

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (157-6167)

DATE: 4/25/72

SUBJECT: THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S ALLIANCE (TWWA)
EM
(OO:NEW YORK)

Re New York letter 2/28/72.

On March 15, 1972, two copies of the February-March 1972, issue of "Triple Jeopardy", the fourth issue of this publication, was obtained from a confidential mailbox of the New York Division. Two copies of this issue which is Volume 1, Number 4, are enclosed for the Bureau.

ANALYSIS OF CONTENTS

Third World Women's Alliance
346 West 20 Street
New York, N.Y.

The articles set forth in the February-March, 1972 issue of "Triple Jeopardy" are as follows:

1. "International Women's Day". This article comments on the 62nd observance of International Women's Day, March 8, 1972. The article states that Third World Women of the 1970's must fight for their rights today just as women did in the earlier period. It adds that Third World Women must join their own specific demands with the fight for national independence, the elimination of military pacts and bases, and the fight against U.S. imperialist repression and war. The TWWA expressed its solidarity with women in Southeast Asia and Africa fighting

2-Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2) ENCLOSURE

1-New York (157-2503)

1-New York (105-117963) (UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPER SEMINAR, CUBA)

1-New York

JFO:mcp
(5)

ENG. BEHIND FILE

EX-114

REC-13 157-19982-18

APR 28 1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/22/99 BY 60267 NLS/EP/BS

EXT. INT. SEC.



MAY 8 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NY 157-6167

against "invaders of their countries" and its assistance to "our brothers and sisters" struggling for liberation in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Calif The TWWA according to this article pays honor to ANGELA DAVIS and LOLITA LEBRON both then in prison, DAVIS being on trial in California and LEBRON serving a 75 year sentence in Alderson, West Virginia.

D.C. The article calls for Third World People of the US to reaffirm their support of women in Arab countries, Africa, Latin America, and Asia by becoming more active in the struggle in the US against racism, war and repression.

2. "They Shall Not Pass". This article is described as a passage taken from the autobiography of DOLORES IBARRURI, "a heroine of the Spanish Civil War..." This passage relates some of her activities while in prison in Madrid.

3. "ANGELA's Kangaroo Court", a recounting of the actions being taken in ANGELA DAVIS' defense and a criticism of the jury selection system under which she will be tried.

4. "LOLITA LEBRON", an account of the background of and arrest of LEBRON on March 1, 1954, in Washington, D.C. It states the TWWA was honoring LOLITA LEBRON as well as ANGELA DAVIS on International Women's Day, March 8th.

5. "Movement", a verse by RUTH RHODES *16.2.1*

b7C [REDACTED]

6. An article on venereal diseases.

7. An article on cooking skills

8. "The East is Red", which is subtitled, "The story of women during the revolution in China". This article the author of which is not named, relates some of the experiences of the writer who said she visited China during the period December 12, 1971 and January 5, 1972, as a member of a delegation of 25 students from the U.S. who were invited as guests of the Chinese Friendship Association of Foreign Countries.

9. A reprint of excerpts from a booklet by the TWWA on its organization, history and goals which first appeared in the September-October, 1971 issue of "Triple Jeopardy", Volume 1, Number 1.

10. "International News", an account of the strike by the people of Namibia in Southwest Africa which began in December 1971. In addition it comments on a recent two week uprising by Africans in Rhodesia against the Rhodesian government. It calls for the defeat of racist governments whenever they exist.

11. "The Jelly Bean Theory", which is a critique of the present day care program and which states that the solution to the problem is free day care for all.

12. "How to Free Political Prisoners", which cites negotiations going on between governments on exchanges of prisoners of war and calling for similar exchanges for political prisoners. The article lists the names of political prisoners in the New York area and asks that they be written to.

13. "On the Job", which reports the results of interviews with "sisters" RUTH, MARISOL and CONNIE who are hospital workers under a federally funded program in a Brooklyn, New York hospital. The article attacks this program through which it states the government is undermining the working class.

NY 157-6167

14. An editorial which attacks the established press as an "instrument" of the class or classes having political power, and as answering the needs of the corporate power structure in the US and the need of imperialism abroad. It states that "a group of American journalists representing various radical and Third World newspapers or radio stations spent the month of January in Cuba" discussing topics not covered by the establishment press and ways to combat the problem. It is said that they participated in a seminar covering a wide range of topics including the role of the underground press in Cuba and role of the press generally.

The editorial reports that there also was an exchange of ideas on journalism techniques, the origins of the underground press in the US and the logistics of the underground press operation in the US. It continues that the radical journalists issued a statement at the end of the Cuba conference "A Call to Combat" directed to other journalists and people involved in the movement in the US. The call is set forth in part.

It is stated that a delegate from "Triple Jeopardy" was one of the signers of the call and that "Triple Jeopardy" is committed to the principles set forth in the document which is part of the commitment the TWWA has made to itself and all Third World Women. "That commitment is to wage a continuous struggle against the triple exploitation of our sisters in this society and around the world-against racism, against sexism, and most importantly, against imperialism".

TRIPLE JEOPARDY



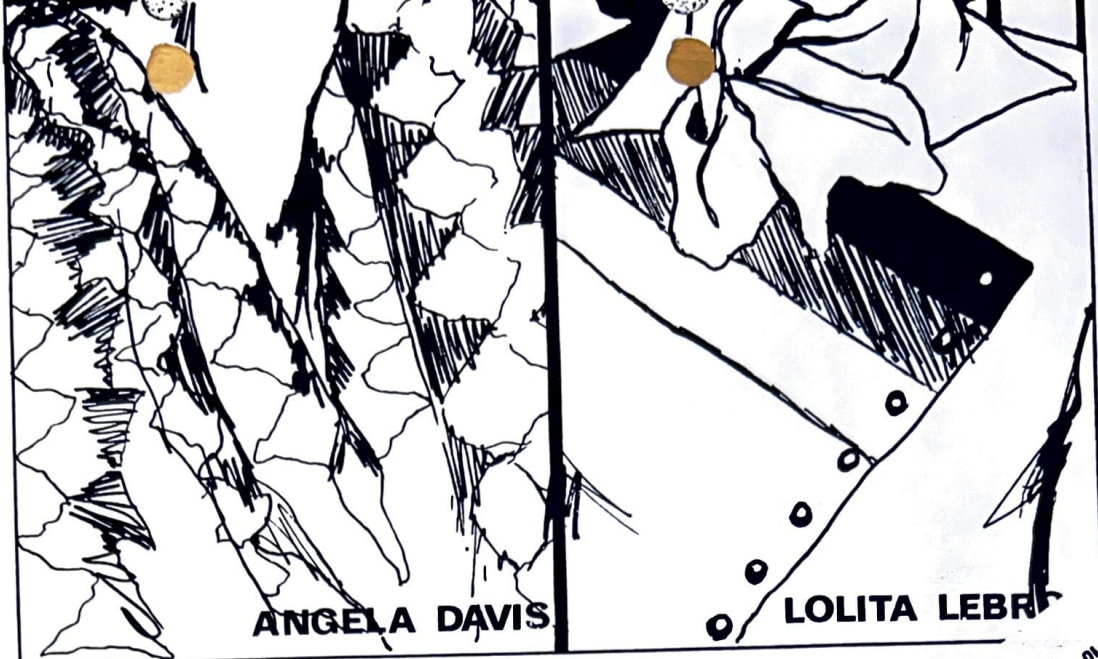
25¢

30¢ outside N.Y.

