteer aid that the Club can mobilize," Mrs. Foulks added.

For the future, Mrs. Foulks envisions a union that would protect and provide the working people with health, medical and accident insurance, and would pay pension and disability benefits. A more immediate need is a move to educate and create a political awareness in the men of the community.

Next meeting is Wednesday, November 21, at 7:30 p.m., 7513 Cuvier Ave., in La Jolla.

Men, Women, Students, Staff - all are encouraged to go.

Nick Kurko, regional director for the AFL-CIO, told the unionists, "Willie Farah is an employer of the dinosaur era who must be dragged into the 20th century."

The labor coalition decided to establish consumer information picket lines at stores that sell Farah slacks.

The first picket line went up Oct. 11. Farah strikers, most of whom are Chicana women, have been fighting for union recognition.

Emilio Mollada, president of the United Auto Worker's union Community Action Program, told the labor group, "Farah workers have the full support of the UAW. The UAW will not stand silent and let these workers fight alone."

HEALTH CENTER

October 4 marked the first anniversary of the opening of the Linda Vista Health Care Center, a non-profit community clinic owned and operated by the people who use it. In this first year 900 families and individuals have become members of the Center. Policies are set by a board of directors, a majority of who are Linda Vista residents, in open meetings and carried out by a staff of four salaried people, some student placements and many volunteers.

The Center furnishes comprehensive health care to members, consisting of medical services, social work and psychological counseling, and health education geared to both the individual and the community. Referrals are made and monitored with outside agencies and individuals for problems that cannot be taken care of at the Center. At present, Medical services are available by appointment at the following times:

- Monday 4-6:30 P.M.
- Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 2-6 P.M.
- Also Wednesday 9:30-11:30 P.M.
- Thursday 9-12 A.M.
- Saturday 9-12 A.M.

Emergencies are seen at any time when a physician or nurse is available. In addition, well baby and pediatric care is given on Tuesday from 9-12 AM and family planning services are available on Thursday from 6-9 PM. Other special clinics will be announced in the Newsletter.

People at the Center feel that any program of health care such as this one which stresses prevention can be successful only so far as the people served can be motivated to accept responsibility for their own care instead of being passive recipients of treatment. In order to do this, however, they need the tools (knowledge) to work toward self-sufficiency. At the Center we encourage members' participating in the process of their own care by sharing our knowledge with them when they are seen as patients. We have also an on-going educational seminar in health problems for people of the community, and are willing to

HYSTERECTOMIES

Imposed Sterilization

by the Barrio News Service

The Barrio News Service has learned that Chicanas on welfare in Los Angeles County have had hysterectomies performed on them under the disguise of "exploratory surgery." (A hysterectomy is the removal of all or part of the uterus leaving the patient sterile.)

These drastic operations have been performed while the women underwent surgery for other illnesses, it was revealed by Ana Nieto-Gomez, of the Chicano Studies Department at Cal State Northridge.

Nieto-Gomez knows of three women who have undergone these operations. All the women are of welfare, have large families, and have adult children. They are the head of their households and have incomes of about \$400 a month.

The hysterectomies were able to be performed because the women signed waiver statements allowing doctors to perform "exploratory surgery." None of them had any previous indication they would have hysterectomies, so that after the operations they found they had been rendered sterile by the surgeons' tools.

Two of the women went into surgery for the removal of kidney stones.

The women live in East Los Angeles, Long Beach, and San Fernando. They had been ill a long time, had been afraid of entering the hospital, and had not been receiving proper medical treatment.

For women on welfare discussions on whether or what kind of operations are performed are generally done by the social worker,



ABOVE we have the Staff of the Linda Vista Community Health Center. Their efforts are geared toward the improvement in the Health care of their communities.

speaking to any interested community groups.

Membership in the Center is open to folks who live or work in the Linda Vista community and to students at Mesa College and U.S.D. Membership entitles people to medical care at prices based on ability to pay, the percentage being set by the member himself, access to 24 hour phone service for emergencies and most important, an opportunity to determine what type and style of service they need and get.

In order to retain community control of the Center, it is necessary to be relatively independent of outside financing. For this reason charges are made for service, hopefully in the

understanding that those who need care will pay as they can. Charges for service are based on the California Relative Value Scale with \$8.00 the basic charge for a physician office visit and proportionally higher based on the complexity of the problem and the time required of the doctor. Members, however, are allowed to determine what percentage of these charges they are able to pay and the time required of the doctor. Members, however, are allowed to determine what percentage of these charges they are able to pay and may work out any reasonable payment schedule. A minimum fee of \$4.00 per physician visit is current policy. The Center accepts all private insurance, Medi-Cal, Medicare and CHAMPUS.

bill for two years stating that if a woman is on welfare, after she has her third child, any further children are taken away from her and put in institutions. It would be wise for her to be

cont on p. 10



ENGELHARDT IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH  
Soaring ahead and sorely behind

No complaints have been filed. Nieto-Gomez believes the women did not file mal practice suits because of the length of time it takes to win one (about six years); and because they were ashamed of their condition, felt more or less castrated, and did not want to talk to anybody about it.

Two of the Chicanas went into long periods of deep depression, feeling they weren't women anymore.

The Barrio News Service interviewed Nieto-Gomez regarding some of the problems faced by women on welfare. Following are some excerpts:

In California there has been this proposed

MIGRANTS HARRASSED

In having raised the issue of migrant vehicle accidents and deaths, Fresno officials have only exposed their own ignorance of the total situation.

Migrants, facing discrimination, language problems. And fearful of their own general resident status, have been in addition the victims of the used car salesman, the plight of migrants who will be traveling on. Not to be seen again, they are sold scraps of moving heaps whose safety cannot be guaranteed past the first run in the road. Bald tires, and gutless brakes creep from farm to farm too many times ending in disaster for the migrant.

Eeking out a meager living in a land of the white protestant ethic has brought scorn, expecting assimilation into the dominant white culture the primary blame has been put on their inability to speak English while police

# Immigration: Reality and Myth

Bill Busic

A concern with the immigration policies of the United States have led us to consider the term "immigration." The term immigrate means to enter a new country or region in order to settle there. The definition does not state that the land is capable of supporting settlement nor that indigenous people may already have established population centers in those areas. The limitations imposed by existing populations have traditionally been overcome by invasion, conquest and colonization of the area and people.

Colonization is usually a state or government-sponsored enterprise for economic or political gain. This is usually done by the movement of individuals and families from a well-established nation into a territory under its political and economic control. The individuals and families may be immigrating because they are searching for personal and business profit or escaping the economics of hunger and/or oppression.

