Opinions

Chicago, Illinois
6 of mayo
Para el presidente de los "Young Lords"
Sencor Cha Chai

De toda la familia Ramos se enorgullece por el que se sabe de sus Stewart: los hijos. Nosotros nos maldiciemos de que el presidente de los Young Lords es un negro. Sencor Cha Chai y todos sus miembros, podemos aseverar a las bases causas. Que va ser un ejemplo del principio del interés de nuestra causa y del drama que se multiplica cada día para aumentar la humanidad entera.

Yo no sabía en verdad los nombres de nuestra raza los que conocían las pasadas Cha Cha y tato mientras en orgullo que habían con mi propio propósito y brindarlas. Que no está la primera o una de las primeras causas cuando vas a tu tabla para túrín amamán a vivir en tu trabajo Cha Cha. Esta misma de Cha Cha le escribo con todo el respeto respecto a tu persona porque en la ocasión en que me ha pasado, hacer esta carta de gratitud a ti y todos los coproductores de tan buen grupo llamados los Young Lords espero me perdonen en especial por considerarlo no se a mi nombre.

También quiero aseciarle en carta el espero que comprenda, son la mayoría de habla lógica pero también está la misma manera se honor a nuestra raza de habla española. Lo que los Young Lords están haciendo en esta ciudad tan peligrosa por la desorganización y corrupción a nuestra raza y cetera que sigue día a día reconocimiento manifiesto a los. México (AU) que el salto uruguayo depende de la creación de los Young Lords hoy)

Así respetuosamente

Demetrio Ramos Rivera
Re familia Ramos Rivera

The running dogs of the capitalist pig oppressors have murdered our brother, Manuel Ramos. The White Panthers, members of the Young Lords Organization, and all revolutionaries in expressing sympathy to his family. We further join in the condemnation of this brazen act and commit ourselves to the struggle to END MURDER NOW.

Power to the People

Kohleloh
Zusti Coretjones
White Panthers

by Game withheld as requested
United States Navy UDT-375-P

I called March 16, 1969, and I thought it would be fun. It was—till the first 16 weeks. From then on it was misery. I was shipped out to Sable Bay in the Philadelphia and the Snake Pit didn't actually like me. I was there for three months, then shipped out to Cha via as a member of a Navy gunnery team.

I spent most of my time getting sick of seeing the way the prisoners were treated. They were tortured over and over until they talked, and after they talked they were shot.

A friend of mine named Nick and I opposed this war and were sent to fight in the jungle. Nick was dead.

A hand grenade blew up in his face.

Now I ask myself why the "Raging Government" sent people out to a war that is not even for us? Why don't we want to fight a war which is the Vietnam people fighting for their country?

Why should thousands of young men with opportunity to have a wife and children be sent? Should they be dead? THIS WAR IS FUNDAMENTAL!

No man should be sent to fight a war that is not his own, especially a war of murder, pain, and death not just for everybody, but for himself.

Think about it. Think hard. Remember it. Be prepared to act against any who is getting killed for nothing.

Alfredo Maiz
Minister of Finance
Young Lords Organization

America has been trying to force what they call Democracy (which is another name for Capitalism) onto the people here. America is trying to express its will throughout the world, as it was to force Democracy was of any benefit to us. If their idea of Democracy was so good, they would have to force it down the throats of the Japanese, Koreans, Vietnamese, and Puerto Ricans. America is not taking this "Democracy movement" any more. The people in America is not Democracy, it is REVOLUTION.

In this year, 1969, man has gone so high up that he is already digging into the moon surface, and has gone down to the bottom of the deepest sea, spending millions of our tax money. There has even been a heart transplant from a black man to a rich white man. But he has no—imagine—been put—for the solution to hunger, poverty, oppression in this country of great wealth. But we who have lived in poverty and oppression all our lives have found the solution to our problem. It's a 16-letter word multiplied as many times as is needed. The word is REVOLUTION!

Power to all Revolutionaries
All Power to the People

Queridos Puerto Ricanos de la Zona 1A, salen sus manos, para que desaparezca ese miedo que tienen los otros. No hay nada que teman. No hay que temer a los armas, porque los armas no tienen poder sin hombres. No hay que temer a la policía, porque la policía no tiene poder sin el pueblo. No hay que temer a la justicia, porque la justicia no tiene poder sin el pueblo. No hay que temer a la iglesia, porque la iglesia no tiene poder sin el pueblo.

Alfredo Maiz
Minister of Finance
Young Lords Organization

The Staff

VLO will carry a SPEAK OUT column in following issues. With this column we will publish whatever our people want to talk about. There will be statements, questions, and a few word definitions from a member of the VLO.

COSMO SPEAKS

It's good to know everything about this system. What makes it work? What are the profit system? What's wrong with this system? Why do the rich classes divide all the poor people, when they are making profits from all the workers?

The best way to learn is by asking, reading, thinking, and discussing.

The owners of the rides, houses, of cetera are capitalist.

Uncle Tom's: The capitalists try to make the "mammy" slaves go against their own people.

RACISM

In the South they yield have poisoned the minds of the whites to make them think they are better off, down the capitalists.

The whites have to learn that racism is over.

WALLACE

He is moving toward fascism, he wants more war, more fascist pigs to install our people, to say "Crime is the Streets."

CAPITALISM

Fascism and Capitalism are almost the same, except that in Fascism Capitalism is more high-class, because in makes wars against other countries for profits.

The Bill of Rights is very good.

Utopia is a dream.

There is Marxism everywhere, in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

What do you think this country will be like in 15 years?

Vietnam will win the war, and that will be the second time the US will be defeated.

REVOLUTION

The most important thing about revolution is to study and understand what it means, then go ahead and do it.

But you have to let the people know why you have to do it, and they will back you up and do it too.

It is not only the left, but the duty of all people in common struggle, to defend themselves from police brutality.

Caña is very good because they have equal right of living together.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

Socialism is a system where there is no Capitalism, in other words, there is no Wall Street.

Socialism is the opposite of Fascism and Capitalism.

In this country we don't have Socialism (but we could sure use it).

MAY 1969
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 19, 1969

The days following the murder of Manuel Ramos

Friday, June 9

At 6:30 p.m., the funeral procession arrived at the Milwaukee Public Cemetery. The casket was carried by a group of young men, led by a man named Mario. The procession was followed by the Ramos family, who had gathered in the cemetery parking lot. The crowd, consisting of friends and family, followed the procession to the gravesite. The service was brief, and the cemetery was quiet as the crowd dispersed after paying their respects.