RACISM, IMPERIALISM, SEXISM

feb. — march. 1972





ANGELA DAVIS

LOLITA LEBRON

THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S ALLIANCE
346 W. 20 ST. (ST. PETER'S CHURCH) NEW YORK

157-19982-18

Whites, or leave them alone. Another Triple Jeopardy. 11

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

Throughout the history of each country, there have been women who rebelled in various ways against a society that did not consider them to be adults. They have shown courage and perseverance in passing from individual revolts to organized struggle. First for the right to vote, then for educational opportunities without discrimination, and for access to the careers created by the development of science and engineering.

In 1910 Clara Zetkin proposed at the Socialist Women's Conference in Copenhagen that an International Women's Day be observed each year on March 8. This date was selected to commemorate a working women's demonstration in the New York clothing industry, where women first demanded a decent wage and a 10-hour working day. The women taking part in this demonstration were savagely attacked and many of them were ridden down by police on horseback and arrested.

The first signs of the First World War had already appeared at that time, and Clara called on the women attending the conference to link their fight for equal rights with the fight to preserve peace in the different International Women's Day celebrations.

More than a million women

As was true in those days, Third World women of the 1970's must fight for their specific rights without separating it from the general struggle of our peoples for social progress, self-determination, and peace from imperialist wars. Therefore, International Women's Day is a day not only of struggle for our specific rights and of the general struggles of our people, but also of solidarity and friendship among the women of the world, supporting one another, exchanging experience and advancing towards more and better organized and coordinated struggles on a world scale.

The struggle of the women of our time differs from country to country, though there are features common to all. The women in the socialist countries on this 62nd anniversary will receive the homage of all society in recognition of their contribution to building a new society ensuring their rights as mothers, workers, and citizens and providing more and more facilities so they can exercise and develop these rights to the fullest extent.



pression and war.

The Third World Women's Alliance would like to express its moral, material and political solidarity with the brave women in Southeast Asia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique & Angola who are fighting so valiantly with rest of their people against invaders of their countries. We pledge to do everything within our power to force this government to bring an end to its outrageous aggression and to allow the Indochinese peoples to settle their own affairs without interference of foreigners. We pledge to do everything within our power to force this government to cease its support of the Portuguese government and all other colonial governments in Third World countries. We further pledge to do everything within our power to assist our brothers and sisters in South Africa and Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) in their heroic struggle for liberation from colonial rule of their countries.

On the home front, we would like to honor two of our sisters who are presently incarcerated in America's prisons: Angela Davis and Lolita Lebron. Angela is on trial for her life. Her crime? Demanding a better life for Black people and all other oppressed peoples. Lolita is serving a 75 year

dition to the right to vote, they called for the right to be elected, the right to work, the right to vocational training and advancement without discrimination.

And in some cases, women were already demanding that society should create facilities (daycare centers, kindergartens, etc) for them to cope with their tasks as mothers, workers and citizens. In many countries, they demanded review of the civil codes with regard to marriage, divorce and parental responsibility. Often the demands thus presented were interpreted by men as being directed against them. (You've come a long way baby).

A great deal of perseverance was needed to convince people that the women's struggles for their demands could only help the general fight against social injustice, against exploitation, and for the preservation of peace in the world, and that satisfaction of these demands would release vast new forces.



In those countries still under capitalist or colonial regimes, however, International Women's Day will have a different focus. Women will be demanding the right to equal educational opportunities, vocational training and advancement without discrimination, equal pay for equal work, free 24 hour day care centers, access to free abortions with no forced sterilization and other basic rights for women that our sisters who live in socialist countries already have achieved.

On this day, Third World women must also link up these specific demands with the fight for national independence, for the elimination of military pacts and bases, and the fight against U.S. imperialist re-

lating up allies against the U.S. colonial domination of her country (Puerto Rico).

On International Women's Day this year, we should all look back and evaluate what positive activities we have carried out as women in the struggle to bring about a decent society for ourselves, our children and our peoples. What more could we have done? Third World people living in the United States have a special responsibility to the rest of the world. We live in the belly of the monster - U.S. imperialism. One of the ways we can reaffirm our full support for our sisters in the Arab countries, Africa, Latin America and Asia is to become more active in the struggles taking place in this country against racism, against the war and against repression. What are you doing? What has your commitment been and what should it be? Let's get busy.



THEY SHALL NOT PASS

THEY SHALL NOT PASS

DOLORES IBARRURI



The following passage was taken from Ibarri's letter to the Basque people, dated 1937.

But I had a new worry that tormented

hence of the Spanish Civil War and the struggle of the Spanish working class for liberation from the yoke of oppression and exploitation.

After the Congress of Seville, the day after I arrived in Madrid, I was arrested in Magdalena Plaza, on my way to Mundo Obrero. I complained loudly and resisted arrest. The cab drivers and workers who were in the Plaza knew from what I was saying that the police were not dealing with a common criminal, but a Communist. Finally they seized me forcibly, threw me into a police car and took me to the General Bureau of Security.

When I had first been arrested, I had no "criminal" record. Therefore they simply held me at Security, until its chief got the bright idea of sending me to jail, after drawing up a file on me, with photographs and fingerprints. From then on I had a record.

This time, the day after I was arrested I was taken to the line-up room, where a group of rookie detectives made very thorough dossiers on me, each after his own fashion, in order to be sure not to overlook anything in their future persecutions. They obviously derived great pleasure from submitting me to "humiliation as having to stand there for an hour under the inquisitive looks of the many rats who did the government's dirty work. Two more days in the detention cell, and then again to jail.

I knew what to expect. Since it had not been so long since my last stay there, I expected to meet some of the prisoners I had known before. I was mistaken. Many of the old crowd were still there. There were some new inmates who stood out from the rest because of their fancy clothes. These were the "high class" thieves and criminals.

The prisoners knew me as "the Communist" and they all considered me a friend. And while they were happy to see me, they

be given the special privileges accorded to political prisoners. "In the women's prison we treat you all the same."

"That is a very strange point of view. If there are women arrested for political reasons, why shouldn't they be given the same rights as male political prisoners?"

He got furious, and I told him a thing or two.

The following day was visiting day. The visitors' room was full of students and young Communists who had come to see me. They made a row about the fact that there were two iron grills between the prisoners and the visitors, making it almost impossible for people to see each other, and that the noise made by 25 prisoners all talking at once created an impenetrable din. My visitors left the room singing the International, and before they left the prison they made sure that the warden removed from the entrance the crucifix which was still hanging there in spite of the fact that the prison was a government building and that the Republic had proclaimed the separation of Church and State.

The following morning the warden came to the shop and very politely told me that, as a special favor, he would grant me special daily visiting privileges. I told him I did not want any favors. If he gave me my rights, I would accept them, but I wanted no favors from him. Without hiding his dislike of me but fearing that the episode with the young comrades would be repeated, he finally said between his teeth, "Take them any way you want."

