



Y.L.O.



25
cents

affiliated with the Young Lords Organization

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Editorial

Why a YLO Newspaper?

--A Latin American Movement is developing in Chicago for the purpose of putting an end to the injustices, suffering and exploitation which is forced upon our people.

Y.L.O. considers itself as part of that Movement = a movement that wants a new society in which all people are treated as equal; a society whose wealth is controlled and shared by all its members, and not by a few; a society in which men and women view other members as brothers and sisters and not as people to be exploited and hated.

Y.L.O. stands for an end to police brutality and mistreatment; adequate housing for all; descent jobs and living wages for all; community control of the schools, the police, and all other institutions in our community; an end to the colonization of Puerto Rico and all other Third World countries which are politically, economically, or militarily controlled by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

The Latin American Movement has not yet decided on the path it needs to follow. That is, some want reform in the system like more Latin American cops (pigs), teachers, politicians, caseworkers, social workers, etc. and believe that little by little L.A. will

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YLO takes over POLICE STATION

"Who are all these people? Is this planned?" asked Sgt. Harrington, second in command at the 18th District Police Station, on Tuesday, February 11. It was 7:30 p.m. and masses of people were pouring into the station for what was scheduled to be a routing police-community workshop.

For weeks the pigs of the 18th District had been harrassing Cha-Cha Jimenez, Chairman of the Young Lords Organization, and the rest of the Young Lords. Cha Cha had four charges on him as he went into the meeting.

The situation had become intolerable. Meetings attended by the Young Lords Organization were surrounded by pigs. At one meeting of the school-community planning committee (EDUC 7) of which Cha Cha is vice-president, there were 14 plainclothesmen and two uniformed police inside and 8 squad cars outside with numerous others nearby.

Six local organizations, Concerned Citizens of Lincoln Park, the Northside Co-operative Ministry, EDUC7, Neighbourhood Commons, the Lincoln Park Survival Front, and the Community Review Board, supported the Young Lords and called for descent upon the police station. More than 300 people showed up for the meeting, yet apparently police intelligence failed to find out in advance what was going to happen.

At 8 p.m. the minutes were read and Ramon Valdes, chairman of the meeting, tried to introduce a scheduled speaker. A local minister moved that the agenda be changed. Valdes continued to refuse to consider the motion whereas tremendous booing broke out. Valdes stated that a motion could only be made by someone who had attended three meetings. Cries broke out to "read the rules". When finally found, the rules said only two meeting attendance were required. The motion was passed. After consultation between Braasch and Valdes, Braasch announced his faith in democracy and agreed to answer questions. He looked very unhappy but the crowd was ecstatic.

Braasch replied in vague terms about proper police response to a hypothetical robbery. Braasch time after time continued to express ignorance about what is happening in his district. The one straight answer he gave was to admit that there was a police intelligence division and thinks it likely they are obser-

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Latinos Demandan Nuevo Director de Welfare

--La policia ataco y golpeo a varios Hispanos en una demostracion contra del Departamento de Asistencia Publica en Wicker Park.

Mas de 300 personas demostraron en una Coalicion de la Comunidad en la cual varias organizaciones participaron; LADO, Spanish Action Committee, las agencias del United Christian Community Services, Women Mobilized for Action, the Black Panther Party, y los Young Lords Organization

En la marcha tambien se vieron miembros de muchos grupos del area como los Latin Kings, y otros.

Las demandas de la Coalicion eran 1) que despidan al Director de la oficina de Welfare en la Milwaukee y North; 2) que un nuevo Director sea nombrado con el apuro de miembros de la comunidad; 3) que la comunidad tenga el derecho de aprobar o rechazar cualquier regla que tenga dicha oficina.

En frente de la Oficina, la policía provoco un incidente cuando los policia empezaron a empujar

(cont. pag. 11)

Uptown Confronts Pigs

Feb. 21--A Feb. 17 meeting between Uptown residents and Cmdr. James Connolly of the Foster Ave. (20th) police district yielded some frank admissions by Connolly on the nature of police-community conflicts. The meeting was called for by the Voice of the People and the Young Patriots, who immediately raised the issue of intimidation and stop and frisk procedures used by the police in Uptown against wearers of Voice of the People buttons.

While insisting that the upper echelon of the Police Dept. does not condone or contribute to harrassment, verbal or otherwise, Connolly admitted that many police officers are prejudiced toward anyone who does not look and dress the way they think they ought to. These officers on the street are the guys who fought in the war..... and long hair, beads, anti-American slogans, etc. have an effect on them personally. He also conceded that very few policemen in this area are from Uptown and possibly do not understand the cultural and ithnic patterns of the people, but added that a new police program will train officers to understand ithnic, cultural and racial problems. But speaking of past attempts at such training, he said that, while we try to train them we still have no control over individual officers in individual confrontation.

When asked why the Red Squad had been attending meetings of the Voice of the People and the Young Patriots, and photographing everyone who left or entered the buildings, Connolly said that while he was not aware of what the Red Squad was, there are units within the Police Department who have the responsibility of investigating and surbeying people and groups who are engaged in subversive political activity. Because poor people are so easily exploited by these people, it causes us to be ever so watchful of neighborhood groups that could be duped by anti-American politcal influence.

One Young Patriot told Connolly, "we are not tolerating this any more. We are angry. We beat people down for the last hundred years 'cause we were being beaten. Now we are all angry and working, black and white together, to get folks straight in THIS COMMUNITY, AND WE ARE G

this community, and we are gonna do it with the police or without them."

(Ed. note: If Cmdr. Connolly is unsure of what the Red Squad is, we would refer him to February's Chicago Journalism Review for an expose on who Connolly thinks are protecting the poor from exploitation. We think perhaps the Voice of the People and Young Patriots know better who really exploits the poor.)

People of Pilsen

(FRED)--Members of a group known as People for Pilsen demanded at a press conference today, that federal project director, William Cosby, be fired.

Mrs. Maria Gonzalez, spokesman for the group, stated that, "we're fed up with being treated as inferiors by this Irish man from Boston." The Pilsen area is heavily Mexican American and Puerto Rican. The People for Pilsen are a dissident

group in the Pilsen Neighbors Community Council. Their charges against Cosby are that they claim he control the organization, holds down community participation, and does nothing about community problems.

The project which Cosby is in charge of includes a credit union, low-income housing, and a program to renegotiate contract sales of houses.

The position pays \$12,000 a year. Cosby denis the charges and points to the 25 fold growth of council membership in the past wight years and the 3 fold growth in the credit union as indicative of his good works. Mrs. Gonzales indicated that resent-

\$80,000 to Puerto Rican

--In order to avoid civil trial involving a policeman, Chicago has agreed out of court to pay \$80,000 to a Puerto Rican youth who was turned into a paraplegic by a policeman's bullet fired during the Division Street rebellion in 1966. Rigoberto Acosta was shot in the back and the bullet severed his spinal cord.

Latin Victim Gives Heart

Feb. 26 (FRED)--Last Dec., Mrs. Guadalupe Montez's husband was in a fight in a pool-room. He suffered head injuries and was taken to Cook Co. Hospital. He was treated and sent home. A short time later, he was taken to Presbyterian St. Luke's where he died. That's not so special, lots of poor people in Chicago die after being sent home from hospitals that refuse to treat them or give inadequate treatment. What is so special about Mr. Montez is that his wife gave permission to use him as a heart donor in Chicago's only successful heart transplant. His heart was given to Ervin Cramer, who is alive and living at home.