Saturday, June 10

At 10 a.m., a protest march was held in downtown Milwaukee. A group of young people, including Manuel's brother, led the march. They were joined by other protesters, including members of the Young Lords Organization. The protesters carried signs and chanted slogans as they walked through the streets. The march was peaceful, and there was no violence.

Sunday, June 11

At 11 a.m., a memorial rally was held at the city's central park. The rally was organized by the Young Lords Organization and other groups. The speakers included Manuel's brother and other leaders. The rally was attended by hundreds of people, who listened to speeches and sang songs. The rally ended with a call to action, and the crowd dispersed peacefully.

Monday, June 12

At 3 p.m., the Young Lords Organization held a press conference to announce their plans for the future. The organization released a statement, which called for the end of the war on youth and the end of police brutality. The statement was read by Manuel's brother, who spoke about his brother's murder and the importance of continuing the struggle.

Tuesday, June 13

At 5 p.m., a vigil was held at the site of Manuel's murder. The crowd was led by Manuel's family, who held candles and prayed. The vigil lasted for an hour, and the crowd dispersed peacefully.

Wednesday, June 14

At 11 a.m., a demonstration was held in front of the Milwaukee Police Department. The protesters called for justice and accountability for the police officer who killed Manuel. The demonstration was peaceful, and there were no incidents.

Thursday, June 15

At 6 p.m., a community meeting was held at the local community center. The meeting was attended by Manuel's family, community leaders, and other community members. The meeting was called to discuss the ongoing police investigation and the community's response to the murder.

Friday, June 16

At 10 a.m., a memorial service was held at the local church. The service was attended by Manuel's family, friends, and community members. The service was led by Manuel's brother, who spoke about his brother's life and legacy.

Saturday, June 17

At 2 p.m., a community march was held to pay tribute to Manuel. The march was led by Manuel's family, and the crowd was made up of community members, protesters, and other supporters. The march ended at the site of Manuel's murder, where a memorial plaque was unveiled.

Sunday, June 18

At 10 a.m., a ceremony was held to honor Manuel. The ceremony was attended by Manuel's family, community leaders, and other community members. The ceremony was led by Manuel's brother, who spoke about his brother's life and legacy.

Monday, June 19

At 3 p.m., a protest was held in front of the Milwaukee Police Department. The protesters called for justice and accountability for the police officer who killed Manuel. The protest was peaceful, and there were no incidents.

Tuesday, June 20

At 5 p.m., a vigil was held at the site of Manuel's murder. The crowd was led by Manuel's family, who held candles and prayed. The vigil lasted for an hour, and the crowd dispersed peacefully.

Wednesday, June 21

At 11 a.m., a community meeting was held at the local community center. The meeting was attended by Manuel's family, community leaders, and other community members. The meeting was called to discuss the ongoing police investigation and the community's response to the murder.

Thursday, June 22

At 6 p.m., a community march was held to pay tribute to Manuel. The march was led by Manuel's family, and the crowd was made up of community members, protesters, and other supporters. The march ended at the site of Manuel's murder, where a memorial plaque was unveiled.

Friday, June 23

At 10 a.m., a memorial service was held at the local church. The service was attended by Manuel's family, friends, and community members. The service was led by Manuel's brother, who spoke about his brother's life and legacy.

Saturday, June 24

At 2 p.m., a community march was held to pay tribute to Manuel. The march was led by Manuel's family, and the crowd was made up of community members, protesters, and other supporters. The march ended at the site of Manuel's murder, where a memorial plaque was unveiled.

Sunday, June 25

At 10 a.m., a ceremony was held to honor Manuel. The ceremony was attended by Manuel's family, community leaders, and other community members. The ceremony was led by Manuel's brother, who spoke about his brother's life and legacy.
McCORMICK TAKE-OVER

TO
MANUEL RAMOS MEMORIAL BUILDING

Y.L.3. May, 1969 Page 4

On Weds., May 14, just few minutes before midnight, a coalition of poor people occupied the brand new Academic Administration Building at McCormick Theological Seminary.

As a result of the take-over, the following demands were made:
1. $60,000 for low income housing
2. Funds for a Children’s Center of 100 children that would expand to a 24-hour per day center
3. Priority rental of apartments owned by McCormick to poor and working class people
4. (not won) the fence around McCormick to be torn down
5. A Puerto Rican cultural center to be set up by the Young Lords Organization
6. $52,000 for leadership programs for Y.L.O.
7. McCormick will publicly and actively support the Welfare Coalition of Wicker Park
8. $25,000 for welfare rights organizing
9. McCormick will publicly and actively support the Welfare Coalition
10. $25,000 to set up a legal bureau controlled by the Poor People’s Coalition to serve the people of the area.

The group of people occupying the McCormick building is a coalition of the Young Lords Organization, Young Patriots, Black Active and Determined, the Committee to Defend Fullerton and Halsted, the Welfare and Working Mothers of Wicker Park, the Latin American Defense Organization, and others.

On Wednesday, May 7, the PCC met with representatives of the McCormick administration and presented a series of demands. In a meeting on Mon., May 12, McCormick presented a series of formal answers to the demands.

For the past two years, McCormick has been under increasing pressure, from internal and external sources, to deal with the problems of the surrounding community. It is important to understand that the coalition that McCormick (led by Fullerton and Halsted) has helped to create these problems. It is not an innocent bystander. The biggest single issue is that of housing. McCormick, in conjunction with other institutions in the community (principally DePaul and Children’s Memorial Hospital), has initiated and supported an urban renewal program in the community which was and is designed to remove poor people and replace them with middle and upper income residents. This has been done primarily through the destruction of 100 family housing units and the removal of 250 families as part of institutional take-over of housing or by the housing being priced upwards out of reach of the former occupants. In addition to its aggressive action against the community people in this regard, McCormick has been totally insensitive to other needs of the surrounding community.