The only change in the prison routine was that now I could communicate daily with the outside. This time I stayed with nine other prisoners in a cell with windows and not in the suffocating top deck.

to his own resources. To expect the family we were staying with to take care of him was like expecting a stone to have a human heart. My fears were confirmed. A few days after I had entered the prison, one of the guards told me that there was a child at the gate who said he was my son. I did not have to see him to know it was my son. He was lonely, living in an unfriendly house where nobody ever had a kind word for him. He came and stood under the shadow of the prison walls, trying somehow to see his mother.

I begged the guard to give him some fruit and pastries that the Martinez family had brought me, and a note telling him to go to the house of Navarro Ballester's mother and stay there until I could find a way to send him back to Vizcaya. He followed my advice, and the mother of Comrade Navarro took good care of him until, a few weeks later, a truckdriver from our town took him to So-morrostro.

While he was in Madrid, Ruben came to the prison gates every single day, hoping that he would catch a glimpse of me or that I would see him. This grieved me enormously, because I felt impotent to protect my son and give him my love and attention. Again I saw how difficult it is for a mother to devote herself to a revolutionary struggle. My own life and liberty were all very well but did I have a right to sacrifice my children, depriving them of a secure and warm home, of mother's care and affection that they need so much. In my life as a Communist been one of the most painful aspects of the struggle, although I have seldom thinking that the best way

10
To Right to Passes
enter of leave
White, to cross
triple jeopardy, 11

ANGELA'S KANGAROO COURT

As Angela Davis' trial opened in Santa Ana, California, it was greeted by a group of demonstrators outside the Courthouse. They were there to show their support of Angela in spite of a ban on demonstrations within sight or sound of the building. Several of the demonstrators were arrested and led away including Fania Jordan, Angela's sister, and Charlene Mitchell of the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis (NUCFAD). NUCFAD is protesting this California law banning protests near court buildings, claiming that enforcement of this act in order to prevent demonstrations for Angela clearly reveals the State's intention to destroy constitutional, democratic rights. They have called upon the County Sheriff and Judge James Scott (the responsible ones) to meet four demands:

1. Lift the ban on protests at the courthouse unconditionally;
 2. Drop all charges against the 24 people already arrested;
 3. Expand facilities in the court so that the people can attend;
 4. Pull down the fences surrounding the courthouse. Stop taking mud shots of spectators and others attending the trial.
- The third demand is based on Angela's right to an open and public trial. Defense

While her supporters were being hassled and arrested outside, Angela was making the demand in the Courtroom that the State assume the costs of her defense. In spite of a well-organized campaign in her behalf, the Defense Committee has been unable to raise enough funds to pay for court fees, transcripts, attorney fees, investigators, etc.

Angela accused the bourgeois press of having succeeded in convincing a major part of the public that millions of dollars have been rolling in and that the money is being ripped off by the Communist Party of which Angela is a member. She went on to condemn the mass media for its obvious red baiting tactics and outlined the need for adequate funds to meet the almost limitless budget that the State's Prosecutor has at his disposal.

An important part of the defense, she added, will be "an attack on the conspiracy against me by the State; in general a conspiracy against oppressed peoples and specifically a conspiracy directed against those in jail - me particularly."

"We intend to subpoena Ronald Reagan to ask him about a conspiracy against me. How would a public defender feel about that? Would he want to bite the hand that feeds him?" Angela also argued that not just any attorney could defend her, that her lawyer would have to understand the struggle for black liberation and against racism.

Angela's lawyers have presented two other important motions to the Court. One is to change the site of the trial. They argued that publicity given about the high cost of massive security in the County (\$700,000 to date) has prejudiced potential jurors. Potential jurors are also taxpayers they state, and resent the enormous expense of the trial, blaming it on Angela.

In addition, detailed surveys and studies of potential jurors in the county that were presented to the Court showed that Angela's chances of getting a jury made up of anyone but upper-income whites was very slim under the present method of jury panel selection.

The other motion, presented by Defense Counsel Howard Moore, argued that FBI and other secret reports gathered on potential jurors which are in the hands of the prosecutor should also be given to the defense. Moore

ANGELA'S KANGAROO COURT

As Angela Davis' trial opened in Santa Ana, California, it was greeted by a group of demonstrators outside the Courthouse. They were there to show their support of Angela in spite of a ban on demonstrations within sight or sound of the building. Several of the demonstrators were arrested and led away including Fania Jordan, Angela's sister, and Charlene Mitchell of the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis (NUCFAD). NUCFAD is protesting this California law banning protests near court buildings.

While her supporters were being hassled and arrested outside, Angela was making the demand in the Courtroom that the State assume the costs of her defense. In spite of a well-organized campaign in her behalf, the Defense Committee has been unable to raise enough funds to pay for court fees, transcripts, attorney fees, investigators, etc. Angela accused the bourgeois press of having succeeded in convincing a major part of the public that millions of dollars have been rolling in and that the money is being ripped off by the Communist Party of which Angela is a member. She went on to condemn the mass media for its obvious red baiting tactics and outlined the need for adequate funds to meet the almost limitless budget that the State's Prosecutor has at his disposal.

An important part of the defense, she added, will be "an attack on the conspiracy against me by the State; in general a conspiracy against oppressed peoples and specifically against those in jail calling a conspiracy directed against those in jail - me particularly."

"We intend to subpoena Ronald Reagan to ask him about a conspiracy against me. How would a public defender feel about that? Would he want to bite the hand that feeds him?" Angela also argued that not just any attorney could defend her, that her lawyer would have to understand the struggle for black liberation and against racism.

Angela's lawyers have presented two other important motions to the Court. One is to change the site of the trial. They argued that publicity given about the high cost of massive security in the County (\$700,000 to date) has prejudiced potential jurors. Potential jurors are also taxpayers they state, and resent the enormous expense of the trial, blaming it on Angela.

In addition, detailed surveys and studies of potential jurors in the county that were presented to the Court showed that Angela's chances of getting a jury made up of anyone but upper-income whites was very slim under the present method of jury panel selection.

The other motion, presented by Defense Counsel Howard Moore, argued that FBI and other secret reports gathered on potential jurors which are in the hands of the prosecutor should also be given to the defense. Moore

1. Lift the ban on protests at the courthouse unconditionally;

2. Drop all charges against the 24 people already arrested;

3. Expand facilities in the court so that the people can attend;

4. Pull down the fences surrounding the courthouse. Stop taking mug shots of spectators and others attending the trial.

The third demand is based on Angela's right to an open and public trial. Defense

largest courtroom or that it be televised as it is for the press, which has special viewing room with closed circuit cameras mounted on the walls.

Angela's trial is the first in U.S. history to be televised, even in a limited way. Thus, Branton argued, the Judge (Aranson) would extend the precedent to include the public so that they aren't limited to the 30 seats presently allotted the public in the tiny courtroom. While not ruling on the motion, Judge Aranson agreed to add 15 additional seats for the public.

The fourth demand is based on the fact that security procedures including taking mug shots of all who attend the trial, and extensive searches of these same people work against the possibility of Angela getting a fair trial. Defense Counsel Doris Walker argued that these procedures may intimidate spectators into staying away from the supposedly "public" trial and the elaborate security apparatus makes it look like Angela has already been convicted.