### FIRST COLONIZERS

The type of colony established depends upon the type of immigrants who are sent or go to settle the particular colony. The French and Spanish sent mainly single males to inhabit the colonies that they claimed in the United States. These individuals built trade centers within existing indigenous urban populations and had little if any actual control over the outlying regions. This colony of a minority of colonizers allows for the control of the goods that flow into the urban and trade centers without the total decimation of the indigenous people or their culture.

The British sent both individuals and family units to the colonies that it claimed in the United States so that the immigrants could produce and harvest all the goods required for export. To achieve this meant not only the control of the indigenous urban and rural populations but the actual ownership of all the land. This led to the annihilation of the native societies and people.

### REASONS FOR IMMIGRATION

The early colonizers tended to encourage immigration because it increased the safety of life and property in the new colony. They needed the new immigrants to help colonize the lands of the native Americans and to lessen some of the risks of rebellion by the native population. The new immigrants were to serve as a buffer between the ever-growing nation and the displaced Native Americans. Immigration also increased the value of land, created new markets and supplied a surplus labor pool, all of which benefitted the original English colonizers.

But even at this early date there was discrimination as to religion and language. The Protestants did not want any foreign speaking Catholics in "their" country. There were restrictions against the poor and criminals as well which helped to establish and reinforce the character of the new nation.

Within the United States there exists a myth about the nation's appreciation for immigrants and foreigner who fought for the United

States in the Revolutionary War. George Washington often complained about the relatively large number of foreign officers and men that were part of his army. He believed that the people had to establish an "American character" but to do this the nation had to act for itself. This would create respect abroad and make the people already here proud and happy. Yet George Washington had no qualms about letting these foreigners and immigrants die for the independence of his nation. With the creation of the Constitution came the central authority which could and actually does shape the people's and nation's view of immigration.

The Constitution states quite plainly that only people born in this nation could hold any elective office. It created the need for the immigrants to assimilate with the English colonizers if they wished to live here or else they would be barred from the economic and political decisions. This is true for any group of immigrants coming into the United States. The main objections to any immigrant is his attempt to perpetuate his language and cus-

toms as a part of "American" life. As long as the incoming people were Europeans, this was not considered to be a great problem since they were all of the same race. It was understood that they would eventually assimilate into the role of perfect citizens. But "America for Americans" did not apply to Native Americans, Mexicans, Blacks or immigrants of color.

### IN THE U.S.

In the United States the terms immigrant and immigration have become synonymous with recruiting and subjugation of foreign labor pools that were and are needed by the nation to build and continue its economic system. The system and nation exploit these people not only economically but as individuals by denying them their human and civil rights after they enter the country. But to insure that there will be a continuing flow of working immigrants into the United States from different countries, a myth was created. It is a world-wide myth of welcoming people who are seeking "freedom" and or a better way of life.

cont.on p.7



Braceros waiting at labor centers for jobs in the U.S.

### IMMIGRATION LAWS OF THE USA

1639	Restrictions against criminal and poor immigrants. Religious and physical fitness test.	1907	Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan. Commission to Investigate Immigration is created.
1789	State laws restricting admission of "convicted malefactors." The U.S. Constitution gives Congress power over immigration.	1913	Suggested Quantity as well as quality restrictions and literacy test.
1798	Alien and Sedition deportation law and the requirement that ship captains identify arriving alien passengers.	1917	Expands immigration restrictions, but provides ten exceptions, one is to allow for alien contract labor.
1819	First permanent federal law requiring a listing of all arriving immigrants.	1921	First federal quota restrictions.
1875	End of free immigration and restriction of the Chinese.	1924	Japanese exclusion laws, tighter quotas.
1882	First immigration law restricting convicts, idiots, paupers and insane.	1929	National Origins Quota Plan
1885	Alien contract labor is restricted.	1940	Alien Registration Act
1891	Congress expands list of deportable aliens on mental, moral, economic and physical grounds.	1943	Chinese exclusion acts are repealed. Temporary alien contract labor is permitted.
1903	Congress expands immigration restrictions. Anarchists excluded.	1945	War Brides Act
		1947	Senate authorizes investigation of immigration.
		1948	Information and Educational Exchange Act.
		1950	Internal Security Act.
		1952	Immigration and Nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act
		1953	Refugee Relief Act
		1956	Refugee-Escapee Act.

cont from p 6

The myth is based on assimilation, melting pot, and the belief that citizenship will be forth-coming upon their acceptance as members of the community and nation. European immigrants were allowed to assimilate with the original colonizers but it was at the expense of their indigenous culture and national identity. They were able to join the economic system and share the profits of their labor but working immigrants of a different race or color were and are not allowed to do so. These immigrants are denied not only their native cultures but also segregated from those that have evolved in the United States.

### THE CHINESE

The first example of this is that of the Chinese who began arriving in the United States around the middle of the nineteenth century. The mine owners and railroad builders of the western states wanted a source of cheap, docile labor so they began "importing" Chinese laborers. Here lies the paradox of many of the so-called immigration problems: the flux of a non-white worker. This worker is encouraged to immigrate by the controlling big business to form cheap labor pools. These are not emigrants here looking for a better life but are in fact a type of captive labor. The important fact is that initially only single men were coming in rather than families. With the emigration of Chinese families came settled communities and organization of the people against the oppression of the mine owners and railroad builders. The Chinese settlers also began to buy land as a means of becoming independent of the forces that brought them here.

The Chinese became the "Yellow Scourage" of the land society justified its exploitation of the Chinese by pointing to their health standards, peculiar customs, dress, color, language and the fact they they were "heathens." This led the government to declare the Chinese as being unassimilable and to deny them the right of immigration and citizenship. The same type of charges would be leveled against the succeeding waves of labor immigrants: Japanese, East Indian, Arab, Filipino, West Indian and Mexican.

# Chile

Write or wire:  
 \* U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. Demand termination of diplomatic relations with the Junta;  
 \* Sen. Edward Kennedy, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., to support measure to cut off aid funds for the Junta.

### CHILEAN PARTY

To collect money for Chilean Refugees.