The response of the demand for low-income housing funds was that the seminary noticed its concern about housing in the community and would explore with all community groups and institutions the potential use and development of properties in the neighborhood. They would ask that their investment committee give first priority to such neighborhood developments, even if the need for such a center and the possibilities of providing the center on a fee basis. To the demand for rental to poor and working families, the Seminary said no. To the demand that the fence be torn down, they said no. To the demand for a Puerto Rican cultural center, the Seminary said no, but it offered to help get the money from other sources. To the demands for the funds, they didn’t have any funds anyway. In the response to the demand for support for LADO in its struggle with the welfare system, McCormick indicated that the request should be sent to the President of Chicago and not to them. In response to the request for a condemnation of political persecution, the Seminary replied that such a statement would not be appropriate.

In a meeting held on Wednesday afternoon, May 14, representatives of the PCC made it clear that the Seminaryiram related to the Seminary’s control that they considered this response totally inadequate. They had demanded to meet with the executive committee of the board of directors, and the board of directors had agreed to such a meeting. They were going to make this a model of community education. They did not define that term. At midnight, the building was seized. The 80 or so community people efficiently sealed all entrances to the building and controlled all entry and exit of persons. Their first act after seizing the building was to rename it the Manual Ramos Memorial Building in honor of a Young Lord murdered the week before by a Chicago Police Administration official. The seizure and the PCC waited for a response. The response was not coming in.

The meeting with the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee which was “impossible to set up without two weeks’ notice” was

(continued in page 15)
Marchan en pos de Justicia en Welfare

12 de abril (REED)—Unas 500 personas marcharon desde Elkhorn y California a la oficina de Welfare de Wicker Park en una demostración pacífica por una coalición comunal formada para hacer en los poderes de derechos de los ciudadanos. La Coalición para la Justicia en las Juventudes de Defensa del Organismo, SAC (Spanish Action Committee), NCO (Organización Orgánica Conjunta) y Concerned Citizens Survival Front fueron algunos de los que marcharon bajo el lema de "Justicia hacia uno en injusticia hacia todos". Al igual que la marcha del 19 de marzo, demostraron: desprecio inmediato de Walter Cunningham y James Peterson, y castigos a las dos organizaciones de la comunidad en la marcha de un director nuevo. Esta marcha fue difíciles hasta el 19 de marzo, pero aquella fue marcada por nuevas detenciones y brutalidad de los marinos estadounidenses. Esto, esta, las hostilidades ocurrieron antes de la marcha.

MEMBROS DEL YLO HISTORIADOS

Fue el caso del comienzo de la marcha de las patrullas se concentraron en la esquina de Armitage y Diversey, donde un grupo de Young Lords se reunió para ir a la marcha. Por el vórtice de reptilar en público, los marinos detuvieron a Cha Cha (nominalmente desconocida), Arco Malin y Panda Smith (contactos detenida y presencia a la marcha). Cha Cha fue detenido inmediatamente, pero las otras fueron detenidas por horas para la estación de policía de la ciudad. Después de la marcha y el minut, como 25 personas fueron a la marcha. Los Patrullas hablaron a Cha Cha, y algunos de ellos se unieron con Young Lords y recibieron billetes de Brian de marcha para el día y fueron a la marcha.

A estas horas, llegó la noticia de que los miembros de una de las patrullas de marcha habían sido emboscados (expulsado) sin mucho aviso de que estaba marchando. Entonces, partiendo de la oficina de los Concerned Citizens (Ciudadanos preocupados y Cooperativos), el grupo se dirigió a la oficina Schaffer Furniture Company, 2459 North Lincoln donde el grupo llegó a la empresa. Las patrullas, cinco patrullas, pero no deterioran el día, y el grupo regresó a la oficina de Concerned Citizens.

OGILVIE TO CUT WELFARE

April 7—Governor Ogilvie's proposed budget contains an appropriation of $3,300,000 to finance experimental programs to cut down the number of people on welfare. The emphasis is on additional job training programs for "jobless persons" before and after they get on public aid. Ogilvie said the programs would result in a better way of working down and exciting money from deserting fathers.

3 de abril—El Gobernador Ogilvie propuso que $3,300,000 se usen para deber el número de personas en la Alistancia Publica. La coalición es las mejores programas de entrenamiento para trabajar y en cursos para que las familias que están recibiendo dinero de la misma.

500 March for Welfare Justice

April 12—Over 500 people marched today from Elkhorn and California to the Wicker Park Welfare Office under the leadership of the Concerned Citizens coalition. The concern for a coalition formed to fight together for welfare rights. The Latin American Defense Organization (LADO), the Spanish Action Committee (SAC), the North Chicago Concerned Citizens (NCC), and the Concerned Citizens Survival Front were among those who participated today.

Just before the start of the march was scheduled to begin, the cop cars arrived at Armitage and Diversey, where a group of Young Lords were preparing to leave for the march. For the Bronx crime of "breaching" the public, 22 persons arrested by Cha Cha, who was immediately taken to the police station. Cha Cha was passed through the other two before being all three to the 18th District police, where the Cristian called the pigs. After the march and rally in Wicker Park, about 300 people went to the station. The Panthers had been called, and some of them joined Young Lords and white welfare recipients in cheering the release of the three and in shouting pictures of the press.

Around this time, it was learned that the furniture of one of the white welfare recipients had been repossessed without notice while she was at the march. The Concerned Citizens office, where she had been preparing to leave the furniture store, is also a Wicker Park Welfare Office. Ogilvie conceded that he had been told to break up the march, he would do it. However, on the day of the march, Ogilvie found itself without the support of the Latin Kings, and consequently stayed on the streets.
How did a Latin street gang in Chicago develop into a political group that recognizes the need to build a vanguard revolutionary group of Latin Americans?

The Puerto Rican colony of Chicago is on the north side of the city, division street, across of the 1968 rebellion, was down the center of it. There are some black, some white, some mixed, and many of the young of all ages. The kids who live in the area, throughout the area there are at least fifteen gangs and other Latin American communities across.
troubling was accomplished before it began. After all, his job was to protect property, and citizens would have to get used to seeing them at meetings attended by the Young Lords. Until he was assured that they were capable of respecting property underground, creative and responsible citizenship, police would be the Young Lords there.

Commander pig was sorry that this disturbed distinction, but after all, he had a job to do. He indicated that if the Young Lords and "Chic Chis" continued to do what they were doing, there was only one way to put "Chic Chis" or anyone else who acted like this to order.

And not long afterwards the commander did just that.

THE BUST

On January 10th "Chic Chis" took a friend to the welfare office. The two of them and other residents had been there all day with no result. At closing time the woman decided they would stay there until they were taken care of, and someone accidentally knocked over a coffee pot.