ANGELA DAVIS

In response to Gov. Reagan's statement that Angela must accept a public defender if she wants the State to pay for her defense, Angela said that public defenders have helped railroad many poor people, especially black and brown, into jail. "I couldn't trust one," she said.

The prosecution has access to any secret files on potential jurors. Judge Aranson will probably take a week or so to make a decision on these motions and the trial may very well begin by the end of February or the beginning of March. Sister Angela has been the victim of a vicious slander campaign which we condemn without reservation. We call upon all our sisters to join in the struggle to free her from the clutches of this racist criminal plot. Now is the time for us to dig in and grit our teeth to end this madness once and for all. If there is a Committee to Free Angela Davis in your community, join it at once. If there is no such committee, you should start one. Further information can be obtained from NUCFAD, 2085 Sutter Street, Suite 209, San Francisco, California 94115 (415) 922-5800; or NYCFAD, 150 Fifth Avenue, Room 425, New York, N.Y. 10011 (212) 243-8555. Angela has been illegally incarcerated for over 16 months without bail. We should continue to fight for her freedom which is so clearly the fight for our own.

Rescue



Place child on back, lower middle finger of one hand to chest, middle finger of other hand to throat. Turn child over—face down. With finger holding tongue, put hand firmly to spread foreign matter in air passages.



Place on back again. Using middle finger of both hands, lift lower jaw from beneath and behind so that it juts out.



Holding jaw in position with one hand, cover the child's mouth and nose with your mouth, sealing them in a small airtight space. Breathe into child with a smooth, steady, rhythmic, chest rise. Use free hand to apply mild upward pressure to abdomen between navel and ribs. As the air is forced from filling with air. When lungs are inflated, lift lower jaw from below, allowing lungs to empty. Repeat about 20 shallow breaths per minute—until help comes or breathing returns to normal.

breathing

4... Triple Jeopardy

but after a while everyone around the matter. The negotiations have gone on in secret away from the ears of the American people. Perhaps it was feared that U.S. P.O.W.'s would be recognized as being valid and taken seriously. Perhaps the existence of the struggle of Third World people in this country would be exposed for the world to see and agree with.

serve her sentence... "And what would you like?" "To know why the International can't be sung in the yard on the First of May." "Because this is a government institution and the International is a revolutionary song."

Has the jail in U'reid, I've been in twenty-four, The darkest still awaits me. continued on page 15

Lolita Lebrón

A PUERTO RICAN FREEDOM FIGHTER

Many of my generation born in the (1940's) were to young or too caught up in ourselves, to have read about what happened on March 1, 1954, at the House of Representatives in Washington D.C.. It is a day which should be honored by Third World Women who are struggling for national liberation, and a day which the Puerto Rican freedom fighters have revered.

The topic under discussion on the floor of the House of Representatives was the, "problems of migrant workers." Suddenly from the gallery above a 34-year-old housewife, pulled out the flag of Puerto Rico and shouted, "My nation has a right to its independence." In her right hand a German lauger was firing bullets at the floor below.

Her companions, Irving Flores, 26, a worker, Andres Figueroa Cordero, 29, a worker and Rafael Cancel Miranda 25, a worker followed her example and began to fire, leaving five Congressmen wounded.

Lolita and the brothers had been forced out of Puerto Rico by the United States migration politics and had settled in the Bronx, New York. There they had planned, under her leadership, to take their fight to the heart of the colonial government. They had all purchased one-way tickets to Washington, because they knew they would either die or be captured; they expected to die.

Shortly after their political act, they were seized. Lolita had a letter in her pocket which read: "I assume all responsibility before god



brothers arrested with her, refuse to ask for a presidential pardon, an act which could obtain their release.

Recently, Rafael Cancel Miranda wrote from Leavenworth to Claridad, the Puerto Rican independence paper, saying that Lolita was as determined as ever to fight for the liberation of Puerto Rico. He stated further that the prisoners have a great deal of admiration and respect for her. Lolita is what the Puerto Rican independence movement would generally conceive of as a "Liberated woman", one who functions politically. Check it out sisters.....

They confined Lolita to St. Elizabeth's mental hospital in Washington, D.C. in 1954, because they felt that this gallant woman was mad to struggle for national independence. The agents of U.S. colonial still circulate rumors to this effect.

Well, if Lolita is mad, so is Angela Davis, so was Miriana Bracetti, and so are freedom fighters all over the world.

MOVEMENT

Bursting from her burning body the Third World Woman runs laughing from her prince of dope on Horse. From obscure pages, from blood pain ropes of war, and want, from lust-hate dreams of rape

for the independence of my country, this is an outcry of VICTORY."

The government retaliated by arresting some 50 Puerto Rican Nationalist including Don Pedro Albizu Campos, president of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico whose release from prison earlier had been done for medical reasons.

On July 12, 1954 Lolita and the others were brought in chains to New York City to appear in connection with the conspiracy trial of seventeen independentists. Earlier on June 10, she went to the Grand Jury in Washington and she told them that she had planned the attack.

Like Miriana Bracetti, (she helped to finance and organize the Lares Revolt of 1868 against Spanish Colonialism of Puerto Rico). She also made the Lares flag, which was the symbol of that revolt. Lolita demonstrated her combativeness, through the planning of a revolutionary act, and then leading it, regardless of the outcome. These revolutionary sisters were seen by men as "companeras de Lucha" (comrades of the struggle). She was called by Puerto Ricans as "una Herbrera" (a complete woman).

Lolita preferred to give up her husband and children, rather than take a safer task. It is the supreme sacrifice of a revolutionary, and for us women it is greater, because it is us who experience the pain of bearing children, and who are often closer to them, and historically have been more responsible for them due to the role society places us in.

To assume the responsibility for a political act, such as she did could not have been done by a greater or more admirable person. Even now from Alderson prison, in West Virginia, where she is serving a 75-year-sentence, she continues to set examples. Lolita and the

people; it is this kind of madness which will bring about the destruction of the forces which perpetuate those evils. It is for these reasons that the Third World Women's Alliance is honoring Lolita Lebrón, as we are Angela Davis, on International Women's Day, March 8th.

It is for these reasons, that the Puerto Rican Political Prisoners Conference in New York City, will be dedicated to Her.

V I V A P U E R T O R I C O
LIBRE.....

they shall not...

continued from page 3

May was a month brimming with excitement in the women's prison. Days before its arrival, I began explaining the meaning of the First of May to my neighbors. I sang them some of the songs the workers sing on that day and even wrote down the words of the International, Red Banner and other songs, so we could all sing them in the yard on the international day of the working class.

There was a festive air in the prison on the morning of the first. Under tolerant eyes of the maroons, Socialist and Republican, the prisoners put on their best rags and went to the dining hall to have breakfast. The women had the day off, so the workshop was closed.

The evening before some of the old timers, who had been in prison when it was run by nuns, sang a few religious hymns after dinner, some were very moving because of their sweet melodies, like the one that began Upon leaving Rome.

They saw her fly

rooftops of the mind, blade held high quickly toward you shouting NOW!

Ruth Rhodes

Through the center of a beautiful cloud, Straight to Saragossa And down to the base of the cathedral of El Pilar....