The 3 men who attacked Mr. Montez were charged with murder. However, Cook County Hospital has not been charged as an accessory. (Ed. note: Multiply Mrs. Montez by several hundred thousand and you begin to know the plight of poor white, brown, and black widows and widowers with children)

ment against Cosby went back to last April and was made much worse last Oct. when Cosby fired the credit union manager. At that time Mrs. Gonzales and three other employees resigned and eventually the manager was rehired.



Chicago Blacks Honor Malcolm

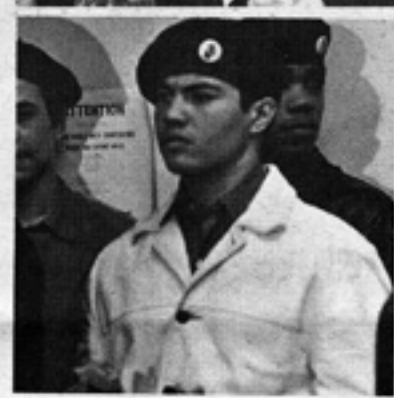
Feb. 21--Black people around Chicago honored the memory of Malcolm X on the fourth anniversary of his assassination. On the Crane campus of Chicago City College all classes were officially canceled. Black president of Crane, Charles Hurst, said after meeting with students that the school would be closed because of the special meaning the day holds for the nearly all black student body. Crane was the only City College campus to remain open on Lincoln's birthday.

The Wilson campus of the City College was nearly empty while students conducted a seven hour memorial service for Malcolm in the auditorium at 6800 S. Stewart. Wilson officials indicated that students would not be penalized for missing classes that day. The Calumet were invited to attend a meeting this afternoon at the Louis Theater, 108 W. 35th, to honor Malcolm. At Hyde Park High, students wore Afro dress to indicate respect for Malcolm. A large meeting was planned for that night at the Afro-Arts Theater. The meeting was planned to climax Black Liberation weeks and attracted black people from all areas of the city.

(Ed. note: While Chicago's Black residents were honoring the memory of Malcolm the city establishment was dedicating the Martin Luther King, Jr. branch of the Chicago Public Library. The fact that the white power structure that opposed him in life can honor Dr. King in death is perhaps indicative of the shortcomings of his ideology. His life's acts and words can be presented as an ideal by the white establishment because they did not contradict the rhetoric and ideology of liberalism. America's distorting both beyond recognition. Even less could they honor Huey Newton, the man who seized the gun that Malcolm offered and who not lives in a white, liberal prison.)

POWER
to
the
PEOPLE





LATIN POWER to LATIN PEOPLE



Young Lords Organization

Students Confront De Paul

March 5--A forum was held this afternoon at De Paul to discuss the school's relation to the Lincoln Park community. Speaking for the administration was Father Wangler who is also a member of the Community Conservation Council (the group appointed by Mayor Daley to represent the people of the community to the urban renewal establishment). Father Wangler spoke about the school's historic role in the community, refusing to speak to current issues.



Opposing Father Wangler was a De Paul student. Wangler had refused to speak on the same platform with a representative from the community. The student indicted the DePaul policy as having the effect of depriving the poor people of the area of housing and driving them out. During the question period that followed, the student audience was very antagonistic to the Wangler position and in the course of questioning, Wangler had to admit to the accuracy of much of the anti administration position.

Pigs Walk Beat

Feb. 26--Despite warning from Latin youths that putting single policemen on beats in the neighborhoods will be dangerous to the cops, the Chicago Police Department has begun foot patrols in the Lincoln Park (19th and 18th), and the loop districts.

The area in which patrols have been instituted largely corresponds to recent intense police harassment of the Young Lords Org.



THIS PIG IS NOT WANTED IN OUR COMMUNITY BUT AS BURNED BACON...

Pete Rivera is supposed to be a Latin American. He used to sell grass in his youth, but then he turned into a trick because it was more profitable. Since he is fully committed to working for the Rich rather than for his people, YLO names him as PIG OF THE MONTH of March. It has been heard that he is passing himself off as Italian: no more rice and beans for him, just Pizza.

LADO

Pa'lante

En la area de la Division Street, LADO continua organizando en contra de las injusticias del Departamento de Asistencia Publica.

La organizacion demanda que el Departamento trate a los miembros de la comunidad con respeto y que les den todas los beneficios que merecen.

LADO ya a tenido varias demostraciones en la oficina de Wicker Park y participo en

una marcha (articulo en pg. 1) para sacar al director de dicha oficina.

El resultado de sus demostraciones nos demuestra que el gobierno no esta preparado de cambiar para beneficiar al pobre a lo suave. El pueblo tiene que organizarse en tal manera que pueda forzar a las instituciones en la comunidad a servir al pueblo justamente o cerrar estas instituciones.



"The U.S. government regrets to inform you that your parents were injured in a hostile action by whites while trying to move into a segregated neighborhood..."

Democratas Nambran Nuevo

Jefe de Welfare

David L. Daniels fue nombrado como nuevo Director del Departamento de Asistencia Publica del Condado de Cook. El replasa a W. Robinson en esta posicion. Los dos hombres son Negros.

El Senor Danielha trabajado por el Departamento por 30-anos.

Segun el Sr. Daniels el Departamento no cambiara su manera de tratar al publico o las reglas que afectan a todos que reciben o aplican por asistencia.

El dijo que no piensa reconocer a la union de empleados que existe.

Democrats Appoint New County Welfare Chief: Robinson Ousted

(FRED)--David L. Daniels was appointed as the new county public aid director by the Cook Co. Board of Commissioners. He replaces William Robinson, an Ogilvie appointee long active in the Republican Party and the civil rights movement in Chicago. Both men are Negroes.

Mr. Daniels is a career man having spent 30 years rising from caseworker to the top post. Like Mr. Robinson, he believes that welfare should preserve the life and dignity of the recipient. "My primary job, he said, is to relieve the suffering of those in need." Yet he does not see any broad changes in welfare philosophy or administration while he is in office. He indicated that the key word to describe what he will do is 'continuum'.

His response to queries about recognition of the Independent Union of Public Aid Employees, which Mr. Robinson refused to legitimize, was "management has to run the shop. I'm willing to talk to these people but under mutually agreeable conditions."

There have been some reports that state politicians would like to get rid of the county department and place it under direct state control. Daniel has no opinion on the subject.

(Ed. note: So close the unsuccessful two year reign of William Robinson, the people's voice. Robinson, was Vice-President of the CCCo, the umbrella civil rights group in Chicago which directed the campaign against Benjamin Willis from 1964 to 1966. He had once been a recipient and was, like Daniels, a career man in the Public Aid Dept.

Despite political limitations on him (a Republican responsible to a County commission, the majority of whom were Democrats) he managed to avoid most of the changes in administration he could have made and promised to make.

One of his first acts upon gaining the office was to refuse to recognize and negotiate with the IUPAE. Throughout his administration he never once set up a real mechanism for recipient participation in decision-making in public aid as he had promised. The closest he came was to appoint a special person to take care of recipient organization grievances.

Having outlived his usefulness to the Republican, he has been sent to pasture as the head of the State Department of Registration and Education, which investigates complaints concerning the sale of consumer services such as realtors, funeral directors, and administers licenses for correspondence, modeling, and vocational schools.)