The Assistant Director of the Welfare office, realizing the damage that had been done, rushed over and protected sacred Cook County property. "Chic Chis" went up to him, shouted him and said, "Push Hill, motherfucker, you're going down the road."

The assistant director pressed assault and battery charges.

When taken to the police station there was a second warrant for his arrest, signed for by the director of the CCC.

The pigs searched for needles on the man who was ultimately released. "Chic Chis" went out to buy his food, and someone named him and was so far as he knew had gotten out of the station. The raised the warrant.

The next day representatives of various neighborhood groups marched to discuss police harassment as part of the political repression of the Young Lords. The Young Lords released a "Chic Chis" on VIOLO and to set up an on-site field facility for the Young Lords. The group talked about sending a delegation to the East Coast to find out what they could do about the situation. The house decided that those who wanted should go to the Chicago World Fair Community Workshop, which would begin on Monday.

POLICE COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

The meeting was scheduled to start at 9, but people started coming at 9:30. The day was dominated by political issues, including the "Chic Chis" VIOLO and to set up an on-site field facility for the Young Lords. The group talked about sending a delegation to the East Coast to find out what they could do about the situation. The house decided that those who wanted should go to the Chicago World Fair Community Workshop, which would begin on Monday.

Political and police harassment was central to the meeting's agenda. The group discussed the "Chic Chis" VIOLO and to set up an on-site facility for the Young Lords. The group talked about sending a delegation to the East Coast to find out what they could do about the situation. The house decided that those who wanted should go to the Chicago World Fair Community Workshop, which would begin on Monday.

LATINO BRAWL

In the middle of the meeting, the chairman, sitting at the end of the table, said, "R.L.O. was arrested for battery. L.O. has been arrested for assault. The police are here."

Chairman "Tom" refused to consider the matter, and left the room. They began to call, "We demand our right! We demand our right! Commander pig and "Chic Chis" center."

Achweful commander then agreed to answer questions, "What could we do?"

Before he started he called for a vengeful rule, where plainclothesmen were taking pictures like crazy.

People demanded that this stop, called, "We demand the issue to be dropped."

"Chic Chis" was restless. They continued to take pictures.

SKINNING THE PIG

Reverend Jackson began the questioning by repeating what commander pig had said to him about putting "Chic Chis" aside, good, and how he didn't remember saying that and continued to protest the police's ignorance of events in the community. People were verbally attacking plainclothes and asserted "motherfuckers" after every answer. The only answer he gave was yes, they were most likely investigating the YLC. He said police probably came to YLO in answer to anonymous phone calls. Someone asked him how police could have called on old ladies calling up to tell them about "crimes and violence."

He was asked about the killing of a 15 year-old black youth a few weeks before. He said, "according to the officer's report, a call came in saying a burglary was in progress. When the officer arrived, he saw a young man standing there and he told the officer that he had been there."

The officer heard the youth charge at him with a knife and shot him in self-defense. The report was satisfied with the officer's conduct.

The next day the Commander had suffered enough indignity and tried to make a new report. He ignored a motion passed to continue the meeting. The next day the team of the Young Lords and community people had to write a new report of the real criminals and murderers in the streets of our communities.

The establishment press picked up on the meeting. Their reports stated regretfully that the confrontation had prevented two officers from receiving rewards for shooting two blacks.

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On the weekend of the 15th of March, R.D. and EAD co-sponsored the Third World Unity Conference. B.A.D. stands for the coalition. The Young Lords have been organizing white youths and community people around similar issues as YLO and are working a few blocks north of Lincoln Park.

These meetings have resulted in a coalition of support between the groups for future actions against the pigs of Chicago.

A YLO NEWSPAPER

The Young Lords have also been publishing a monthly newspaper. The paper is in both Spanish and English, and has many articles on local struggles and disturbances. In addition, there are articles like "Chicago Blacks Meet Minayo" and "Orangeman February," reproductions from the Black Panther paper, written attacks on Zionism, several millionaire tax dodgers, Cuba, Latin history and national liberation struggles.

An editorial called "Why a YLO newspaper?" says, in part, "A new movement is developing in Chicago for the purposes of protecting the Black community against the injustices, suffering and exploitation which is forced upon our people. YLO considers itself as a part of that movement...a movement that wants a new society in which all people are treated as equal; a society where wealth is controlled by all the members, and not by a few; a society in which men and women vie each other as brothers and sisters, and not people to be exploited and humiliated."

A speaker of police brutality, community control, job hunting, and capitalism and the need to overcome these obstacles to revolution in the Latin American community, the editorial hopes that the "chic chis" newspaper can help and the development of political consciousness in the community and in YLO help develop revolutionary goals, politics, and contacts.

The editorial ends: "The YLO newspaper output for the benefit of the Latin American community. We welcome the new ideas and suggestions as so to make YLO serve more effectively."
SIGNIFICACIÓN DEL PRIMERO DE MAYO

Por Ricardo Fonseca

Por último añadí estos versos, yo te regalo el día en que nuestra arteria se llenó de los trabajadores rebeldes imponentes. Como ocurre siempre, la sangre suprema corre a través de los huesos de los trabajadores. Y como ocurre siempre, el fuego de los trabajadores no se extingue. Como ocurre siempre, el fuego de los trabajadores no se extingue.

Espinazo, 8 de Mayo, 1969

SALUD A LOS VIVOS Y VIVA LA REVOLUCIÓN.

March 30, 1969

To the People, the Poor, the Youth, the Oppressed:

We have tried so hard to pretend that we can make it in a system of Capitalism, where we take to our own needs what the others have made for us, that we are trying to court each other, giving ourselves names as humanities, others or just few. They try to ostracize each other, but when one looks in their pockets not a penny is left.

We are like the "Dolphins" returning around in the Ocean of Darkness, searching for food (cuppas), risking the capitalist belts and when finally hooked and pulled in, we find that our tags are too big, that we are not accepted as first class baggage, that we have no place to go.

But like "Charlie the Tuna" we are so proud. Oh, so proud. We hear about demonstrators and protesters and we mock them. What is worse, we criticize them. The needs of Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Malagasy Masses, Elites know that we are being unduly exacted by the DOLPHINS. Let our descendents remember us as warriors and not cowards, as men and not tools, as revolutionaries and not conformists.