All the prisoners assembled in the yard joined in, since everyone knew at least one or two stanzas of the songs. It never occurred to anyone to interrupt the singing.

This was not the case on the First of May. After breakfast, we formed a group in the yard with the women from my dormitory, who had memorized the International, and began to sing

Arise, ye prisoners of starvation, Arise, ye wretched of the earth....

We had not finished the first stanza when one of the office windows was thrust open and an employee angrily shouted:

"Quiet, please. By order of the Director."

Going to the front of the group, I answered: "Tell the director to come and order himself."

We continued singing. The

Guzman, the director, was

peering, as stiff as a board

he edged closer to the

"You Wanted

"Yes, we

"All r

Whiter, or leave their own

Triple Jeopardy, 11

Triple Jeopardy 13

HEALTH

VENERAL

DISEASES

More than likely, one out of every ten people reading this paper has had some contact with venereal diseases. It is one topic which we hide, which we don't want to talk about.

For us women this is a serious matter, because we can infect the life of an unborn child, not to mention our own. There's no shame in catching V.D. we are human and sex is a natural part of our functions. There is shame if we are not informed about what to do and how fast it should be done.

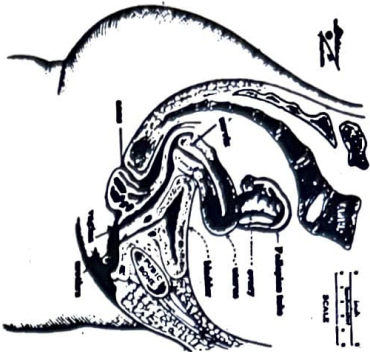
This is the second part of a two part series on V.D., please spread the information, don't hide it or some one may become crippled or even die because of ignorance and stupidity. Wouldn't that be some shit.....

GONORRHEA

Unlike syphilis, which goes all through your body, gonorrhea is essentially a disease of the genitourinary organs. (Sometimes gonorrhea travels through the bloodstream and causes infection in the valves of the heart, or acute arthritis, blindness, and even death. However, this is not too common.) It is caused by a germ shaped like a coffee bean called a gonococcus, which works its way gradually along the passageways of the genital organs. This disease can be transmitted to another person at all stages. The symptoms of gonorrhea are different for men and women, even though the germ is the same. It takes about two days to three weeks after gonorrhea germs enter the body for symptoms to show up.

SYMPTOMS OF GONORRHEA IN WOMEN

The first signs of gonorrhea in women are the urethra (the tube through which urine flows out of the body) and the cervical canal (entrance to the womb). Very often, however, a woman may not even know this infection is present. She might feel a little



Female Pelvic Organs

Most serious of all, it may spread and inflame the Fallopian tubes (tubes which the eggs move through on their way from the ovaries to the womb). This is called salpingitis. The woman may feel no symptoms at all at first, and then suddenly have severe pain in her lower abdomen, on one side or both sides. She may also have vomiting and fever. If a woman has a mild case of this, she may feel the same symptoms in much milder form over several months. Her menstrual periods may become irregular. If this disease goes untreated, a lot of scar tissue will develop in the Fallopian tubes. They will become twisted and narrow, so that the eggs can no longer

SYMPTOMS OF GONORRHEA IN MEN

It is much easier for a man to tell that he has gonorrhea. The symptoms for men are early, definite, and obvious. At first he will feel a painful burning sensation during urination, and then a discharge of whitish or yellow pus from the penis appears. This discharge is very infectious, and its germs may be carelessly transferred to the eyes.

If the disease goes untreated, it may spread to the bladder and cause cystitis. Or it may spread to the seminal vesicles or the epididymis (these are organs where the sperm are temporarily stored or where they pass through). In this case it may cause a hard tender swelling in the man's balls. This internal infection will form scar tissue, just as it does in the woman, and it may block the passage way of the man's sperm, making it impossible for him to conceive a child.

DIAGNOSIS OF GONORRHEA

There is no reliable blood test for gonorrhea. But it is not too hard to diagnose gonorrhea in a man. There are usually many germs in the discharge from his penis, that they can be seen and identified under a microscope. If they cannot be seen right away, they can be kept in a laboratory for several days and allowed to multiply. (This is called taking a "Culture.") In a woman, though, it is more difficult. The woman is much less likely to think she has gonorrhea in the first place, since she probably doesn't

But if the disease goes untreated, various complications can arise:
 -The glands in the genital area may become swollen and painful.
 -The infection may spread up the urethra into the bladder and cause cystitis (inflammation of the bladder).
 -The infection may spread to the rectum.

SKILLS

Most people look down on cooking when it is actually an art and a necessary skill. I don't know who cooked for you when you were small, but imagine if neither of your parents could cook you might have starved you off. Well, we should know something about cooking and preparing food, and to help you along with this I have decided to give some recipes instead of the usual talk about household repairs and tippit kits.
 The following recipes are from Puerto Rico, one is a dessert, and the other is a meat dish which goes with rice and beans.

Piñon

- Piñon**—Plaintains and Meat Casserole (Serves 6) A. 5 ripe plantains 1 quart water 1 tablespoon salt B. Grind together (mix well) 1½ pound ground beef ½ green pepper, seeded 3 sweet chili peppers, seeded 1 medium onion, peeled C. 1 table-spoon capers 1 teaspoon salt D. ½ cup vegetable or peanut oil

6 Triple Jeopardy

I HAVE CHILDREN.
 If a pregnant woman has gonorrhea and doesn't get treated before her child is born, the child's eyes can get infected during birth. In the past, this gonorrhea eye infection was a big cause of child blindness. For this reason in the US now, the eyes of EVERY new born baby are treated with drops to kill any gonorrhea germ, just to be sure.

thinks there's even a chance she has gonorrhea, or if she knows that someone she has had sexual contact with has a case of gonorrhea, she should go to a doctor or a clinic at once. Usually what the doctor will do is take a sample of secretions from her sexual parts (the cervix or vagina) with a cotton