Nixon Balls

Gang Leaders

(FRED)--The Nixon administration lost little time in initiating its program to co-opt independent black leadership. Invited to Nixon's inaugural ball were two top leaders of the Black P Stone Nation. The two, Mickey Cogwell and Bobby Jennings, both members of the Stone's Main 21 ruling council, were selected to represent the nation by Jeff Fort.

Appearing at the Mayflower Hotel attired in white ties and tails, Cogwell and Jennings were conducted about by Chuck Percy, a founding father of black capitalism. Percy introduced them to Republican big-wigs like Ev Dirksen and Cook County Sheriff Woods. Said Sen. Percy, "I told them that I was delighted to see them taking part in the democratic process."

Police Supt. Conlisk today announced the firing of two Chicago policemen. One of the two was Donald Sommerville, currently serving two to ten years in prison. He was found guilty on March 10, 1966, of receiving stolen property. Patrolman Sommerville made headlines in 1964 when it was revealed that he had masterminded a 1963 holdup of the Zayre Department Store at 8847 S. Harlem. Sommerville's brother, Roger another former Chicago policeman, was also convicted of participating in the armed robbery which netted them \$13,000. Sommerville had been suspended from the force in 1964, but the Police Board only finished hearing evidence in his case this month.

IT'S ALL THE SAME

Cops and Robbers, Who is Which?

--Charges of brutality against the police should be investigated by an agency outside the police department and the results made public according to a statement made by Jay Miller of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Miller spoke today at a meeting of the City Club. He charged that the police internal investigations division (IID) is not showing itself to be an effective force. Miller stated that only 2 or 3% of the complaints made to the IID bring remedial action and charged that IID reports are distorted and statements of witnesses lost. Said Miller "When you have the police investigating the police, there's tendency not to do a good investigation." Miller also indicated that he believed that policemen accused of brutality during the Democratic National Convention should be transferred off street duty until the charges are investigated and their cases concluded.



The second patrolman fired today was Clarence Miller who was charged with possession of stolen cars. Miller had been charged with possessing one car that he knew had been stolen and another on which the vehicle number identification plate had been altered. He had been suspended last June 13. Despite the fact that the Police Board found grounds for Miller's dismissal, no criminal charges have been brought against him.

In a related action, the state's attorney's office has announced that it has opened an investigation into the case of Capt. Mazurek also charged with possession of a stolen car. Capt. Mazurek, a former Monroe Street District Watch Comm. was suspended last Dec. 21 pending a hearing before the Police Board on Feb. 14. Mazurek has been charged with submitting a forged title to the secretary of state's office in addition to the charge of driving a stolen car.

Another patrolman suspended this month is Daniel Creedon. He is accused of misconduct in an incident growing out of the Dem. Nat. Convention. The incident took place on Aug. 30 on the sixth floor of the Conrad Hilton Hotel. A complaint filed by an ABC messenger alleges that Creedon threatened him with his service revolver in an unreasonable manner and made derogatory remarks while questioning him. Creedon was off-duty was in civilian clothes, and was not assigned to the Hilton area at the time of the incident.

The Rich Get Richer and the Poor pay Taxes

(FRED)--The Internal Revenue Service disclosed today that of 49 people in Illinois who reported incomes of over one million dollars per year, two of them paid no income tax at all. The IRS is forbidden by law to disclose the names of the two.

The IRS spokesman indicated that the non-payment of taxes is made possible by such tax as municipal bonds and oil royalties, whose payments are non-taxable. The spokesman did not indicate how much tax the remaining 47 millionaires paid, but past experiences would indicate it was not much.

In testimony before the Senate House economic committee earlier this month, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury Barr warned of a "taxpayers revolt" if major reforms are not made in the nation's tax laws. Barr has prepared some recommendations for new Treasury Secretary David Kennedy for effecting tax reforms.

(Ed. note: Those of us from Chicago must be excused if we snicker quietly at the idea of David Kennedy rushing to close the municipal bond tax gap. As the chairman of the Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development, David Kennedy was in the forefront of economic planning (bond floating) in Chicago. It was he who organized and led the massive 1966 bond issue drive in Chicago. It was also he, as head of Continental Ill. Bank and Trust, who headed up the consortium of banks which, in turn, bid on the city's copious bond sales.)



EMORY

Cuba solves 'Saturday stabbings'

By Don Burke

This is the third of four articles by Dr. Don Burke who, as a resident in surgery, recently visited Cuba as a guest of the Ministry of Public Health.

The types of cases entering a hospital, their frequency and distribution tell much about a society, and Cuba is no exception. It is well known that here in the U.S. Friday and Saturday nights are the busiest in any hospital, especially an urban hospital. These nights, following payday and without work, see bars and parties full of people drinking to forget the miseries of the week. Inhibitions are lowered, releasing pent-up aggression toward the person from whom oppression or restraint is thought to come—usually a wife, husband or friend. Most of these "crimes" are unpremeditated. The busy intern also sees the inevitable muggings, shootings, stabbings, rapes and those the police bring in who "stumbled getting into the van."

A similar picture appeared in Cuba before the revolution in 1959. This gradually began to shift, and by now the busiest time for Cuban hospitals is Monday morning. Nobody wants to go to a hospital during the weekend; weekends are for the beaches and visiting. Auto accidents and work accidents also seem to peak on Monday mornings. People picking up tasks that have not been done for two days tend to be rusty, and the incidence of



VIETNAM NEWS

U.S. military officials in Saigon announced March 6 that 453 American soldiers were killed and 2593 wounded in the first week of the NLF offensive which began Feb. 23. The official U.S. fatality figure for the previous week was 164. The officials admitted that "the enemy" had inflicted the damage, which exceeded the 400 U.S. deaths figure given out after the 1968 Tet offensive, while incurring approximately half the losses absorbed last year. One U.S. intelligence officer is reported by the New York Times to have mentioned that the "kill ratio"—the number of soldiers the "enemy" needs to kill one U.S. or Saigon soldier—changed from 9 to 1 last year to 7 to 1 in the first part of 1969. The success was attributed to the concentration of attacks on exposed American installations.

NLF shells and rockets appeared to be in the process of making the U.S. toll climb even higher March 9 as 35 military sites were struck in a single night. The NLF rocket grenades set fire to 20,000 gallons of gasoline at a fuel dump of the Ninth Infantry Division's base at Dongtam, 35 miles southwest of Saigon. Other points struck included South Vietnamese army compounds at Kontum and Mytho.

The 1968 Tet offensive threw the U.S. military machine into disarray and triggered off a bitter debate between former President Johnson and his civilian foreign policy advisers that lasted until the day Johnson left office, according to a March 6-7 two-part New York Times feature on the decision to halt the bombing of North Vietnam and open "negotiations" in Paris. The civilian advisers were galvanized into seeking curtailment of the military effort when Gen. Westmoreland and Wheeler submitted a "shopping list" for staving off disaster that added up to 206,000 additional men and massive amounts of support equipment.

State Department officials recently returning from campus speaking engagements were commenting on the sharp drop in student antiwar protests, according to a March 8 report by New York Times correspondent William Beecher. "But if the Administration should pull its negotiators out of the Paris talks, as was seriously contemplated last week, or should it bomb the north," Beecher speculates, "it would run the risk of stirring up protests once again."