Latin American Music  
 Dances  
 Poetry Reading  
 International Food

MONDAY NOVEMBER 26 6:30 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER

# FOR CHILE

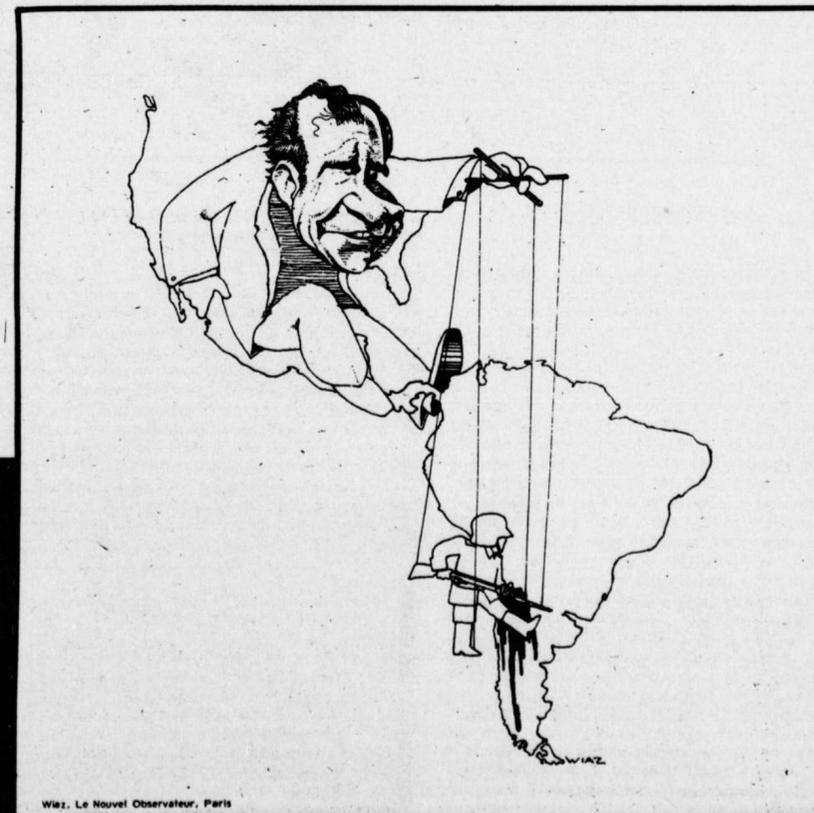
The Chile Support Committee is a group of organizations and individuals which has formed a coalition for the purpose of providing support for the Chilean people and opposition to U.S. support of the junta both before and after the coup. One of its on-going projects is a letter and telegram campaign to pressure the Chilean junta by world opinion to release political prisoners and end the brutal repression. Another priority is fundraising.

Current petitioning efforts center around the following campaigns:

1. we are urging House conferees to accept the Senate amendment denying aid to the repressive junta. The Senate, through the Kennedy Resolution, voted to deny any aid to Chile until it is established that "human rights are being protected" by the junta a condition the world is coming to realize does not exist. When the House of Representatives did vote to extend aid to Chile, a conference committee of both houses was set up to resolve the matter. House conferees to be petitioned are: Wayne Hays; Clement Zablocki; William Maillard; Dante Fascell; Peter Frelinghuysen; and William Broomfield.
2. we urge support for House Resolution #10525. Proposed by Cong. Peter Rodino (N.J.), the bill provides for up to 50,000 U.S. visas to be extended to Chilean refugees. The Chile Support Committee and other groups are trying to get the authors to expand the resolution to allow all political refugees in Chile to seek asylum here. Send your letters and telegrams to: Cong. Robert Drinan or Cong. Peter Rodino, Chrm., House Subcommittee on Immigration, Rayburn Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.
3. write or wire your Congressman and Senators, asking what a Congressional fact-finding commission be sent to Chile NOW. A West German parliamentary delegation went to Chile in early October to check on treatment of political prisoners, and the U.S. Congress should do the same. Write or wire: Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.; Cong. J.J. Pickle, House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.

**Fundraising:** The Chile Support Committee is awaiting word on national coordination of fund raising activities before setting up an organization here. It has been proposed that a centralized agency be set up to collect and channel funds to Beatriz Allende, in order to both insure the proper disbursement of the funds and to provide a concrete, acceptable conduit on whose behalf funds could be collected. Those wishing to collect funds in the near future can send tax-deductible checks to: National Council of Churches/Chile Refugee Fund, c/o Church World Service, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

## Boycott Gallo



Waz. Le Nouvel Observateur, Paris

# Arabs fight for own land

cont from p 1

The Zionist final offensive on Palestine took two approaches diplomatic and military. The latter became the decisive weapon against the Palestinians. The Zionist demanded for a Jewish state in Palestine finally entered the newly formed United Nations in 1947. By this time the Zionists and their U.S. allies hoped to achieve statehood diplomatically. The dominant Zionist view was characterized by both short-range objectives and long range objectives. The short range view understood that the Jews were still a minority in Palestine, only 33% of the population, while in terms of land ownership the Jews only owned 5.66% of the total area of the country. This was hardly enough to claim the whole territory of Palestine. The Palestinian residents still owned 47% of the total area of the country with the balance of 46% of the total representing public lands. (Official records of the Second Session of the General Assembly 1947, A - AC 14-43.) Therefore, the Zionists presented a plan to the U.N. demanding partition of the country which would allot 56% of the land to the minority Jewish population who only owned 8% of it. The partition, and consequently Jewish state, would provide the Zionists with their final fait accompli.

David Ben - Gurion, military strategist, declared, "from the beginning of April (1948) the War of Independence passed from the defensive to the offensive". In April, for example, "Our men captured the village of the village of Deryassin. The civilians who disregarded our warnings suffered inevitable casualties," declared Manachem begin, leader of one branch of Zionist military operations. And it was this village of Deir Yassin and what the Zionists did to it, which became the leading symbol of Zionist objectives. The Jewish another and half Zionist I.F. Stone admitted, "Jewish terrorism, not only by the Irgun in such savage massacres as Deir Yassin... 'encouraged Arabs to leave areas the Jews wished to take over for starategic or demographic reasons.

They tried to make as much of Isreal as free of Arabs as possible." An authentic account of this massacre was given by Mr. Jaques de Reyner, the Chief delegate of the International Red Cross who reported; "three hundred persons were massacred ... without any military reason nor provocation of any kind, old men, women, children, newly born were savagely assassinated with grenades and knives by Jewish troops of the Irgun, perfectly under the control and direction of their chiefs"

sirens and the clang of fire alarm bells interrupted by a voice in Arabic. Flee for your lives. The Jews are using poison gas and atomic weapons run for your lives in the name of Allah."

On July 11, 1948, Moshe Dayan, today's Israeli Prime Minister, led a jeeps commando column into the town of Lydda "with rifles, stens, and sub-machine guns blazing. It coursed thru the main streets, blasting at everything that moved... the corpses of Arab men, women and even children were strewn about the streets in the wake of this ruthlessly brilliant charge." The Arabs who fled this offensive "were systematically stripped of all their belongings before they were sent on their trek to the frontier. Household belongings stores, clothing all had to be left behind," reported the London Economist.