continued on page 15

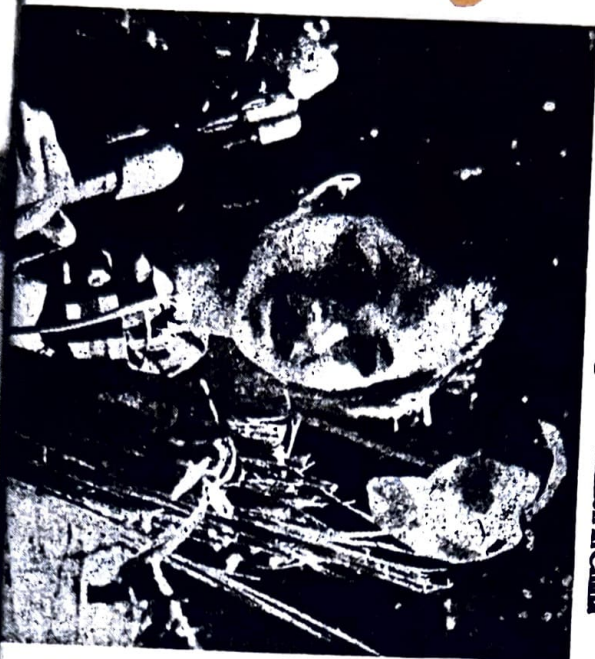


- 1 small can of tomatoe sauce E. ½ pound string beans 3 cups water 1 teaspoon salt F. ½ cup vegetable or peanut oil G. 4 eggs
1. Peel plantains and cut each into 4 lengthwise slices. Soak in water with salt included in A.
 2. Mix ingredients included in B with ingredients included in C.
 3. Put oil in D. into a kettle, add the ground beef mixture and cook rapidly for 5 minutes.
 4. Add tomatoe sauce, turn heat to low, and cook, uncovered for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally.
 5. String the beans, wash, and boil, for 20 minutes in water with salt included in E.
 6. Remove beans from water, drain and add to mixture in kettle (pot). The string beans can be frozen.
 7. In a large frying pan heat oil included in F. Drain strupes of plantain and brown on both sides in the oil over moderate heat. Remove from frying pan and drain on Absorbent paper.
 8. Beat eggs, adding salt. Make sure eggs are stiff.
 9. In frying pan or large casserole dish, add the following: Cover bottom of pan with half the beaten eggs. Follow with layers of 1/3 plantain slices, ½ of ground meat mixture, 1/3 plantain slices, the other ½ of ground meat mixture, and balance of plantain slices. Top with rest of beaten eggs.
 10. Cook slowly, uncovered for 10 minutes.
 11. Place frying pan in oven at moderate temperature of 350 F., and bake for 15 minutes to brown the top.
- After eating the piñon and rice and beans relax, and prepare for the dessert. This consists of a pudding called Flan and this is very easy to prepare.

continued on page 15

the EAST is RED

The story of women during the revolution in China



were forced into the stable with the horses. I could not endure this, so I managed to run away, but I was captured and sent back and they punished me.

They tied me to the tail of a horse and they made the horse run. As a result I lost my toenails and I was hurt all over. When they discovered that I was still alive, they tied me to the tail of a dog and made the dog run. But I survived and endured more suffering. After liberation, I led six sex families to organize family collectives, and now there are schools and political rights available to everyone. I have become Party Secretary from Tibet. Without the leadership of the Communist Party of China, this would not have come about.

Basically, this story speaks for itself on the conditions of the working people in China before liberation. There are countless stories like this that we heard from the people during our stay in China. The working people in China before liberation had no political rights;





Some weeks ago, I was fortunate enough to visit the Peoples Republic of China. I was in China for three-and-a-half weeks and in that time saw and learned many things. I made some everlasting friendships. It was an experience that I and the students who shared it with me will never forget.

As a representative of the Third World Women's Alliance, I joined a delegation of twenty-five students from different ethnic struggles throughout the United States. We were invited as guests of the Chinese Friendship Association to Foreign Countries.

We arrived in China on December 12th and left on January 5th, and within that time we traveled through the provinces (i.e. the cities and surrounding countryside) of Peking, Yenan, Shanghai, and Canton.

We visited factories, schools, agricultural communes, theatres, movies, etc. In other words, we observed many different aspects of the Chinese people's lives. During our stay in China, we saw that there was no crime, no drug addiction, no prostitution, no unemployment, and an absence of the evils that are present within the United States.

However, everything in China is not perfect. There are many things that have to be improved, for example, better heating systems with-

in the homes and better means of transportation. The Chinese know this and they are constantly trying to improve these things. Nevertheless, the great social advancements that the Chinese people have made since the triumph of the revolution are amazing when comparisons are made to conditions existing before 1949.

To give an example of these achievements, I'm going to relate a conversation that we had with a Chinese sister from Tibet.

Before liberation, the working people in Tibet suffered from three types of oppression: (1) reactionary government, (2) the monastery, and (3) the serf owners. They deprived the people of their human and political rights. They buried us alive, cut off our heads and arms, pulled out our eyes and starved us.

I was a slave from the age of 6 to 22 years old. I was whipped, starved, clothed in rags and wore no shoes, even in the winter time. For generations, my family were slaves; my grandfather and my father starved to death; my brother was eaten alive by a monkey of the serf owner because there was no one to take care of the children.

The status of the serfs was so low that the women were not allowed to give birth within the house, but

Now, the working people control their country. There is no working for the "man" but working for themselves, for the country, for the people. There is no unemployment; there is no worry about getting "laid off" and then wondering where your next meal is coming from.

The average wage is about 60 to 70 yuan per month (\$30 to \$40). A worker starts off making about 50 to 164 yuan a month. Everyone gets paid a salary whether he or she is a doctor, electrician, construction or factory worker, and he or she is not paid according to the kind of job they hold, but rather according to how much they have worked and how much has been contributed to the building of the society.

In China, everybody is a worker and children from a very early age are taught that they too are workers. It is they who are the vanguard (main force) in the building of their socialist society. It is considered an honor to come UP to the level of the workers.

The next article on China will be on the factories and universities and their revolutionary function within Chinese socialist society.



Triple Jeopardy, Vol. 11

10 Triple Jeopardy... the right to choose their own lives, enter or leave shelters in winter, pass, and care centers.

WOMEN

The Third World Women's Alliance has recently come out of a two-month retreat. The administrative structure was not sufficient to deal with the growing interest on the part of third world women across the country to their call for united action around their oppression as workers, as third world people, and as women. It was also necessary to take time out to deal with the uneven political development that existed within the organization as well as to formulate an organizational position with stated goals & objectives. The following article is composed of excerpts of a booklet that the Third World Women's Alliance has prepared to inform people about their organization, its history, and its goals:

THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S ALLIANCE
346 West 20th Street
New York, NY 10011

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION

The foundation of our present organization was laid in December, 1968. Within C, a black women's caucus was formed to address itself to the problems that the women of SNCC encountered within the organization. Women were generally confined to secretarial and/or supportive roles and no matter what a woman's capabilities were, never seemed to be able to rise above this situation. The women in SNCC who had been meeting over a period of several months decided that the organization should be expanded beyond the confines of SNCC and that we should be drawing in women from other organizations, welfare mothers, community workers and campus radicals. An attempt was made to reach out to these women and the name of the organization was changed to the Black Women's Alliance. As of now, the organization is independent of SNCC and at the same time, SNCC has decided to retain its women's caucus.

We decided to form a black women's organization for many reasons. One was and still is the widespread myth and concept in the black community of the matriarchy. We stated that the concept of the matriarchy was a myth and that it has never existed in the United States. A matriarchy denotes a society where the economic power of a group rests in the hands of the women and we all know where the economic power of this nation is. Our position would be to expose this

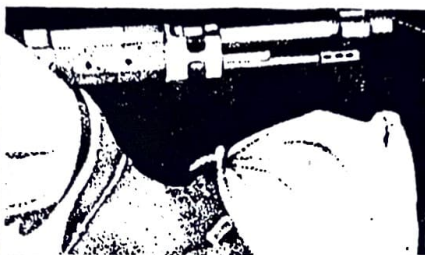


and farm laborers are prime objects of this exploitation as are the garment workers.