U.S. marines violated the neutrality enjoyed by Laos under the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962 which provided for its independence and neutrality. The violation, which is apparently one of the most flagrant to occur in recent years, was reported by the New York Times March 8.

The violation, which involved the seizure of several Laotian hilltops by about 100 marines, is part of "Operation Dewey Canyon," now in its sixth week. Stated purpose of the maneuver was to "protect the flanks" of marines maneuvering along South Vietnam's northwestern border. Says the Times: "It appears that the rules of engagement do not permit hot pursuit across borders. On the other hand, Operation Dewey Canyon seems to indicate that allied commanders operating along borders may dip across lines to secure their flanks."

The following U.S. casualty figures are based on government statistics. They are lower than those claimed by the NLF. The first figures cover the war from Jan. 1, 1961, to March 1, 1969. The figures in parentheses show increases from Feb. 22 to March 1, 1969. No figures are available last week for noncombat deaths and missing and captured.

Killed: 32,376 (453); "Noncombat" deaths: 5375; Wounded: 204,488 (2593); Missing, captured: 1274. This means:

There are plenty of guns, but not much violence.



accidents increases. Most doctors feel that malingering also plays a part in increasing the number of Monday patients.

The types of hospital cases have also changed dramatically. In all the hospitals I visited (11 urban and seven rural) there was only one gunshot wound, a young man who had been shot in the back while burglarizing a home. He was pointed out with a mixture of gusto in his uniqueness and disgust for his crime. He did appear a bit sheepish. The only case of stabbing I saw was a young man brought in one night stabbed in the heart; he died before getting to the operating room. It was a much talked about event.

Many arms, little violence

Shootings and stabbings, although not nonexistent, are rare. This is all the more surprising in a country where nearly everyone is armed. Each militia man and woman has a rifle and/or pistol. When I asked for the number of guns in a particular region, it would be approximated by the percentage of eligible people in the militia. There were no figures below 90% (also an indication of popular support for the revolution). And of course all the soldiers are armed, and are in evidence everywhere. However the last thing anyone would expect would be for them to draw their weapons.

Before the revolution, in the big cities, stabbings—often with ice picks—were frequent. In rural areas the machete was the preferred weapon. Neck and arm slashes were not uncommon, especially around festival time. This has completely changed. None of these types of injuries has been seen for years.

Another custom, apparently peculiar to Cuba, was an unmarried girl's immolating herself on discovering she was pregnant. It had both a socially coercive and religiously cleansing effect. This, too, has not been seen for many years. Abortions are fluctuatingly easy to get, and there is little condemnation of a child born out of wedlock. One child is as valuable as another.

Mugging and assault for robbery have disappeared. Rape, although extremely infrequent, does occur in the areas of the city that still have "very low morality," I was told. This low incidence of rape may also be attributed to a system of essentially state-run motels where a couple can discreetly rent a room for a number of hours. Both homicide and suicide have long since dropped from the top 10 causes of death in Cuba, according to mortality statistics.

Changes in the psychiatric picture are more difficult to define. Statistics and records were poorly kept before the revolution, and are only now beginning to be organized and classified. Those who should know say that psychoses have remained essentially unchanged, but that neuroses have decreased dramatically. All psychiatrists I spoke to agree that neuroses have decreased, none said psychoses have increased, and indeed many insisted they have decreased. Others insisted that because of new stresses and responsibilities, depressive states have increased.

More humane care

In general, psychiatric data is impressionistic and anecdotal. But there is no question that the care is much more humane, and given by more enthusiastic people in warmer and more open settings. Alcoholism and all its attendant evils no longer exists to crowd the emergency rooms and psychiatric wards. And since all the bars and night clubs were shut down last February, only beer is on sale, and rationed.

It was a bit of a shock to Cubans to find out their bars and night clubs were to be closed for economic reasons. Prime Minister Fidel Castro made a speech explaining the reasons for closing, and now almost any Cuban can tell you the total number of pesos that were spent unproductively in bars, the number of bar and night club employees who could otherwise be working in areas needed, and the social ills that bars encouraged. Many said it was something they had realized all along, and wondered why the bars had not been closed sooner.

As if to ease the cultural shock, the ritualistic elements of the booze mystique seem to have been successfully transferred to the strong Cuban coffee. Coffee has supplanted the need for an age-differentiating indulgence, a symbol of societal competence and personal vigor. Coffee bars have sprung up to supplement the already ubiquitous espresso coffee machines. They are crowded day and night. The cups are laid on the bar four in a row, filled with strong, steaming black coffee. The men swig it down, the ladies sip, and the children watch in awe. Eyebrows are raised, lips smacked, smiles of pleasure exchanged. The ritual is one of participation in the fruits of the society, and has retained the fraternity of the booze mystique—no longer affected, now spontaneous and real.

Up against the anthem

Roused by the rash of hijack incidents, Americans are flooding federal agencies with suggestions for curbing the illegal Cuban-bound flights. Some are quite serious. Federal Aviation Agency spokesman Al Butler reports that letters pour in from mayors, bank presidents, civic clubs and teachers. "Whole classrooms write in," says Butler.

The ultimate solution: "Have the Cuban national anthem played over the public address system of the airliner just before takeoff. Arrest anyone who stands up."



José Campeche
1751-1809

Historia Latina

José Campeche es el primer pintor puertorriqueño reconocido en la historia de nuestra isla. Nació en San Juan en el 1751 y murió en el 1809. Este pintor Boricua casi nunca salió de Puerto Rico pero se sabe que era muy amigo de uno de los mejores pintores españoles de la época, un tal Luis Paret. Ambos se complementaban; Paret era culto, viajero y sofisticado; Campeche era provinciano.

Es indudable que la influencia de Paret enriqueció su obra lo cual motivo que se destacara entre los elementos adinerados del siglo. José fue contratado por Obispos para pintar retablos religiosos no solo en Puerto Rico sino que también en Venezuela.

Su obra por lo tanto es principalmente religiosa. Algunos ejemplos son los cuadros de San Felipe Benicio y la Visión de San Francisco. El primero se encuentra en el Museo de Ponce y el último en San Juan.

Campeche también pintó los retratos de Ramón Carvajal y Doña Dolores Martínez.

José Campeche vivió casi toda su vida en San Juan en las calles Cruz y San Sebastián. Allí fundó una escuela de arte en la cual se encontraron sus hermanos Ignacio y Miguel y sus sobrinos los Andinos Campeche los cuales siguieron su tradición.

El natalicio de esta figura prominente de nuestra historia cultural se celebra el 23 de diciembre.

Statements by Colombian Priests

A catholic Bishop and 48 priests see revolution as the only way to overcome underdevelopment.

Bogota, Dec. 25, 1968--Forty-eight priests and the Bishop of Buenaventura, Msgr. Gerardo Valencia-Cano, issued a statement this month calling for "a revolution which will overthrow the ruling classes of our country, through whom our foreign dependence is maintained."

The 3000 word statement is based primarily on the findings of the II General Conference of the Latin American Episcopate (CELAM) held in Medellin, Colombia, Aug. 26 to Sept. 6, 1968. The document quotes generously from the CELAM recommendations and may be considered as an effort directed at their implementation.