## ISRAEL MADE THE DESERT BLOOM ... WITH MACHINE GUNS

By terror and murder the Palestinian people were forced to become refugees. In June 1949, the Secretary General of the U.N. reported to the fourth session of the General Assembly that the number of refugees from Palestine was 940,000 (annual report of the Secretary General July 1, 1948 - June 30, 1949). Israel was declared to be occupying 80% of Pales. ne. Of the first 3,780 Jewish settlements established after 1948 (kibbutz) 350 were on the property of evicted Arabs, Israel took over 388 Arab towns and villages containing nearly half the buildings in Palestine, 10,000 shops, businesses and stores and some 30,000 areas of citrus groves. The offensives of 1948 fulfilled the prophecies of the founder of Zionism Theodore Herzl, who realized some 50 years before the need to try to spirit the penniless population across the border. And no matter what the Zionists' propaganda says about making the Desert Bloom or any such other non-sense, the truth remains that Israel is a stolen Nation.

Perhaps Nathan Chofshi, a Jewish settler in Palestine since 1908, best described what happened when arguing with a Zionist Rabbi. "If Rabbi Kaplan really wanted to know what happened, we old Jewish settlers in Palestine who witnessed the flight could tell him how and in what manner we, Jews, forced the Arabs to leave cities and villages which they did not want to leave of their own free will. Some of them were driven out by force of arms; others were made to leave by deceit, lying, and false promises."

Peace in the Middle East cannot be brought about thru force from the super powers. Peace in the Mid-East can only take place when Palestine is liberated.



Jean Forbes, Christian Science Monitor

Israeli expansionism, 1948-present

## U.S. COERSION

The voting inside the general assembly on the partition plan witnessed some of the finest expression of U.S. Imperialism's muscular influence. President Truman, a true friend of the Zionists, warned his Acting Secretary of War Lovett that "he would demand a full explanation if nations which usually line up with the United States failed to do so in Palestine." With regard to Liberia's vote Lovett reported, "The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company which has a concession in Liberia, reported that it had been telephoned to and asked to transmit a message to their representative in Liberia directing him to bring pressure on the Liberian government to vote in favor of partition. "These campaigns inside the United Nations continued until the Zionists succeeded in achieving their desired majority. President Truman recalled: "Top Jewish leaders in the U.S. were putting all sorts of pressure on me to commit American power and forces on behalf of Jewish aspirations in Palestine." Meanwhile, in Palestine the Zionists were preparing the spectacular military offensive against the Palestinian masses for they realized that only by military policies could they implement their political policies: the dispossession and translocation of a whole people.

## TERROR WARFARE

Deir Yassin was only one case in a long list of many Zionist assaults. Terror-warefare techniques were perfected for each succeeding Arab city to be conquered. In an article "All's Fair...", written for the U.S. Marine Corps professional magazine to tell Marines about techniques developed by the Zionists, an Israeli reserve officer who fought in the 1948 aggression gives precise details of "barrel-bombs" which were widely used to clean the land of its owners. These devices were rolled down the sloping alleys and steplanes of Arab urban quarters and provincial towns unit they crashed into walls and doorways, making "an inferno of raging flames and endless explosions."

Arthur Koestler, the Zionist writer described "ruthless dynamiting of block after block in the rabbit warren bazaars and blind alleys until the panic had reached sufficient dimensions to end all resistance." The Zionists wanted the civilian Arabs to believe that "the Jews are dropping atomic bombs." The Israeli officer, in his article for the U.S. Marine Corps explained... "the Israelis brought up jeeps with loudspeakers which broadcast recorded horror sounds. These included shrieks, wails, and anguish moans of Arab women, the wail of

## Support Arabs

U.S. demonstrations supporting the Arab people's struggle against Israeli aggression took place last week in Chicago, San Francisco and New York City.

In Chicago, 300 people demonstrated Oct. 27, chanting "Arab lands for Arab people," "Palestine must be liberated," "Jewish people yes, Zionism no" and "Down with Zionism and U.S. imperialism." The demonstrators marched through downtown Chicago to the Israeli consulate.

In San Francisco the second rally in two weeks at the Israeli consulate was held Oct. 26. Protesters moved to the Standard Oil of California offices and held another brief rally there in support of the Arab cause.

Some of the slogans raised included, "Liberate Palestine, return the occupied lands" and "U.S.A. stay away, hands off the Middle East." Ongoing work in the Bay area is being planned by the Committee for National Liberation in the Middle East (CNLME), a group of organizations and individuals who worked together on earlier Middle East demonstrations.

Seven of the 12 demonstrators arrested in Houston, Tex. last Oct. 9 during a pro-Arab demonstration there were released last week on bond.

In New York City, a rally in support of the Palestinian people was held in Times Square Oct. 24 drawing close to 300 people.

## A RESOLUTION AGAINST RACISM

The doctrine of racial supremacy is with us again. New studies claiming to demonstrate "scientifically" the old notion that Black people are inferior have been rapidly spreading in professional literature, texts, and respectable popular magazines. Even more ominously, it is now being taught as fact in classrooms across the country.

The leading contemporary protagonists of this theory include Arthur Jensen (Berkeley), Hans Eysenck (London), Richard Herrnstein (Harvard), and William Shockley (Stanford). Basing their conclusions on the results of aptitude, achievement, and I.Q. tests, these theorists claim that Black or other oppressed peoples are genetically endowed with less intelligence than the dominant group. They sweep aside the fact that tests of any oppressed group in a stratified society measure only that group's social rejection and not its relative intelligence. Jensen asserts: "There are intelligence genes, which are found in populations in different proportions, somewhat like the ebubtion of blood types. The number of intelligence genes seems to be lower, overall, in the Black population than in the white." (The New York Times Magazine, 31 August 1969, p. 43). And Shockley claims, "Nature has color coded groups of individuals so that statistically reliable predictions of their adaptability to intellectually rewarding and effective lives can easily be made and profitably used by the pragmatic man on the street." (Boston Sunday Globe, 12 September 1971, Sect. A, p. 6).

Theories of racial inferiority are rendered

untenable by the evidence of human history: Every population has developed its own complex culture. Contrary to the supremacist view, the peoples of Africa and Asia have, at various times, produced civilizations far more advanced than those existing simultaneously in Europe. Moreover, the constant geographical shift of center of culture is in itself proof of the equal capabilities of all peoples. It is nonsense to suppose genetic superiority wandering about the world.