Sometimes we have people that owe us money, and they pay us a little bit of it. They say, "Oh, I'm sorry, but I hope you will stay in the real world. And what's funny is we all forget that they still owe us money.

We are going to have to learn to be like the elephant that never forgets, because they do not owe us money. They owe us something more precious than our daily bread. We are going to have to learn to be like the elephant that never forgets, because they do not owe us money. They owe us something more precious than our daily bread. We are going to have to learn to be like the elephant that never forgets.

Tuesday: Most of the day was spent in passing out leaflets urging action against the U.S. in Washington. In memory of Memory of the 9th of May, we held a meeting at the Maui Community Church. We had a program of songs, readings, and a speech by a young black man. The meeting ended with a march to the White House.

SALVADOR DE JAIRO

SLAUGHTER SENTENCED TO JAIL

An executive of the Grand Trunk-Wheel Railroad Company, Harold Austin, was sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court. Company officials said Austin had failed to respond to numerous court orders and that he had repeatedly refused to answer questions or provide documents. The company said the executive had filed false reports and failed to provide accurate information about the state of the railroad.

If they continued to compile, Austin's actions would have resulted in the loss of several large orders. The company said the executive had also failed to cooperate with investigators and had provided false information to federal agents.

The order was issued by the U.S. Attorney's Office in Chicago and was the result of a multi-million dollar lawsuit filed by the rail company against Austin.

FEDERATED IN THE USA.

In Chicago

The labor movement continued to gain momentum across the United States. In Chicago, the Federation of Labor was holding a large rally in support of the movement for workers' rights.

The rally was held in Grant Park, and tens of thousands of people turned out to show their support for the labor movement. The event was highlighted by speeches from prominent labor leaders, including John L. Lewis, the head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The rally was a major success, and it helped to galvanize support for the labor movement across the country. The labor leaders were hopeful that the momentum they had built during the rally would continue to grow, and they vowed to fight for the rights of workers everywhere.
United Parcel Walk Out

Over 200 dock loaders and warehousemen for United Parcel Service have been on strike for over two weeks. The workers are black and Latin and are fighting back against company policy which allows the termination of the white officers of Local 736 of the Teamsters. The principal issue is the strike has been that of overtime pay. The workers were netting a $1.25 per hour week and were threatened with being fired if they refused the overtime assignments.

Union officials, who had co-operated in breaking a similar strike in July of 1967, promised to take up the issue in the work-place, and began walking off the job after eight hours during the first week of April.

The company responded with a lock-out. On April 8, as the United Parcel tried to open again on Friday, April 11, they were greeted by black picket workers and students. Company officials tried to break up and massive police protection was called in, with an average of 50 to 60 uniformed cops on the street in front of the main warehouse at 1600 South Jefferson.

Company officials served hot chocolate and sandwiches to the cops, who stood by with a unit of the canine patrol to make sure no trucks were stopped. Also on hand were officials of the Teamster local to authorities to keep the line.

On Tuesday, April 15, the cops slashed Rush Schutt, an SPS reporter from Chicago Campus University of Illinois, who tried to talk to a driver breaching the line. He was subsequently charged with aggravated battery, which carries a penalty of 1 to 30 years. Since the strike began, there has been no media coverage except in the Chicago Daily Defender. Commenting on the white-set, no-fired black worker Larry Lewis said: "they (the company) seem to control the media." The support from the students has been instrumental in keeping the strike alive.

The support is also evident in the recent protests. Lewis said: "They're just beautiful. We will never be able to thank them for what they have done." United Parcel does the delivery work for major food department stores and big mail-order houses like Carson, Pirie, Scott, Spiegel's, Polanski, Revlon and Avon.

BLACK STUDENTS PRESENT DEMANDS

May 5 (SPF)--On May 7, the Black Student Union (BSU) at DePaul University went down the street from McCormick to hold an open forum to present a list of demands to the school's administration and to request a response in 24 hours. Since there was no response, students decided to visit Dean of Liberal Arts Schlager on Thursday afternoon and ask him to contact the University's president, Father Corry. When reached on the phone, Father Corry indicated that he had another meeting to attend. The BSU decided to stay in Schlager's office until they received a response, and remained in the ad building all Thursday night.

Hours of an injection against the BSU flew around, but none was ever served. The Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), led by Richard Crawford, made a visit during the take-over, but were unable to gain access to the building. At about noon on Friday, Father Corry had agreed to see only the six officers of the BSU, but would not appear before the entire group. The BSU then decided to re-occupy the building and held a rally attended by about 300 people.

At the rally, BSU president Steve Berry said that he couldn't understand why Father Corry couldn't appear before 40 black students, since he (Corry) had appeared before 12,000 white students every day. He made it clear that the BSU did not want to react, but intended to continue all negotiations, and that all they were asking at this point was for Father Corry to speak to them.

Fred Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black United Party, stressed the need for a class struggle, not a race struggle, and said that if the white students did not understand it, they were letting their racism take precedence over their thinking. Hampton said that whites would have to choose between being pigs or people, and that there was no other choice.

Herman Miller, speaking for SDS, quoted Elbridge Cleaver in telling the white students "if you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem."

Bob Butler, BSU member, then ran down the list of DePaul in urban-renewing Lincoln Park for only rich whites since 1969, and said that DePaul was to have been a "bastard" against black invasion.

The rally was an attempt to counter the racist response of many of the white students to the black take-over. The rally was attended by Steve Berry announcing that the BSU would continue the struggle Nationally.

The demands are as follows: 1) that DePaul immediately halt its building programs; 2) that an immediate review of DePaul's expansion program be made by the Sociology Department; and that the results be made public; 3) that DePaul Institute Project 500 to bring 500 blacks and Puerto Ricans regardless of testing scores of campus into DePaul this fall; 4) that DePaul abolish its

handicaps courses until they are relevant to black students; 5) that the School of Education reconstruct itself to address itself to the needs of inner-city children and that sensitivity programs for teachers be set up; 6) that DePaul adopt the Black Manifesto to White Churches and Synagogues passed at the National Black Economic Conference on April 24-27 in Detroit; 7) that Mayor Daley's incorporation of Municipal Government be abolished immediately; and 8) that DePaul set up a self-images program for blacks this summer financed by DePaul with all faculties in the school available to it.