The tragic situation of underdevelopment which our country suffers," say the priests, "is the historical product of the economic, political, cultural, and social dependence on foreign centers of power, a dependence exercised thru our ruling class." The privileges of this ruling class go back to the Colonial epoch. They were strengthened by the War of Independence, justified by the national constitution, and sanctified by the Roman Catholic Church "as if they were an unequivocal expression of the will of God."

Did Pentagon murder GI?

By Bob Heilbroner
Liberation News Service

The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam has accused the U.S. military of murdering a black GI, one of three prisoners released by the NLF Jan. 1.

The NLF news agency report claims that "U.S. authorities have planned the murder of ex-POW James W. Brigham, fearing that his antiwar opinion might influence the movement of the American people, particularly the black people." Brigham died Jan. 17 at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington. According to the Army his death resulted from brain surgery performed Jan. 9.

According to the broadcast, the head of the delegation which released Brigham "recalled that before James W. Brigham was handed over to the U.S. command in South Vietnam, he had completely recovered from his wounds, thanks to the good treatment given him by PLAF [People's Liberation Armed Forces] doctors." During the reception of the prisoners, the report continues, "the U.S. side had agreed that the health of all three POWs in question had been satisfactory."

"During my detention," Brigham said, "I was treated as an equal to the others without racial discrimination. This I never saw in my home country and in the U.S. Army." Brigham also said he was given treatment for a head wound after his capture.

Lt. Col. William Hammon, M.D., of the U.S. Army, declared the three GIs "in generally satisfactory to good condition," after examination at the 24th Evacuation Hospital in Long Binh (near Saigon). "They appear to be in full control of their mental faculties, and are able to converse in a normal manner," the report said.

According to the NLF statement, the officer in charge of Brigham's release recalled that "just before boarding the helicopter which had come to fetch him and his mates, Brigham twice said 'thank you' in Vietnamese to the representative of the PLAF." Right after that, the report continues, "an American officer in the aircraft was seen shaking his fist at Brigham."

The American Servicemen's Union has asked the Army for permission to investigate Brigham's death with the assistance of medical specialists. "Realizing SP4 Brigham's antiwar position and statements," a letter to Army Chief of Staff Gen. William Westmoreland explains, "the ASU feels that his death occurred under suspicious circumstances."

REVOLUTION AND THEOLOGY

Participation by the Church in the struggle for a just society is linked in the document of creation and to the theological bases of the Second Vatican Council and the II Latin American Episcopal Conference. Evangelism, "the awakening of faith," must deal directly with human aspirations and problems. Faith thus becomes a commitment to humanity. The priests must be committed to this world, the temporal world, and they must "collaborate in the political formation" of the Colombian people.

REJECTION OF CAPITALISM

In a call to action, the document urges priests to "become more and more involved with the various forms of revolutionary action against imperialism and bourgeois neo-colonialism." Our conviction of the necessity of a profound and urgent change in the socio-economic and political structures of the country leads us to join, without any discrimination whatsoever, with all those who strive for that change." They pledge their efforts to the making of a socialist state in Colombia:

"We energetically condemn neo-colonial capitalism because it is incapable of solving the acute problems of our people. We will work for the coming of a socialist organization of society which will eliminate all forms of exploitation and will conform to the idiosyncracies of the Colombian people!"

The Black Panther Party started, and is nationally based in Oakland, California. They now have many chapters throughout the country. The Illinois B.P.P. was started 4 months ago and has thus far put the pigs up tight. We think it is important that the Latin community find out what our black brothers are all about and what they are doing. For more information contact the B.P.P. at 2350 W. Madison or this newspaper.

The staff



OCTOBER 1966 BLACK PANTHER PARTY PLATFORM AND PROGRAM

1. We want freedom. We want power to determine the destiny of our Black Community.

We believe that black people will not be free until we are able to determine our destiny.



2. We want full employment for our people.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every man employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the white American businessmen will not give full employment, then the means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. We want an end to the robbery by the white man of our Black Community.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules was promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The Germans are now aiding the Jews in Israel for the genocide of the Jewish people. The Germans murdered six million Jews. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million black people; therefore, we feel that this is a modest demand that we make.

4. We want decent housing, fit for shelter of human beings.

We believe that if the white landlords will not give decent housing to our black community, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that our community, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for its people.

5. We want education for our people that exposes the true nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If a man does not have knowledge of himself and his position in society and the world, then he has little chance to relate to anything else.

6. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.

We believe that Black people should not be forced to fight in the military service to defend a racist government that does not protect us. We will not fight and kill other people of color in the world who, like black people, are being victimized by the white racist government of America. We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military, by whatever means necessary.

7. We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of black people.

We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racist police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We therefore believe that all black people should arm themselves for self defense.

8. We want freedom for all black men held in federal, state, county and city prisons and jails.

We believe that all black people should be released from the many jails and prisons because they have not received a fair and impartial trial.

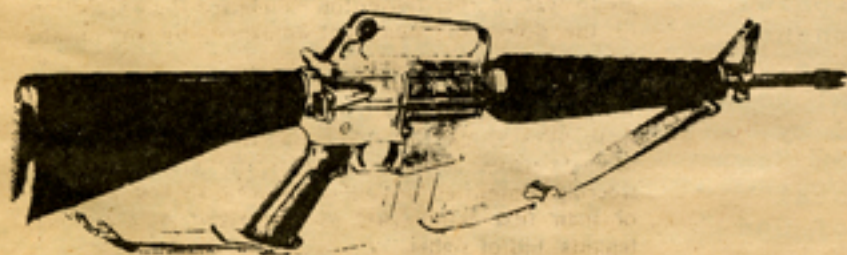
9. We want all black people when brought to trial to be tried in court by a jury of their peer group or people from their black communities, as defined by the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that the courts should follow the United States Constitution so that black people will receive fair trials. The 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution gives a man a right to be tried by his peer group. A peer is a person from a similar economic, social, religious, geographical, environmental, historical and racial background. To do this the court will be forced to select a jury from the black community from which the black defendant came. We have been, and are being tried by all-white juries that have no understanding of the "average reasoning man" of the black community.

10. We want land, bread, housing, education, clothing, justice and peace. And as our major political objective, a United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black colony in which only black colonial subjects will be allowed to participate, for the purpose of determining the will of black people as to their national destiny.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



FREE HUEY NOW

Black Contract Buyers Sue

Banks, withhold payments.

Get Results

Jan. 22 (FRED)--The Contract Buyers League, representing 1000 black contract buyers, has filed two suits here naming 8 area banks, 13 savings and loans, and dozens of insurance companies, real estate firms, builders and individuals as defendants. These defendants are charged with using installment contracts to reap large and unjust profits from members of the black race thru illegal means. The defendants are charged with violation of federal civil rights and anti-trust laws.

Contract buying is a system whereby real estate is sold directly to an individual (almost always black and Latin) without going through the bank/mortgage process. That is, the first owner retains ownership of the building until such time as the purchaser pays off the total cost plus interest. The purchaser, however, builds no equity in the building, and if he misses a single payment, he can be found in violation of the contract, whereupon he loses everything he has paid in and the first owner is free to sell the building again to someone else. This vicious process is added to the color tax on property and interest rates that black and Latins pay regardless of the details of the purchase.

The CBL has taken more direct action than filing suit. Starting last 12/1, about 400 of their members have been withholding payments in an effort to force renegotiation of their contracts. They have deposited \$109,000 in payments with the court pending settlement of the dispute.