The doctrine of racial inferiority is thus unscientific as well as socially vicious. Its sole claim to objectivity rests on a veneer of scientific techniques that covers distortion and false assumptions. Indeed, the current "master-race" ideas are once again being discredited in the scientific literature (cf. R. Lewontin, Bull. Atomic Sci., March 1970; S. Searr-Salapatek, Science, 174: 4016; 178: 4058; C. Brace, et al., Anthropological Studies, No. 8, Am. Anth. Assn.). Nevertheless, the generators of this new racism persist in their bigotry. Their theories, despite their academic grab, do not differ in their scientific character or their social effects from those advanced by American slave-owners, the Nazis, or the advocates of apartheid in South Africa. Racist ideas, if it were not for their political and economic role in justifying oppression and exploitation, would long since have joined phlogiston and geocentric theories of the universe in the mausoleum of science.

Our common human heritage has endowed all groups of people with equal intellectual abilities. Of course there are secondary physical differences. Nobody denies this. But

they have nothing to do with intelligence. Research involving these differences must not be misused to support theories of racial inferiority.

Racist theoreticians have recently sought sanction and protection in the concept of academic freedom. This is a subterfuge. It is true that academic freedom protects the right to free inquiry and to the expression of controversial ideas. But it is not license to justify oppression. It was no more intended to protect racism than verbal assault or libel, with which free intellectual inquiry. Nor, in the light of all the evidence, can the ideology of racism be legitimately called "controversial" and open to debate. It is a false doctrine that serves only to facilitate brutalization and exploitation. Thus, because it is both socially pernicious and scientifically incorrect, its proponents forfeit any right to academic protection.

The use of the academy of further racist oppression must be halted. We therefore call upon our colleagues to:

- 1) Urge their university senates to adopt measures designed to eliminate classroom racism.
- 2) Urge professional organizations and societies, academic departments, and editors of scholarly journals to condemn and refuse to disseminate racist research.
- 3) Expose the unscientific character of racist ideas so as to deny them the appearance of legitimacy provided by academia
- 4) Organize and support activities to eliminate racist practices and ideas wherever they occur.

## YOUR HELP IS CRUCIAL

Agribusiness, the Teamsters Union, and the Farm Bureau are using every tactic available to destroy the United Farm Workers Union. Their vast wealth and political power is being used to deprive the people who labor to produce the nations food their most basic right of self-determination. They have only the wealth of concerned and dedicated people with which to resist these three powerful forces. We ask you to stand with us in this time of crisis and to actively support the boycotts of GRAPES, LETTUCE, GALLO WINE, AND TO AVOID SAFEWAY CHAIN STORES TOTALLY. Funds to carry on our resistance to this powerful opposition is greatly needed. Please fill out the coupon to the right and mail it to:

United Farm Workers  
1126 21st.  
San Diego, California  
92102

Please find enclosed \_\_\_\_\_ dollars to be used in the fight against the powerful forces of the Teamsters, the Farm Bureau, and Agribusiness.

Send this donation along with the coupon to  
U.F.W.  
1127 21st St.  
San Diego,  
Calif.



## BOYCOTT LIST

Boycotted by:

Safeway	
Lettuce	UFW
Grapes	
Beer:	
Coors	Chicanos
Olympia	Native Americans
San Miguel	Filipinos
Pants:	
Farah	Chicanos
Wine:	
Gallo	UFW
Franczia	UFW
Gulf Oil	Mozambique, Portuguese, &
Cashevs	Angola
R.J. Reynolds -Cigaretts:	Winston,
Camel, Salem, Wantage	
Sears	
Black Staite	
Portuguese Products & Wines	

# SEIZURE OF MEXICAN TERRITORY

by RICARDO VILLAREAL

"The gravest mistake a nation can make is to let itself be infiltrated and colonized by a foreign dominant people, especially those of a neighboring nation, with a rapacious and acquisitive style." Bocanegra - 1830

"The whole continent of North America appears to be destined by Divine Providence to be peopled by one nation, speaking one language, professing one general tenor of social usages and customs." John Quincy Adams - 1812

"Our destiny is to occupy, sooner or later the non-anglo nations of this Continent." James Polk - 1844

"Imperialism (Colonization) is a method by which the United States maintains a position of Influence and Control around the World." John Kennedy - 1963

What was not fully accomplished (the complete annexation of all Mexico) back in the 1800's seems a becoming reality today. There are today in Mexico more than 200 colonies of American and European extraction, not only is the land being partial out to for foreigners (a great mistake in the 1800's), but the political and economy structure is almost totally in foreign control as well. At the same time the Mexican population is landless and find themselves greatly threatened by an invading people from the North (common wards of the 1800's). The invasion in 1846 by United States armed forces into Mexican land, that culminated in the confiscation of over half (51%) of Mexico, is not the only experience Mexicans have had at the hands of a foreign aggressor. There were the Spanish Colonizers who ruled for 300 years. Then the French intervention (1861-1867). Then in 1914 the bombardment of Tampico & Vera Cruz in the effort to get a 21 gun salute in honor of the American flag due to said damages incurred on American property in Tampico. In this bloody incident the port of Veracruz was occupied by 5,000 United States Marines and was under the United States control for 6 months.



Neither is Mexico the only nation to fall prey to American aggressiveness, there was Cuba, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Panama, Hawaii, Guatemala, Dominican, Korea, Viet-Nam and others.

One may ask if such are the harsh experiences these countries have undergone then why do most of these countries still continue to accept foreign infiltration and domination. It would take considerable writing to unfold a complex question such as the one above which is not my intention in this short article. It is sufficient to say that we must not confuse countries (land, people, etc.) with its governments. The governments set policies for the countries to follow and not vice-versa. If the above countries including Mexico are colonized and foreign dominated it is mainly because their governments are corrupt and uncerned about their countries' welfare and

future. One does not have to go far into Mexico to get a glimpse of the gradual annexation Mexico is undergoing. Baja California offers a good example of American colonization from Tijuana down to La Paz. Yet, it is against the Mexican Constitution (Art. 27) for any foreigner to own land in Mexico.