Stereotypes which are forced upon our peoples and which try to mold them with the acceptable white values, large use of drugs and alcoholism in our respective communities used as escapes from the daily oppression suffered by our peoples and other problems mentioned above gave us the realization that our similarities transcended our differences. We realized that we would be much more effective and unified by becoming a third world women's organization. So our group was expanded to include all third world sisters since our oppression is basically caused by the same factors and our enemy is the same. The name of the organization was changed to

It must be understood just for civil rights for workers for third world people, but liberation for women and the understanding that national liberation under an atmosphere of equality and economic equality achieved under this system, that the elimination of our women can only be achieved by revolutionary government who undid the help of women the need for liberation.

It is the position of the Women's Alliance that the racism and imperialism must simultaneously with the struggle for liberation, and only a socialist women's group can will come about.



in +

JOHN A. TUCKER

that we are not men or civil rights for the elimination of oppression in the third world. We believe that economic gain and profit. We want equal status in a society that does not exploit and murder other people and smaller nations. We will fight for a socialist system that guarantees full, creative, non-exploitive lives for all human beings, fully aware that we will never be free until all oppressed people are free.

FAMILY

WHEREAS in a capitalist culture, the institution of the family has been used as an economic and psychological tool, not serving the needs of people, we declare that we will not relate to the private ownership of any person by another. We encourage and support the continued growth of communal households and the idea of the extended family. We encourage alternative forms to the patriarchal family and call for the sharing of all work (including housework and child care) by men and women.

Women must have the right to decide if and when they want to have children. There is no such thing as an illegitimate child. There should be free and SAFE family planning methods available to all women, including abortions if necessary.

There should be no forced sterilization or mandatory birth control programs which are presently used as genocide against third world women and against other poor people.

EMPLOYMENT

WHEREAS third world women in a class society have been continuously exploited through their work, both in the home and on the job, we call for:

(1) Guaranteed full, equal and non-exploitive employment, controlled collectively

(3) An end to the racism and sexism which forces third world women into the lowest paying service jobs and which ensures that we will be the lowest paid of all.

(4) The establishment of free day care centers available to all, including facilities for preschool and older children.

SEX ROLES

WHEREAS behavior patterns based on rigid sex roles are oppressive to both men and women, role integration should be attempted. The true revolutionary should be concerned with human beings and not limit themselves to people as sex objects.

Furthermore, whether homosexuality is societal or genetic in origin, it exists in the third world community. The oppression and dehumanizing ostracism that homosexuals face must be rejected and their right to exist as dignified human beings must be defended.

EDUCATION

WHEREAS women historically have been deprived of education, or only partially educated and miseducated in those areas deemed appropriate for them by those ruling powers who benefit from this ignorance, we call for:

(1) The right to determine our own goals and ambitions.

(2) An end of sex roles regarding training and skills.

(3) Self-Knowledge - the history of third world women and their contributions to the liberation struggle, their relation to society and the knowledge of their bodies.

SERVICES

WHEREAS the services provided for the masses of third world people have been inadequate, unavailable, or too expensive, administered in a racist, sexist manner, we demand that all services necessary to human



This would entail the sharing of non-creative tasks and the maximum utilization of revolutionary technology to eliminate these tasks.

meaningful
third World
nation of
from which
an active
where we
e from the
exploitation.

of women
solidarity
solidarity
ing for the
all forms of
upon race,
e whatever
h this task.
ong Third
States in
economic,
les.
d distribute
id, both at
nfor
d to
projects, to
such other
out such
id relation-
myths that
or to divide
together to
RM
people to be
t our strug-
system that
as well as



WOMEN IN OUR OWN RIGHT

WHEREAS we do not believe that any person is the property of any other and whereas all people must share equally in the decisions which affect them, we hereby demand:

- (1) That third world women have the right to determine their own lives, not lives determined by their fathers, brothers, or husbands.
- (2) That all organizations & institutions (including all so-called radical, militant and/or so-called revolutionary groups) deal with third world women in their own right as human beings and individuals, rather than as property of men and only valued in relationship to their association or connection with some man.
- (3) That third world women be full participants on all levels of the struggle for national liberation, i.e. administrative, political and military.

SELF-DEFENSE

WHEREAS the struggle for liberation must be borne equally by all members of an oppressed people, we declare that third world women have the right and responsibility to bear arms.

Women should be fully trained and educated in the martial arts as well as in political arena. Furthermore, we recognize that it is our duty to defend all peoples.

...

STRUGGLE

10 Triple Jeopardy... 11
Writers, editors,
prior or leave your own
special poses. Another
to Triple Jeopardy...

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Since the middle of December the people of Namibia (Southwest Africa) have been on strike. Not only is this the longest strike they have experienced, but it is by far the most effective one. At present, the strike includes more than 15,000 Black workers. The strike first started out in Ovamboland (a Black area in Northern Namibia). All sorts of workers are now participating. Dock workers, service workers and Railroad workers. Finally it reached the mine and diamond fields. Approximately 20% of the Black workers are now involved. The miners are striking against several big mining industries owned jointly by the United States, Britain and South Africa. One of the most strategic areas in the strike is the Tsamab Mining Corp., controlled by two U.S. companies, American Metal Climax and Newton Mining.

The strikers are demanding many things. They are finally becoming aware of the grave injustices imposed on them by the governments of Southwest Africa and South Africa. The strikers in Ovamboland have set up committees to go to the various areas and explain the issues and their demands. To start off, they are demanding that workers' families be allowed to accompany them on their job contracts. Under the present conditions workers are given contracts (workers engagement) that last on the average of one year. They may not leave the area of employment. They cannot cancel their contracts and they now

These demands are essential to all Blacks living in any part of South Africa. They must be allowed to exist as Human Beings, without the restrictions imposed by these racist governments. To the workers of all Southern Africa we say unification and liberation is the one means of destroying these racist regimes, but strikes are necessary for the brothers and sisters to begin to feel and become conscious of their power as a people.



Last month the Africans in Rhodesia, known as the Zimbabwe, demonstrated their disgust and discontent towards the racist Rhodesian government by rebelling and burning building in three main cities in Rhodesia, Gwelo, Umtali, and Salisbury, the capital city. The Blacks were met by police dogs and tear gas. The revolt lasted two weeks and left 15 Blacks dead and several hundred injured and over 100 arrested. At the end of the disturbances, Ian Smith, the Premier, still refused to reconsider the problem.

This is the first time since Zimbabwe gained independence from Britain in 1963 that the people have openly showed their malice towards Premier Smith's government. Once again, the government was trying to railroad the Zimbabwean people into accepting an agreement that would only perpetuate racism and apartheid in Rhodesia. This time the people said no!

This agreement between Britain and Rhodesia would leave the 5 million Zimbabweans at the mercy of the 200,000 Whites. According to the terms of the proposal, the Blacks would achieve parity in Parliament with the Whites in about 64 years. The Zimbabweans clearly saw that this was nothing short of another scheme by both Britain and Rhodesia to continue their repressive rule.

Historical News

workers are offered a six-month ex-

Another demand of the workers is for an increase in pay. The minimum wage per month is \$11.55. The average worker in this country makes twice as much in one day. The average wage for Blacks is about \$30 a month. While the average White worker makes about \$280 a month. This is almost ten times the wage for the Black worker. Not only are the wages ridiculous, but very often they don't get paid until the end of their contract. During this time they are fed, mostly meal (cereal) and are given clothing and shelter, which is deducted from their pay at the end of the contract. What becomes of their families? How are they to survive until the end of the contract? Very often the mother must go out to work, often leaving the children alone. The government has succeeded in breaking up the entire family structure.