CBL action has brought a response from at least one builder The Hamilton Corp., builders of some 215 southside homes since 1966, filed suit in Circuit Court against 3 CBL members. These men are charged with interfering with the collection and receipt of lawful monthly contract payments. The Hamilton Corp. is asking the court to enjoin the defendants from withholding payments to the company or from inducing others to withhold payments and to instruct the CBL to return payments thus far withheld and to award the company \$100,000 in punitive damages.

clear understanding of the American system and its complexities.

Others see the need to follow the road to basic social change: destroying the Rich and itstools and setting up a society where "human needs" rather than "profits" are the primary goals of the society; but the conscious majority is a confused combination of two or more of the above. Since the path to be taken is not in front of all, we need to make a case for our goals (clarify them), and develop a strategy that will win the people over to our side.

In order to develop a Movement, we shall have to develop militancy and consciousness among our people. The goal is a most difficult one and will require constant clarification. We need to understand and be able to explain our goals, and how our strategies bring us closer to those goals.

In the last few years there has been a rise in consciousness among Hispanos, particularly the youth, that has created an entirely new political climate in Chicago. In the past various organizations were formed that were essentially single-issue oriented: education, welfare, the police, urban renewal, etc. These organizations had a life of their own -- internal organizational activity, with lots or a few people doing concrete work against these institutions. But they could not sustain themselves, they would fall apart or barely sustain themselves. Their main weakness was the lack of a clear, complete philosophy which they can communicate.

Single-issue organizations led by organizers that do not understand or cannot explain to the people how the system works, how all the institutions are used to insure the interest of the Rich, die or are co-opted. They generate temporary militancy, but not the consciousness

necessary to build a force that see present struggles as scrimiges that prepare us for the big battles to come. The job of a revolutionary is to "educate the masses", and to build a revolutionary force that clearly sees the enemy (the Rich) and understands how it will ultimately have to be destroyed in order to put Power in the hands of the people.

Since even when the goals are clear, conflict will exist as to the best way to get there, strategies need to be discussed fully among us and corrected.

Our task now is to (1) define revolutionary goals; (2) recruit individuals to our cause and train them as educators and protectors of the people; (3) develop the correct strategy for educating the masses and enlarging our fighting organization; and (4) connect ourselves with or develop fighting groups in the different areas of the city.

The role of the newspaper is not confined solely to the spreading of information, to political education, and to winning movement allies. A newspaper is not merely a collective educator and collective agitator, it is also a collective organizer. In that respect it can be compared to the scaffolding erected around a building in construction; it marks the contours of the structure, and facilitates

facilitates communication between the builders, permitting them to distribute the work and to view the common results achieved by their organized labor.

With the aid of a newspaper there will develop an organization that will be concerned not only with local activities, but also with regular, general work; it will teach its members carefully to watch political events, to discuss and collectively estimate their importance and their influence on the various sections of the population.

A newspaper can be the focus of a permanent organization; it could provide a bridge between the peaks of activity. It creates an organization and organizes the division of labor among activists. It creates the kind of division of labor needed not just for the newspaper, but also the guidelines for action and study of an organization interested in radical change. And it develops a necessary network throughout the city. Groups who are clarifying their strategies, and developing goals must be constantly aware of their actions and motives, and develop forums for discussion and criticism of their strategies and goals.

(cont. pg. 11)

Tenants' group forms

Guardian Midwest Bureau

Two hundred delegates from across the country met in Chicago Jan. 24-26 to form a national tenants' and housing organization. They were called together by Jesse Gray, a leader of New York rent strikes, Tony Henry of the Chicago Tenants Union, and Don Weatherall from Chicago's Urban Training Center for Christian Missions.

After meeting in workshops, the delegates came together to approve resolutions calling for national minimal standards on housing, the right of tenants in public housing to purchase their apartments or gain control through community corporations, and a national moratorium on urban renewal projects until institutions of local control can be created. Heartily endorsed by the group was another resolution calling for the acquisition of the power of "eminent domain" by any means necessary.

The new national group will have its headquarters in Washington, D.C., and will be governed for the time being by a 22-man steering committee composed of one delegate from each of 22 different cities. The new steering committee is planning to meet by March 1. One of their first actions will be to promulgate a national tenants' bill of rights.

(cont. from pg.1)

be able to win (somewhat peacefully) control; others are not sure what is needed, so they work diligently, often militantly, to achieve reform measures, but never developing a

This pocket lawyer is provided as a means of keeping black people up to date on their rights. We are always the first to be arrested and the racist police forces are constantly trying to pretend that rights are extended equally to all people. Cut this out, brothers and sisters, and carry it with you. Until we arm ourselves to righteously take care of our own, the pocket lawyer is what's happening.

1. If you are stopped and/or arrested by the police, you may remain silent; you do not have to answer any questions about alleged crimes, you should provide your name and address only if requested (although it is not absolutely clear that you must do so.) But then do so, and at all time remember the fifth amendment.

2. If a police officer is not in uniform, ask him to show his identification. He has no authority over you unless he properly identifies himself. Beware of persons posing as police officers. Always get his badge number and his name.

3. Police have no right to search your car or your home unless they have a search warrant, probable cause or your consent. They may conduct no exploratory search, that is, one for evidence of crime generally or for evidence of a crime unconnected with the one you are being questioned about. (Thus, a stop for an auto violation does not give the right to search the auto.) You are not required to consent to a search; therefore, you should not consent and should state clearly and unequivocally that you do not consent, in front of witnesses if possible. If you do not consent, the police will have the burden in court of showing probable cause. Arrest may be corrected later.

4. You may not resist arrest forcibly or by going limp, even if you are innocent. To do so is a separate crime of which you can be convicted even if you are acquitted of the original charge. Do not resist arrest under any circumstances.

5. If you are stopped and/or arrested, the police may search you by patting you on the outside of your clothing. You can be stripped of your personal possessions. Do not carry anything that includes the name of your employer or friends.

7. Do not engage in "friendly" conversation with officers on the way to or at the station. Once you are arrested, there is little likelihood that anything you say will get you released.

8. As soon as you have been booked, you have the right to complete at least two phone calls—one to a relative, friend or attorney, the other to a bail bondsman. If you can, call Y.L.O. and the organization will try to assist, if possible.

9. You must be allowed to hire and see an attorney immediately.

10. You do not have to give any statement to the police, nor do you have to sign any statement you might give them, and therefore you should not sign anything. Take the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, because you cannot be forced to testify against yourself.

11. You must be allowed to post bail in most cases, but you must be able to pay the bail bondsmen's fee. If you cannot pay the fee, you may ask the judge to release you from custody without bail or to lower your bail, but he does not have to do so.