Who are the ones that are selling Mexico away? They are government officials (governors, Mayors, senators, generals, etc.) usually with borrowed Spanish surnames (Prestanombres) who bought their way into government, government offices (Mexican Tourist Department, Mexican Land Conservation Dept., Dept. of Highways and byways, Dept. of Bridges and Ports, etc.), real estate developers, Banks and Finance companies, large private land owners and wealthy individuals specially of foreign extraction who sell and return buy more land. In the economy, one will find that from bubblegum to the largest aircraft and foreign (U.S.) produced. When inflation is high in the U.S. it can not help but be also higher in Mexico bringing with it rampant starvation, unemployment, poor health, poor wages, etc. The political system is at the mercy of foreign (U.S.) manipulators as well (CIA, IT&T, Inter. Harv., World Bank, AID, Ford, G.M., Colgate, General Foods, Bank of America, etc., etc.). These manipulators are always making policies benefitting the colonizers instead of the native population. All this points to Mexico's eventual incorporation into the U.S. domain adding another star to the American Flag.

This can only be avoided through the eventual rise of the Mexican people to overthrow their corrupt and puppet government, changing the political economic, and social system completely around, at the same time putting a stop to foreign colonization of Mexican property. The U.S. obvious response will certainly be similar to that of 1846, intervening on behalf of its citizens and "property". Manifest Destiny continues to be an imperialistic cultural tradition of the people of the North just as it was in the 1800's.

cont from p 5

sterilized. The bill hasn't been passed. The women welfare rights groups have kept it from being passed.

There is no kind of sex educational programs for women on welfare. Nothing designed to help her understand how to prevent pregnancy. Helping her understand is more than just passing out birth control pills, but helping her to psychologically adjust, that she should use birth control pills what her alternatives are.

B.N.S. Yet the government wants women not to have babies because it adds to the welfare costs.

NIETO-GOMEZ: It expects them to use the pill. The country as a whole is very undecided as far as the pill is concerned, whether it is orally right. Even women who believe it is orally right cannot personally come to grips with using the pill. The pill has really been used in the media, all sorts of rumors around, here is no kind of medical counseling even to how long to use it, when you should use it.

B.N.S.: Does the welfare department push the pill to the exclusion of other kinds of contraception?



OLIPHANT IN THE DENVER POST

"I challenge the speaker's charge that we have one health care system for the rich and another for the poor. To us, there are no poor."

page 10

NIETO-Gomez; I wouldn't know about that. I know it is popular. For instance women go to a doctor who handles medicare or the health departments where they have family planning. What happens here is that you go in, you have a problem. The doctor or intern doesn't really look at the medical history. The most popular I wouldn't say it's something the welfare department pushes, it is something the doctors who work in those programs push. It's easier for them.

B.M.S.: Is the pill the safest, in terms that there are not as many failures, percentage wise. NIETO-GOMEZ: Yes, all things being equal. But take into consideration that the poorer you are, the less likely your health is going to be in tip top condition especially if you've had children. This is a generalization.

Take into consideration what is the state of the physical health of the woman. What have been the complications in having her children. Its a complicated matter. Its not just a matter that the pill is 99% effective and if you don't want to have children just take the pill. It has a lot to do with what physical condition the woman's body is in.

A woman's body is very sensitive and taking the pill is like a mock pregnancy. There are different kinds of pills but many times a doctor hands out just one kind indiscriminantly. Some pills have too much effect on a woman. This means that some women vomit 24 hours a day or they are completely depressed. The body chemistry may make them very emotional for no reason at all. It is due to the adjustment of the body to that formula, that it may be too strong or something.

People don't realize how important medical counselling is. If the doctor doesn't give it to you and you don't have a good nurse around, people panic. With the pill if you panic you just stop taking it; that doesn't mean you stop having sex, it just means you stop taking the pill. But if you've got the I.U.D. (intra-uterine device) and you panic, many women will put it out themselves. This can be very painful and

incur hemorrhaging. B.N.S.: Do women on welfare generally have a female social worker? NIETO-GOMEZ: Yes, social work is generally a women's profession. B.N.S.: So women going to male social workers is not really a problem. THE problem for Chicanas may be more of a cultural one. NIETO-GOMEZ: Yes. I definitely a cultural type of problem. B.N.S.: It seems like one problem is supporting the cause for women's welfare is that most of us have negative stereotypes about them; whereas in the case of the farm worker we have romanticized him, therefore it is easier to take up his cause. NIETO-GOMEZ: A lot of this is into sexism. For instance, the rationale that all a woman has to do is have a child and welfare will take care of them. Men - being movement Chicanos, Mexican - American, or Anglos - believe this situation that a woman is lucky because she can bear a child and somebody will marry her or she can go on welfare. So they think she is really well off. Also, they have a stereotype that she is a miaa mujer. Also, that for a woman who is on welfare it means her man has failed her, hadn't lived up to his responsibility because



incur hemorrhaging.

B.N.S.: Do women on welfare generally have a female social worker?

NIETO-GOMEZ: Yes, social work is generally a women's profession.

B.N.S.: So women going to male social workers is not really a problem. THE problem for Chicanas may be more of a cultural one.

NIETO-GOMEZ: Yes. I definitely a cultural type of problem.

B.N.S.: It seems like one problem is supporting the cause for women's welfare is that most of us have negative stereotypes about them; whereas in the case of the farm worker we have romanticized him, therefore it is easier to take up his cause.

NIETO-GOMEZ: A lot of this is into sexism. For instance, the rationale that all a woman has to do is have a child and welfare will take care of them.

Men - being movement Chicanos, Mexican - American, or Anglos - believe this situation that a woman is lucky because she can bear a child and somebody will marry her or she can go on welfare. So they think she is really well off. Also, they have a stereotype that she is a miaa mujer. Also, that for a woman who is on welfare it means her man has failed her, hadn't lived up to his responsibility because

cont on p 11

# TIJUANA Land Takeover

Of particular interest is the experience which lead the 150 families to participate in what had initially been only a student action. This experience clearly exposes the collaboration between Mexican government officials and U.S. corporate interests.

Evicted at the order of Marco Antonio Bolanos Cacho, Tijuana's major, these people have been virtually homeless ever since. Lured out of their homes in the Tijuana river bed by promises of free, decent housing elsewhere in Tijuana, these people have been lured to and cheated by the Mexican government. As previously explained, the only housing provided by the government was inadequate wood structures at \$20 a month rent.

The reason given by Cacho for the eviction was that a canal, which would encourage industrialization in Tijuana, was going to be built in the river bed. This canal, it turns out will be linked to another canal which is going to be constructed on the U.S. side of the border. According to

Cacho, onerous cost of the canal and the linking of the canal with one on the U.S. will be to attract U.S. corporations into Tijuana. With the improved transportation it is expected that the whole area between the canal and the railroad will be very attractive to American investors.

Already, the U.S. has loaned 800 million pesos to build the canal. Attracted by the cheap labor available in MEXICO a number of U.S. firms already have "runaway" shops in Tijuana and other border cities. These include Rohr, Mattel, RCA, Coca Cola and Control Research Corp.