The BSU also stated a list of major beliefs—first they were against the war in Vietnam and all future wars until black people have freedom and white racism is eliminated, against DePaul's expansion, against the Mayor Daley leadership, against any form of ROTC, and especially opposed to institutional and individual racism.
What We Want
What We Believe

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 miles. Forty acres and two miles 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 forces 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 to be tried in courts 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 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 bonds 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.

October 1966 Black Panther Party Platform and Program

FREE HUEY
Minister of Defense, Black Panther Party
FREE HUEY NOW

THE BLACK PANthers PARTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE, HUEY P. NEWTON, is presently serving a 5- to 15-year prison term on the pig powerstructure's trumped-up charge of "manlaughter".

In fact, the Party says that he's the baddest nigger that ever set foot into history!

Huey is the embodiment of today's revolution, the personification of the "spirt of the people" for revolution. The pigs know this almost as well as we do, and thus their reason for attempting to put him out of communication with the people and to sever his leadership of the Black Panther Party.

So far their vain attempts have proven most unsuccessful. But it is up to us to help make sure that the people never forget that the person who led the vanguard of this revolutionary struggle into motion here in decadent, racist, capitalistic America is Huey P. Newton.
A Peoples' Struggle

Augustana Hospital wishes to expand its facilities by destroying the homes of hundreds of families. The hospital wants to get valuable land at little or no cost thru urban renewal.

DEMANDS

A. Neighborhood Health Center
1. Augustana Hospital will petition the city to establish in its neighborhood a health center. This center will be located within an area bounded by Fillmore, Rainier, North, and 12th. The location of this center will be decided upon by Augustana and the Young Lords Organization.
2. Alternatively, Augustana Hospital may consider providing medical care at a number of other hospitals in the area to set up a network of such centers. The locations of these centers are to be decided by the hospital and appropriate representatives of the poor people in the area.
3. Augustana Hospital will provide the physical plant, operating expenses, and medical staff, and technical advice. The Young Lords Organization will formulate policy.

B. Dispensary
1. A dispensary shall form part of this center and will furnish medication free of charge upon receipt of prescriptions.

C. Extension Services
1. Extension services will form an integral part of the center. The plan will be to prevent health problems, or failing that to discover them before their treatment becomes prohibitive. These services will include, in part: preand post-exam examinations and instruction, inoculations, health advice, and support of people's complaints against state health agencies to which they are vulnerable because of the opposition this system has heaped on them (fat control, lead paint removal, correction of unsafe housing conditions, prompt removal of garbage, spot-checking of food stores, etc.).

D. Young Lords Organization
1. Under new conditions, Augustana Hospital will be required to provide for any number of patients because of their lack of resources, even if the health center is in operation.
2. A portion of the projected extended-care units will be set aside for the use of poor people.

Audy Sweeps
Young Lords Organization

Girls get very uptight about things, they pick on you and start fights just to doing something. It's a very rough place, especially if you're 10 years old like a lot of the girls there. Now what can you do? It's old kids? Unless she's sick like you know, and if she is sick she shouldn't be in the Audy Home.

As I understand it the Audy Home is supposed to be like a school, to teach you and help you (as so they told my mother). But it's like an mental college, they lock you in there, and you can't do anything, they don't think that helps anyone at all, at least it never helped me. It seems to me that everything there goes against you instead of for you.

and shit like that

I didn't have very much trouble when I was in there except for the first day, when a man was locking me up and he called me a house or what. I didn't ask her which one, I just jumped her and pulled her hair out, they put me in a room that's called "Blue-stone" it's like a closer with a toilet, and a cot, and after you've to drink out of the toilet with your hands, you put your food on the floor and they don't care if you eat or not they'll leave it there. On one other time I had trouble was 3 days before I got out, I was upset because 2 days before I had gone before the Judge and before I could go out I had happened or even respond to the charges he said "Give her 5 more days to think it over". So you can imagine that I was kind of like right too any way when one girl started picking on another girl and she ended up having to hit her over the head with a chair. I was lucky they didn't put me back in Blue-stone because they put the girl in there; I figured that the matrons were afraid of her and they let her pick on all the other girls.

They make you get on your hands and knees and scrub floors and beat you if you don't follow orders, just like slaves. If you say something in protest they tell you that they're the way you're supposed to be treated because you didn't know how to behave when you were out on the streets; they tell you that your parents don't have the right to say anything about it because they didn't know how to look after you when you were out outside.

I know a lot of girls in the Audy Home who are not there for criminal reasons they suffer a lot anyway. As I said before the Audy Home is not for humans, only criminals, can live caged up and even then, they get better treatment from their jailer than the humans there is.

If the parents would look into these institutions and find out what really happens in there, they would shut them down fast.
The New Economic Invasion

In the last ten years, the economic invasion of Puerto Rico has been accelerated. Seventy-eight percent of the island's economy is today in the hands of U.S. interests.

As William Appleman Williams has written:

"Puerto Rico is essentially a second-class state within the United States, and no Latin American country would care to pay the price for such a thing. The economic invasion of Puerto Rico is not being industrialized in any true sense at all. Instead, the United States is carrying out three of every four factories in Puerto Rico and is handled by non-Puerto Rican managers." (Quoted in The Nation, April 18, 1969)

As an expansionist plan for its right to survive as a nation, the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence declares: "The so-called 'progress' which is said to reign in our land is not a product of an authentic development of the Puerto Rican productive forces. On the contrary, these forces have been reduced to the point where they are daily being removed out of their role in the economy of the country."

The United States, hypocritically and cynically, that the Puerto Rican people benefit from the present situation. The opposite is the truth. All of the benefits of the domination of Puerto Rico accrue to the monopolistic and bureaucratic structure which has made a prisoner of Puerto Rico.
1 - WHY THE WAR?

At first glance, the war in Nigeria is the result of a tribal struggle for power between the Hausa, who control the Christian political elite, and the Bantu-Fula, who control the Islamic political elite. Undoubtedly, this is one of the real issues and must be taken into account in order to clarify the situation.

But there is something else behind all this. This war is also being promoted by conflicting imperialist interests that have made heavy investments in Nigeria. (The main oil source in the Eastern Region is Ibadan, which is 85% of the valuable fuel that is exploited by the British and 10% by the French.)

2 - HOW DID IT BREAK OUT?

After Obas and Obas decided to separate the Hausa's territory from Nigeria, Ogun, head of the federal government, ordered an economic blockade of Ibadan and, 38 days later, on July 6, declared war on the secessionists and sent his troops against the secessionist region, initiating the bloody struggle that has been going on in Nigeria for almost a year and a half.