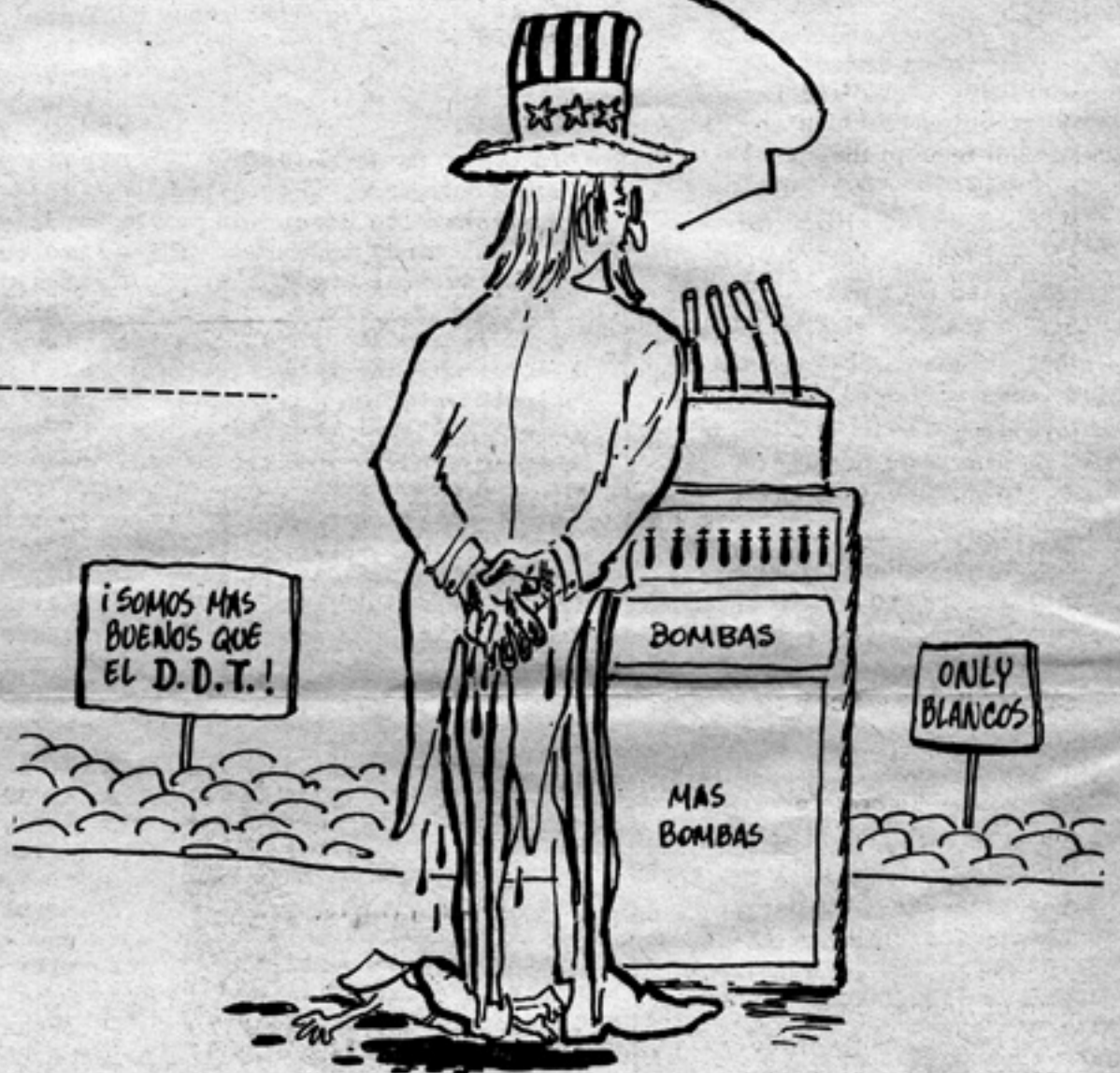
12. The police must bring you into court or release you within 48 hours after your arrest (unless the time extends on a week-end or a holiday, and they must bring you before a judge the first day court is in session.)

13. If you do not have the money to hire an attorney, immediately ask the police to get you an attorney without charge.

14. If you have the money to hire a private attorney, but do not know of one, call the Cook County Bar Association

¡ QUIEN LO DICE !

... NOS OPONEMOS A TODA AGRESIÓN ABIERTA O CLANDESTINA EN EL MEDIO ORIENTE. INVITAMOS A LOS INVOLUCRADOS A OBSERVAR CON UN ESPÍRITU DE MODERACIÓN SUS SOLEMNES RESPONSABILIDADES A LA LUZ DE LA CARTA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS Y LOS ACUERDOS DEL ARMISTICIO GENERAL.
¡ AH, SI TODO EL MUNDO SIGUIERA NUESTRO EJEMPLO DE RESPETO Y NO AGRESIÓN !



Latin Resigns from C.C.C.

February 20, 1969

Mr. Lyle B. Mayer, Chairman
Lincoln Park Conservation Community Council
2020 North Larrabee Street
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Dear Mr. Mayer:

I have been a member of the Lincoln Park Conservation Community Council for the past three years. I did not ask for this position, but I accepted it when offered because of the responsibility which I feel for my people. j of the responsibility which I feel for my people. Teddy Kennedy said recently, "It's just that there is so much wrong in the world, so many people suffering needlessly, and, if I think I can help, it seems to me I must try."

There are great difficulties in our neighborhood. There are great suspicions among the poor that they are being used, that they are being sacrificed to interests over which they have no control.

Personally, I too feel that there is not adequate representation of the poor in the Lincoln Park Conservation Community Council. On a board of 15 members, I am the only Latin. There are no black members. The poor of the area deserve better treatment than this. They should have a greater share in the decisions which are affecting their families and lives.

I cannot in conscience, be a part of what my people feel to be a conspiracy against them. I feel, therefore, that I will have to resign unless something is done to change this situation.

Sincerely,
Felix Silva

Latino Renuncio de la C.C.C.

Sr. Lyle B. Mayer, Chairman
Lincoln park Conservation Community Council
2020 N. Larrabee Street
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Estimado Senor Mayer:

Yo he sido miembro de la Lincoln Park Conservation Community Council por los ultimos tres anos. Yo no pedi esta posicion, pero la acepte cuando me la ofrecieron por la responsabilidad que yo siento por mi gente. Teddy Kennedy dijo recientemente, "Es que hay tanto mal en el mundo, tanta gente sufriendo innecesariamente, y, si yo creo que puedo ayudar, me parece que yo tengo que tratar."

Hay muchas dificultades en nuestro vecindario. Hay muchas sospechas entre los pobres que ellos son usados, que son sacrificados al interes sobre cual ellos no tienen control.

Personalmente, yo tambien creo que no hay adecuada representacion de los pobres en el Lincoln Park Conservation Community Council. En la junta de 15 miembros, yo soy el unico Latino. No hay ningun miembro de color. Los pobres de esta area merecen mejor tratamiento que lo que le estan dando. Ellos merecen tener mas que ver en las decisiones que estan afectando sus familias y vidas.

Yo no puedo concientemente, ser parte de lo que mi gente cree ser una conspiracion contra ellos. Yo creo por lo tante, que tengo que resignar si no cambia esta situacion.

Sinceramente,
Felix Silva

Chicago Banks Reorganize

(FRED)--Shareholders of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. approved a plan to create a new holding company to own the Continental to branch out beyond commercial banking and become a conglomerate corporation engaged in any form of profit making commerce or manufacturing. The new holding company, to be known as the Conill Corp. will be incorporated in Delaware.

Continental is currently the 8th largest commercial bank in the country. Profits in 1968 rose 11.7% from \$50 million to \$55 millions. Stockholders also filled two vacancies on the board by electing the presidents of two Chicago based firms: U.S. Gypsum and Swift & Co. Soon after, the stockholders of Am. National Bank and Trust Co. approved a plan to make the Am. Bank a subsidiary of a new holding company, ANBATCO Inc. The American is Chicago's 5th largest commercial bank.