Compared to the THE U.S. where the minimum wage is \$1.65 and where skilled workers receive more, the #30 a week minimum wage in Mexico is an attractive alternative to U.S. corporations. In addition, it has become common for U.S. employers to cheat the Mexican worker. In one instance workers at the 'Electronica Del Oeste' (Control Research) were forced to work up to 60 hours for \$30. Workers who refused, were fired.

When the situation was brought to the attention of Tijuana government officials, the corruption of the government and the collaboration with U.S. corporate interest became clear. In a subsequent strike, 39 workers were fired and attempts to pressure the government into action against the illegal employment practices being used by the Control Research proved futile.

According to one Mexican student, it is obvious that Mexican people will not benefit from the jobs created by U.S. investments in Mexico. Nor will the American workers, who will lose their jobs to the less expensive Mexican labor. The only beneficiaries will be the U.S. corporations and the corrupt Mexican officials.

Five weeks ago students in Tijuana seized one hundred acres of government land adjacent to the University. Students took over the land after it became evident that the government would not respond to their request for additional land to expand the facilities of the overcrowded University. The request had been made over one year ago, and the government and still has not responded to their request.

Since the initial land takeover, the students have been joined by 150 Mexican families. THESE FAMILIES HAD RESIDED IN THE Tijuana River bed until the government had evicted them to make way for a proposed canal.

At the time the government had promised the people rent-free housing in another sector of Tijuana. Instead, the families were moved into a sector, where they were forced to live in inadequate plywood structures. The government also attempted to collect \$20 per month in rent. This was not possible, however, as the average income of these families is \$10 a month. In response to the injustice served out by the government, 150 of these relocated families, have cast their lots with the students. An agreement between the students and the families which allocates 60 acres for a housing development and 40 acres for additional university space, has also been reached.

The Mexican government has not remained passive to the militance and solidarity displayed by the students and families. Unable to use force without provoking a major riot in Tijuana the government has launched a campaign to discredit the students and to divide the students and the families engaged in the occupation. In one incident the families were offered land and housing elsewhere if they would end their part in the land takeover. Because of the treachery that these people have experienced in the past, when dealing with the government, they were not misled by this new tactic.

Through the use of the government controlled press in Tijuana and other parts of Mexico accusations against the takeover have been leveled. Referring to the students and families as criminals no mention of the reasons for the takeovers have been made. Charges that the takeovers were organized by outside agitators and is being controlled by these outside forces are among the distortions publicized by the government in an effort to obscure the issues which lead to the takeover.

The government has also began military preparations to end the land occupation. General Cuenca Diaz, head of the Mexican armed forces is now in Tijuana. It appears that his arrival is the prelude to the actual deployment of force. Also of import ance is the visit of Mexico's president, Echeverria scheduled in about three weeks. It is unlikely that the land takeover will be allowed to continue past his visit.

The role of the students is the occupation has thus far overshadowed the Mexican families. Subject to immediate arrest, they have successfully barricaded the land seized and have also closed off a major road. This road, which leads to the airport, is of strategic importance.

The students have also begun to organize in addition to the defenses construction and supply of the land area.

cont from p 10

he didn't want to or because he was unable to.

I always talk on welfare and the first question that comes up is "what about the man, how come you don't talk about him? What about the problems he has?" It's a good point but I think we do talk about him. We do talk about his employment situation. I talk about how often he has to leave to find a job, and maybe he's a migrant worker or a mobility worker - forever trying to find a job. Wherever he goes he established families and leaves behind a situation the woman cannot leave. There is no hope of ever finding alleviation until the children grow up or the woman dies. The men cannot see that. I'm saying this is just as bad. It involves more people.

The fact that the man has mobility and the spiritual hope he can find a better job somewhere, even for just a little while, is an advantage women do not have.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### ARGENTINA

The right wing of the Peronist movement is trying to purge several prominent leftists in government and other positions. Bombings and shootings have been used against left Peronists, their homes and offices. Governor of Mendoza province, Alberto Martinez Baca, had been given an ultimatum by rightists demanding that he "clean out the communists" from his government within 72 hours because his government is "being smothered by Marxism." He tendered his resignation and went to Buenos Aires to try to meet with President Juan Peron. While he was gone, on Oct. 22, his offices were almost destroyed by a bomb. The strategy of the left in Argentina, along with an analysis of the history, economy and political scene there is discussed in the September 1973 NACLA newsletter. Available for \$1 from NACLA, Box 57, Cathedral Station, New York, N.Y., 10025.

### North Korea breaks ties with Chile junta

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) announced last week it has suspended diplomatic relations with the fascist Chilean dictatorship.

A statement issued in New York City on Oct. 16 by the Office of the Permanent Observer of the DPRK to the United Nations said: "The government of the DPRK took its own initiative and declared Sept. 18 that it completely suspended its state relations with Chile while the fascist reactionary forces are in power there."

"The DPRK regards it as a principle in its external relations," the statement said, "to establish state, political, economic and cultural relations with all countries who treat our country in a friendly manner, on the basis of complete equality and sovereignty, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

But the Chilean fascists, the statement went on, "sought the residence of our ambassador and the premises of our embassy then under construction all in flagrant violation of the recognized international law and international practice. (The fascists threatened) at gun-point the diplomatic personnel and their families of the embassy of the DPRK in Chile." Under these conditions, the statement concluded, state relations between the two countries have been suspended.

### CHILE

The first group of 70 Chilean political refugees being assisted by a UN-sponsored relief program flew to Sweden on Oct. 23. Safe-conduct passes have been received by the program for 1665 refugees, mostly Brazilians, Bolivians and Uruguayans who were living in Chile. About 10,000 in all are expected to seek asylum in the next few months. Those countries receiving refugees include Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, Australia, Canada, Austria and Peru. In continuing repression, the junta has announced more executions in Concepcion. The latest killed were a former mayor of the town of Lota and the general manager of the National Coal Co. Seventeen others tried were given sentences of from 3 to 20 years while two were acquitted.



page 11

# WOMEN IN INDIA

## FAMINE AND REVOLT

The recent famine, agrarian crisis and resulting peasant turmoil in India has revealed a surprising fact about the role of women in one of the largest and poorest countries in the world, a country whose image in the United States is symbolized by pictures of starving infants and beaming child-gurus:

The women of India are taking the lead in revolt.