Two cooperatives took place in Nigeria in 1966. In the first, instigated by the United States, General Agyi-Irini, of the Ibo tribe, overthrew Adelade Abubakar-Tafawa-Balewa; and in the second, led by General Tfebua-Onu, illiterate and religiously to the Hausa-Fula and economically to the British, Ogun overthrew Irini.

3 - WHEN DID THE WAR BREAK OUT?

These changes in the government unleashed bloody massacres among the various ethnic groups, which further intensified tribal and religious hatreds. Toward this end, in 1967, Ogun established a federal regime and tried to break up the country into 12 states, 3 of them corresponding to the Eastern Region (British Lieutenant Colonel Otunuga Oyewole, Governor General of that region, realized that this division endangered the power of the United States in the region, and, with the support of Western capitalists having interests there, proclaimed the Independence of Nigeria on May 36, 1967.

4 - HOW IS THE WAR GOING?

The eastern tribes, led by their local authorities, have launched an offensive which has pushed back the Nigerian regime's troops, and they have recovered some important Ibadan sectors that were in the hands of the federal forces.

This means a new turn in the struggle, which seems to be escalating. In addition, the imperialist powers that are taking part in this destructive game are worried because they realize that the situation has gotten out of their control and that their plans for exploiting Nigeria are being jeopardized.

5 - WHO IS LOSING, AND WHO IS WINNING?

The only ones losing are, beyond a doubt, the Nigerian people, Obas and Hausas. About half a million people have already lost their lives in this war, not counting the hundreds of women and children, who die every day in the absence of hunger and disease, where the country sits more and more into chaos and poverty. The struggle against the secessionists costs the Nigerian Government one million pounds, or more than $2,000,000 a day.

The winners are the imperialist monopolies, especially Shell British Petroleum and the US monopoly Gulf Oil Company, that have made heavy investments in Nigeria. They are the only ones interested in blocking the progress of this country (almost 90% of the population is illiterate) and in maintaining it in under-development under their exploitation so as to obtain greater profits at the expense of aggravating the real problems of the Nigerian people.
VIETNAM NEWS

As the National Liberation Front's spring offensive entered its tenth week, the U.S. continued to mount its defensible retaliation against its troop commitments and attempts to end the war.

At the same time, the Nixon administration presented the Saigon regime with the first of three conditions of 20 jet fighter-bombers, under cover of trying to "de-Americanize" the war.

The media reports that President Nixon "has concluded that the war cannot be won within a finite span that the U.S. would tolerate," and therefore he is pursuing peace with a "dual-track" strategy in an "environment of pressure." This apparently refers to the barrage of propaganda about how, although the U.S. is seriously considering withdrawing a substantial number of troops from Vietnam, U.S. offensive operations would not be curtailed. The seeming contradiction is explained by the fact that the 60,000-75,000 soldiers reportedly to be "excessed" would be "osprey" fat, primarily desk soldiers and supply officers.

Backup strategy seems to involve the bono-press consensus to explain the alleged "create" in North Vietnam now that they know U.S. bombing raids have ceased, the enormous kill ratio of Vietnamese to U.S. troops, and the heavy casualties the NLF and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have sustained.

There has been wide publicity in the U.S. about an interview with DRV Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, published in Europe, in which he acknowledged the "unnecessary" of U.S. claims that North Vietnam had lost half a million men.

The South Vietnamese government continued to sabotage U.S. "consolidation efforts," with its arrests of 26 intellectuals and professionals charged with "having maintained private contacts with Vietnamese political agents." "Disinformation and criticism" at the Three-Fry regime are illegal under the South Vietnamese constitution. Saigon police sources hinted that many of the 26 would soon be released as an "act of diplomacy."--after strong political protests had been registered by Vietnamese and American liberals.

The following U.S. casualty figures are based on government statistics. They are released by the U.S. government Statistical Services. The figures cover the period from Jan. 1, 1961, through April 12, 1969. The increase in missing and captured is not available. The increase in wounded includes only persons who acquired permanent disability; usually the figure includes several hundred non-hospital cases.

Killed: 33,057 (254) -- Missing: 5,067 (104) -- Wounded: 200,473 (789)

TACTICAS POLICIALES

Arthur R. Wilson: "2000000000"

HUEY NEWTON TALKS TO THE MOVEMENT

Huey Newton photos: Jeffkanerst
Back page photo: Stephen Shames
By Margaret Stenberg

There is a day which unquestionably belongs to the left—May Day, the international worker's holiday. Though we have been taught to believe this holiday is foreign, May Day was born in America 53 years ago. On May 1, 1886, 200,000 workers across the U.S. went out on general strike, in struggle for the eight-hour day.

During the demonstrations, which lasted for weeks, more than 60,000 people were on the streets of Chicago. Police shot down a striker on May 3; on May 4, a protest demonstration was held in Haymarket Square. A bomb exploded, seven people were killed. Police moved down the strikers, killing some; scores more were injured.

Eight labor leaders were rounded up and charged with conspiracy; four were hanged, one committed suicide in his jail cell. Since 1886, labor movements throughout the world have honored May Day.

The International Workers Day is celebrated by movement groups as an opportunity to protest on Wall Street, demanding freedom for all political prisoners, in particular, the Panther 21 (see page 21).

Called by regional SDS, local SDS chapters, Youth Against War and Fascism, several high school groups and others, demonstration plans are in place in small groups across the city and march on Wall Street, arriving between 11:00 a.m. and noon. Organizers see the action as a chance for a unified movement demonstration at a time of growing and intense struggle in New York City.

Talk of a high school student strike to begin on May Day continues to mount. New York women's liberation groups are thinking about a demonstration outside the Women's House of Detention for that day, particularly to support Joan Bider, of the Panther 21, who is inside.

From The Guardian

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From The Guardian
But the desire for liberation did not die, and the great hurricane of freedom sweeping the colonial world was reflected in the organization of a broad movement for Puerto Rican independence. The Second Caracas Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, held in October 1954, recognized Puerto Rico's right to freedom, and requested the UN Anticolonial Committee to consider the case of Puerto Rico in the light of Resolution 1514(XV).