(Ed. note: The creation of the so-called "one bank holding companies" is only a new maneuver in the ongoing process of the acquisition of the economy by institutions of finance capital -- banks and insurance comp. -- Charters under which the banks currently operate forbid them to engage in other than banking operations. Nevertheless, banks have acquired the outright ownership or control of large sections of the economy through stock ownership, the management of trust funds and employee benefit fund and interlocking directories. For example, the First National Bank of Chicago owns 5% or more of the stock of 401 different companies.)

(cont. from pg. 9)
The YLO newspaper exists for the benefit of the Latin American community. We welcome all news items and suggestions as to how to make YLO serve more effectively.

Pigs dishonored by LVYC

--Feb. 18, Commander Fahey of the Town Hall Police Station received the annual Brotherhood Award sponsored by the Lake View Council on Religious Action. Fahey did

not deserve the award, so more than 300 people came to protest what was being done. Fahey is a cop, and like any cop who enforces the unjust laws that were made by the racists

who run this country, he is no the people's brother.

The Young Lords Organization and other groups supported the demonstration for the following reasons:

1. As young people, Latin Americans, Afro-Americans and their friends, we know from personal experience what it is like to be treated by police as their enemies, as people who are "guilty" for just being on the street, hanging with our friends, walking down an alley, standing on a street corner. Fahey has publicly stated that young people are all punks and should be treated like criminals.
2. The police protect property, not people. They have been ordered to "shoot to kill" and to maim people suspected of arson. Of all arrests made in 1966 and 1967, 7% were for crimes against people - rape, murder, assault - while 37% of the arrests made were under the vague (and un-Constitutional) city disorderly conduct ordinance.
3. To give an award to Fahey, this year in particular, tries to hide Fahey's responsibility in the murder of Ron Nelson. Ron was shot in the back by policeman Richard Nuccio last June. Fahey had received many complaints about Nuccio's brutality and threats to Ron and his friends. No action was taken on these complaints. If Fahey had acted, Nelson would be alive today.
4. To give a brotherhood award to a policeman means that the givers approve of the use of force to meet the crisis created by social and economic conditions. As black, Latin and white youth have begun to speak out against racism, poverty, and the war, the police have been increasingly used as a domestic army to quell dissent. As evidence of this we cite the action of the police at the Democratic Convention, the April 27th 1968 Peace Parade where demonstrators were beaten for no cause; the mass arrests of Black Panther Party members, and the arrests of the leader of the Y.L.O.; and the presence of plainclothes cops and squad cars at community meetings where dissenting groups are present.



Unity Rally

Y.L.O., B.A.D., and O.L.A.S. sponsored a Third World Unity Rally in February.

The Young Lords Organization, the Organization of Latin American Students, and Black, Active, and Determined met to discuss common problems and the possibilities for a unified strategies in order to change the educational institutions in the city.

Fred Hampton of the Black Panther Party, and Russ Meaks of SNCC were guest speakers along with representatives from various organizations.

(cont. de Pg. 1)
y golpetear a los participante (incluyendo a mujeres y niños).

Entre los policia que empezaron la lucha criminal en contra de los desmostradores que no estaban armados, se vio los siguientes:

tes: Policia Acosta, #11787 (quien le dio a una ninita de 4 años en el estomago; Sgt. Broderick, #902; Ofc. Lafleur, #11904, y muchos otros.

En total, 9 personas fueron arrestadas.

YLO visits urban renewal

--The Young Lords Organization payed a visit, once more, to the regular meeting of the Lincoln Park Conservation Council (LPCCC) this week. YLO demanded and received firm commitments from the LPCCC that it will not meet again until more Latin Americans and Afro-Americans are appointed to the Council. More than 12 pigs (cops) were present at the meeting to protect Council members (Ed. note: we wonder were the police officers were when the city

destroyed the homes of hundreds of Latin American families in the area?).

Last month, YLO visited the LPCCC meeting and prevented the Council from meeting after the Council refused to hear their grievances about the thousands of people that have been removed from Lincoln Park by urban renewal without any buildings being constructed to rehouse them.

LPCCC presently has 9 members; it can have up to 15. All of the members are appointed by Mayor Daley. Only 1 out of 9 is Latin American (see page 10) and non are Afro-Americans.



URBAN RENEWAL STRIKES AGAIN

I despierta boricua!



(cont. from pg. 1) ving the Young Lords Organization. However the rest of the answers about harassment incidents refer to the anonymous phone call complaints. Finally someone asked if the Police Dept. could function without little old lady informants conveniently phoning in.

The crowd always permitted Braasch to answer but made it clear that they were not satisfied with his know nothing answers. Finally Braasch when asked of the fatal shooting of a 15 year old Black youth by a white cop, said that the cops had received the usual burglary in progress call and entered the all dark room. The police 'heard' the youth charge him with a knife and shot him is self-defense. Braasch was satisfied with the officers proper conduct.

One of the greatest meeting ever held by a police station was then quickly adjourned by the chairman.

Police harassment has not ceased as a result of the meeting. Ten days later, Cha Cha was in the car of

a friend and when stopped for a minor traffic violation, then let go, was quite suddenly surrounded by 2 more squad cars, issued and ordered by the police station. One cop car in front and one in back of the desperate criminals whose only crime was an up-side-down license plate. At the station, Cha Cha made a call and 80 people from the School Community meeting arrived at the 18th District. Quickly the officers released the two "criminals".

The following day, a car containing Cha Cha was stopped for no reason. Cops searched the car, without a warrant, and confiscated a map. Two days later the same thing occurred again.

The 18th District seems to have increased their strength and harassment in response to community demands that they cease. The cops seem to want war. Since there are only 14,000 cops in Chicago and 350,000 Latin Americans, it seems possible that the Latins would win such a confrontation.



Portuguese students protest Vietnam war

A group of Portuguese students demonstrated in front of the U.S. embassy in Lisbon Feb. 28, denouncing President Nixon's visit to Western Europe for "sinister activities" and U.S. aggression in Vietnam. According to reports from the Portuguese capital, frightened authorities hurriedly sent out a large force of steel-helmeted, specially trained riot police to keep guard around the embassy.

Thais wage new offensive

The Thai People's Liberation Army has scored fresh victories in about 100 battles with the troops of the U.S.-Thanom regime since the end of January, according to a Feb. 27 report on the "Voice of the People of Thailand" radio. The PLA has shot down or damaged several enemy helicopters and wiped out large numbers of enemy troops. In the last month, 40 offensives have been launched against enemy posts and enemy troops and police have been engaged or ambushed on 30 occasions.

Malayan working women battle troops

Workers in the shoe-making industry in Malaya have recently held several strikes in defense of their right to organize trade unions, reports China's Hsinhua News Agency. More than 880 workers in the Nanyang shoe factory (mostly women) went on strike Feb. 25 after management fired several workers who joined a union. After three days of mass picketing outside the factory, the Rahman government called out troops and police to suppress the strike. Tear gas was used extensively against the strikers, who fought back with rocks. Many women strikers and several police were injured.

Peace Corps attacked in Colombia

More than 500 students in Pereira, a city in Western Colombia, held a demonstration Feb. 27 against the interference of the U.S. Peace Corps in the internal affairs of Colombia, according to a Bogota report in Hsinhua, the Chinese news agency. The students, shouting, "Down with U.S. imperialism!" were suppressed by the police.