Women have been in the forefront in demonstrations, strikes and **gheraos**\*

\***Gherao** is a Hindi word that describes the surrounding of an employer or government official and the refusal to let him leave, physically, until demands are met. Originally invented by striking workers in West Bengal, it has spread throughout the country as a tactic of mass struggle.

in the unions of agricultural laborers and poor peasants that have sprung up in recent years.

Their demands are not the easily recognizable demands of a "woman's movement." Rather they are the demands of their class; for higher wages, for relief work, for land, for the lowering of prices in the village and small town shops that exploit them. Yet their special militancy, to which all organizers have paid tribute, results from their situation of double exploitation, having both to do the household work and to toil throughout the day in the fields or at the back-breaking relief project set up by the government.

The recent famine in the state of Maharashtra in western India, described by U.S. agrarian expert Wolf Ladejinsky as "the worst in a hundred years", has affected nearly all of its districts and left an estimated 20 million of its 50 million people unable to scratch a living from their desolated fields. The government response was to initiate famine relief works that gave employment, at their height, to four and a half million poor and landless peasants, employment that involved in most cases rock-splitting and metal-breaking.

But this was a response that occurred only under the pressure of widespread demonstrations. Villagers marched and **gheraoed** government officials to get relief projects set up near their villages; they marched again when the pay was weeks late or whittled away in corruption; they marched to have the relief works continued when the government threatened to close them; and they marched against shopkeepers to have prices lowered. Finally, on May 16, 1973, a one-day strike was organized by left parties in which one and a half million relief workers struck work and 500,000 participated in demonstrations throughout the state.

And in all of these, women were taking the lead. The primary organizers of the May 16 strike described the "special feature" of this period of peasant turmoil as being "the uninhabited participation of the womenfolk in great numbers in action...It was very often the women folk who would unreservedly and very frankly give the class imprint whenever there was confrontation."

In other words, it was the women who very often gathered people together for action; it was the women who charged police lines at times of confrontation; and it was the women who refused to give up a **gherao** until their demands were met and promises signed.

Last summer I had an opportunity to visit some of these areas of peasant organizing, to see that marches that were still going on, and to hear the people express their grievances. Not only were the women participating in equal numbers with the men; they were often the first to speak their fury. What do you think of Indira Gandhi? was a question I threw out to a group of female relief workers waiting for their pay.

After all, only two years before she had been elected as Prime Minister with what everyone agreed was an overwhelming majority. She had won for India one of its major wars against its traditional enemy, Pakistan. Indira Gandhi - and this might give feminists something to think about - is the most powerful woman in the world today, and up to recently at least one of the most popular.

One woman in the group exploded. "Indira Gandhi is a hypocrite. Indira Gandhi is a liar..."

"She gave us work. She gave us pay. But only after we marched did we get work. Only after we marched did we get pay...I educated my three sons; they have no jobs. I used to have six acres of land; the ministers have eaten up the land...She must give jobs to my sons. She must give us work. She must give us land. Only then will we give credit to Indira Gandhi."



As she went on, it became clear that she shared the consciousness of many of the peasants I spoke to, that this was not simply a question of instituting reforms, that they had lost all faith in the ruling classes, in the politicians and in the parliamentary system that lay behind them. This woman knew what the word "capitalism" meant better than most American university students, and she concluded her tirade with, "We need a toilers' state!"

And what do you think about the parties?" I asked her. "...The Congress party (the country's ruling party), the Communist Party...?"

"We want no parties, only the red flag. Whatever party struggles with us, that is our party. The Congress party has never fought for us, never struggled with us..." Again an illustration of a widespread feature of advanced mass consciousness: a cynicism about the parties that operate within the parliamentary system, including the traditional Socialist and Communist parties, but at the same time a deep-rooted tradition of social-revolutionary struggle symbolized by the red flag.

I visited another district where there was a high proportion of tribal people, now primarily landless peasants working for highcase landowners who had profited greatly in recent years through new agricultural technology and tractors. Here there had been intense agrarian struggle, and organizer told of their experiences with women.

"The women are the most militant. It was usually the women who refused to leave a demonstration until the district official guaranteed them work.

"After our conference of youth groups, we decided to hold a women's conference, of women from the tribal people in the villages. We expected 25 women; 125 showed up. None of us organizers were women and we didn't really know what to do with the conference. So we let the women take over.

"One by one every woman stood up and told of the experiences in her village. At the end, one gave a summary. She said: our problem is that we need organization. But the men won't organize. We have to make them organize. What is stopping them? -- **Daru!**"

**Daru**, or illicit liquor, is a major feature of lowerclass village life, functioning in the way that drugs do in American ghettos.

"At that point," the organizer continued, "A woman stood up and said that in her village, twelve miles away, she knew all the stills and liquor shops, and knew that the village policeman was taking bribes to let them continue. Let's go and destroy them, she said.

"We (the organizers) were astounded. It was nine o'clock at night. We wanted to stop them. But the women couldn't be stopped. They marched 12 miles to that village, smashed every bottle of liquor, and made the village policeman apologize individually to every woman in the group. And then in the early hours of the morning they came back to continue the conference!"

I heard this story and many others from women in some of the surrounding villages. And I heard songs--for these illiterate tribal women were composing songs, sometimes in traditional style, sometimes in tunes drawn from Hindi films (the Indian "great culture" reaches far!) Songs that told about their last demonstration, their periods of hunger in jail, their success in getting prices lowered; songs that emphasized the "new wave" that had come to them with the formation of the **Shramik Sanghatana**, the Labourers' Association of the villages.

Not only had liquor been held down, some of these women told me, but also wife-beating had nearly stopped -- due to the **Shramik Sanghatana**, the poverty-born hostility of the oppressed was finding its appropriate outlet.

Evidently, though war is harmful to children and other growing things, the class struggle is healthy for women and children!

Young girls of twelve and thirteen, shy and giggling, would put their hands together and sing, just as American girls might sing around a campfire or on a vacation trip. Only their songs were political, were songs of the peoples' struggle. One or two women of the village would share the place of leadership on the only cot available, while hardly 50 feet away the oppressed wives of at women holding such an equal place. In these villages, as in many other places, the struggle had given some gains to the poor, and women benefited from this not only in material ways but also in a new sense of pride, of unity in struggle.

But they knew how far they had to go. After one of the endless rounds of village meetings and social tea drinking in which women proudly demonstrated their hospitality, two of them drew me inside a low and cheerless earthen hut to show me their food stock: a couple of inches of murky oil in a bottle, a few chillies and a potful of limp green vegetables. "How can we live on this? We need more than a few cents more in wages...Even when our wages are double they don't keep up with the rise in prices."

"We need more. There is only one final solution. Land -- and revolution."

Gail Omvedt