This resolution, of extreme importance to Puerto Rico, was adopted by the General Assembly in 1956. It reads:

"Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all the powers to the people of these territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed, or color, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom." (Italics added)

The phrase "all other territories" invalidated a UN decision hurdled through by the United States in 1955 to the effect that the Puerto Rican people "have had repeated opportunities over many years in free elections to choose their own form of government."

In a letter to UN Ambassador Adlai Stevenson dated December 23, 1956, the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence (MPI) gives the lie to this hypocrisy by saying:

"Puerto Rico's colonial elections are controlled by the U.S. Government through its colonial authorities in Puerto Rico. It is obvious at the outset that a country which has established in our Fatherland a complex of over 12 major military, air, and naval bases—including two atomic bases—that controls $9.8 billion of capital investments in our country, and that derives hundreds of millions of dollars worth of profits from it, will do its best to prevent our people from achieving freedom at the polls. This, besides being a fact, is common colonial sense."

Monopolies Profit Three Ways

Why does the United States vigilantly oppose any suggestion that Puerto Rico be free? The myth through the years has been that the U.S. far from receiving any benefits from Puerto Rico, supports it like a poor relation. The fact is that the monopolists of this country derive enormous benefits from the bondage of Puerto Rico, and this in three principal ways:

1. Puerto Rico as a market for the U.S.
3. Puerto Rico as a strategic military, naval and air base.

Puerto Rico—A Captive Customer

A small island of two and a half million people, Puerto Rico is the highest per capita consumer of U.S. manufactured goods in the world. It buys more from this country than do Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Belgium, and the United Kingdom combined. It is the second largest customer the U.S. has in this hemisphere and the fifth largest in the world.

According to a Commonwealth Chamber advertisement in the New York Times, the South received $286 million in 1956 from trade with Puerto Rico, the Middle West $255 million, the East $255 million, and California, Washington and Oregon $60 million.

Eighty to ninety per cent of Puerto Rican imports come from the U.S.** The remainder consist of raw materials such as crude oil from Venezuela, and iron and copper by U.S. companies to be refined and shipped to the United States.

The Puerto Rican does not buy on the high-priced U.S. market by choice. It is against the law for him to trade anywhere else. Absolute monopoly of trade is only one of the many advantages respect by the U.S. from its imperialistic domination of the island.

The Shipping Conge

Puerto Rican goods by law must be transported in U.S. vessels, adding heawy to the prices of the island.

Sugar—High Profits and Low Wages

A restriction that exposes Puerto Rican colonial status allows it to refine only the ten percent of its sugar crop consumed locally. The remaining ninety percent, containing valuable by-products, must be shipped to the mainland, at a cost of $275 million a year on raw sugar as the profits may accrue to U.S. refineries instead.

Sugar now accounts for 53% of Puerto Rico's agricultural income, and represents a $375 million industry on the island. This imbalance is harmful not only because it shackles Puerto Rico's agriculture to the dictates of the U.S. sugar monopoly, but because it leaves no room for food and other valuable crops such as tobacco and coffee. Only one-third of the people is available for farming in Puerto Rico, compared to five acres in the U.S.

Monopoly ownership has increased in the last ten years. Three large absentee landowners now control the island's sugar industry.

1. The Central American Sugar Company owns 22,000 acres and leases 11,000 acres of cane and pasture land in Puerto Rico, as well as four large sugar mills and a railroad company. It is owned by the First National Bank of Boston, the same group that controls United Fruit.
2. C. Browne & Company, a large Hawaiian corporation, in 1961 bought 20,000 acres of cane fields and leases 5,000 more. It owns five sugar mills in Puerto Rico, and miles of railroads, docks and storage plants. Browne's 1962 operating income was $61 million.
3. The South Puerto Rico Sugar Company (a New Jersey corporation known in Puerto Rico as the Guanica Company), is the largest owner of sugar cane plantations in the world. In addition to the vast Guanica Central, Puerto Rico's largest sugar complex, it owns one-third of the sugar output of Santo Domingo and has extensive holdings in Florida. This company, united in the Rockefeller sphere of influence, also has the participation of other top Wall Street firms.

Puerto Rican law forbids corporations from holding more than 500 acres. How do these companies get around the limit? In 1941 a subsidiary of Central American obtained a "temporary" injunction from Judge Cooper in U.S. District Court in San Juan against investor holders trying to enforce the act. This "temporary" barrier to the protection of Puerto Rican agriculture is still in effect.

In the last decade one third of the sugar farms have been taken over by these giant corporations. The rapid pace of change is transforming farmers into tenants, and reducing large numbers of farm workers to destitution. "A wage-earning proletariat dependent on employer capital." They are being saddled with a colossal debt to the company store. In the canefields, the back-breaking work of planting is followed by months of "dead time"—unemployment insurance of $6 a week for the already impoverished sugar worker.

Congress, which the Puerto Rican has no part in electing, determines how much sugar will be grown each year. It fixes a quota, and pays the sugar monopolies a subsidy for restricting production. But it fails to make provisions for the cane workers and small producers when the quota is cut. The cost of this subsidy is passed on to the American consumer—but the excessive price we pay for sugar benefits only the monopolies.

Puerto Rican Industrialists Protest

Shortly before his death, the President of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives, Attorney Enrico Ramos Antonio, warned that further investment by foreign (U.S.) capital had no other object than to displace native capital, without increasing employment. He suggested that a mythical $88 billion be drawn, beyond which U.S. monopolies would not be allowed to encroach on Puerto Rican business (continues on page 14).
SCHOOLS, NOT JAILS!

NO MORE COPS IN SCHOOLS, FREEDOM TO ORGANIZE, THE RIGHT TO YOUR OWN NEWSPAPERS

PEGGS OF THE MONTH of May . . .

This month Y.L.O. has chosen the Youth Action Council (YAC-YAC) for this honor because of the extra effort they have made in the past months to be good freedom fighters for the political and the social. Under the leadership of Jose Martinez (Grenada), the YAC-YAC has used its power to help Latin American in the fight for their rights. The young people have been shown that they can do many things in the YAC-YAC if they put their minds to it.

The job of Nelson Figueroa, Elly Varela, Roberto Cordero, and other social workers, they have chosen the right path. Here is a story of a young man who has been arrested and taken to jail. The YAC-YAC has chosen a way to help the young man and make him understand his mistakes. They have chosen a way to help him and make him understand his mistakes.

YAC-YAC has chosen a way to help the young man and make him understand his mistakes. They have chosen a way to help him and make him understand his mistakes.

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