In addition, the workers also want an abolition of the entire contract system, an end to carrying passes at all times, and the right to travel freely through the country. At the present time at least two thirds of the country is off limits to the Blacks, but are reserved for the Whites, and the Blacks may neither enter or leave these areas without special passes. Another demand is the right to choose their own jobs.

10 Triple Jeopardy



Since 1770 the history of the Aborigines (The Blacks in Australia has been nothing but oppression. The land was claimed by the British, who moved in and took over the people, massacring them, then stealing their land, just as they did to the Native Americans. Now there remain only 140,000 Aborigines, who for years have suffered at the hands of the Australians. But just as the Blacks of South Africa have come alive, so have the Aborigines. They are beginning to resist the government that has for so long been killing them. They are emerging unified and ready to fight. They are organizing the first Black Political Party in Australia. They are stressing the revival of their cultural identity which has been repressed for the past three hundred years. Some of the programs they are implementing include an Aboriginal medical and legal service for the people and free breakfast programs for the young children in school. They have declared their alliance with the Third World Movement and look to us for strength and help.

governing colony. In 1965 Rhodesia tried to gain independence from Britain but was refused under the pretense that the constitution of Rhodesia would not assure the eventual rule of the majority of Blacks in the country. Later that year Smith declared independence from Britain. Since then, the two countries have supposedly tried to reach an agreement that would satisfy Britain and the other nations of the world. Under the terms of the agreement the Zimbabweans would gradually win the "right" to vote but this would take at the very least, 50 years. They were also promised other token reforms a move everyone clearly saw through. Even the United Nations voted against the proposals.

This recent opposition is only the beginning. It has left the Zimbabweans stronger than ever before. It has made them more determined to resist the racial and economic oppression imposed on them by the Rhodesian government. It has planted the seed of revolution in their hearts.

Rise up and smash racist governments not only of Rhodesia but in Africa and anywhere where they exist!

99999

ADVANCE THE

THE JELLY BEAN THEORY



paign telling people how great the N.Y. daycare situation is, was forced to back down on the Feb. 1 closing date. At the moment, a new fee scale is being negotiated and until it's clear what it's going to be, no centers are in compliance.

There are also deliberate divisions between the parents who have children in daycare presently and those parents who want daycare. Any parent who has a child in daycare prior to March 1, 1972, can keep their child in daycare under the original fee scale which was somewhat reasonable. Also, any sibling of a child registered prior to March 1st comes under the original scale. Any parent registering their child after the 1st of March, must pay by the new scale, whatever that's going to be, which from all indications is still going to be a preposterous scale. Most of us don't stop to think or don't care (which is what the Nixon administration counts on happening) that in the next two and at most, four years, the children who are now in daycare will be out of it and all the new children will be under the new scale and they will have succeeded in fully implementing it.

This tactic is to cool out the now activist parents, by making them think they are safe and secure, while at the same time, causing a split between the old and new parents. It is important to show how thoroughly these tactics are thought out as is best illustrated by the above examples.

Originally, only children enrolled before July 1 were exempt from the new scale. There was a great cry of outrage and the date was extended to Oct. 1, thereby buying off more

Recently in D.C., Ted Taylor, Black want. It has brought antagonisms between the National Council of the National Council who feel they have first claim

Jelly Bean Theory. Without shame, the theory is, "If you have 10 jelly beans and 1000 children and you throw the 10 jelly beans out to the children what do you have? This is the situation of daycare at the moment, it is a privilege, and one way to keep people from dealing with real problems is to keep them fighting for this privilege. Nixon is a tactician for the people who control this government and country and us. The best way for them to maintain their hold, is to keep us busy arguing with each other over daycare. Ain't that the truth.

Let's take the daycare fee scale as an example of how we are being used and abused. The new fee scale, as first proposed, will limit daycare to the very poor, while penalizing the working poor, who make survival wages right now. The working family would have to pay 10% of their income for daycare, any fool knows that a poor working family can't afford that.

But, the Federal government has stated that they will pay 75% of the cost of daycare for welfare recipients (city and state making up the other 25%) provided welfare mothers are the first in line for daycare.

Once their child is admitted to a daycare center, they will be forced to work in a daycare center in order to be eligible for their welfare checks. These wages will be way below the state minimum wage of \$7.2 a week. If not in a daycare center, then they will be told to work in another city job for pennies. These facts are already reality, an experimental center was set up in Harlem where only welfare children attended and the mothers worked for their checks. The community got rid of it but now there's one going at the Hamilton Grange Center in the Bronx. Since this is very demeaning to the welfare recipient, it is not at all what we

being used as pawns in the daycare game.

The solution is free daycare for all. The issue is not clear because of the infighting. Another group that is being put into opposition with each other is the permanently-funded centers and the interim (temporary) funded centers. In N.Y. there are 204 city-funded daycare centers, 200 are permanently funded and 64 are interim funded. Most of the interim funded centers were recently started and their governing boards are made up of parents and other community people, people who have a definite interest in the welfare of children and a concern with the quality of daycare. Most of the other daycare centers have boards made up with professional bureaucrats who have the interests of the ruling class (money) at heart. The parents at the interim funded centers stood up and defied the new fee scale, by refusing to comply with it. Most of the professional boards at the permanently funded centers voted to comply, because it was to their best interests to do so. This also affects hundreds of other centers who are struggling to get city funds for their programs. They would have to go along with the new fee scale in order to get funded.

The situation around complying and not complying has changed somewhat since the recent daycare demonstration held at Lindsay's campaign headquarters. Prior to the demonstration, the city and state were threatening to cut off all funds as of February 1, to all centers that refused to comply with the new scale. About 500 mothers, children and other concerned people took part in the takeover of Lindsay's office. They were willing to stay there for as long as it took the city to make some concession around the new fee scale. Mayor Lindsay, who's running about the country on his presidential cam-

Things have gotten so heavy that at one point the city sent out a memorandum asking for all the names of parents who voted to comply, so that in the eventuality that their center was closed down, their children would be placed in other daycare centers. This is a lie, because most daycare centers are filled to capacity with long waiting lists. It is a good way to punish those who balk against the system, and also through the process of elimination, they would know the names of those who voted against the new fee scale and could add them to the swelling list of "subversives."

We must recognize all the trick bags the government is trying to put us into. Daycare cannot be used as a tool against welfare mothers, we cannot be veered from our course of good and comprehensive early childhood educational learning (not training) for our children. Women must have the time to work, develop, organize and change this country. The daycare movement has far-reaching implications. STOP the infighting. It's weakening our ranks and strength and only helps our enemies. We must unite together and demand FREE 24 hour COMMUNITY CONTROLLED CHILDCARE CENTERS.

Note: The real reason Nixon vetoed the Comprehensive Childcare Bill (which was not sufficient, but would have made daycare available to more people) was because as he stated in his speech on January 11, that, "This bill is the beginning of creeping Socialism..." Call it what you like, there are 80 million working people in this country, welfare mothers included, that need 24 hour daycare centers.

Triple Jeopardy, 11

ANGELA'S

HOW TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS



The cause of political prisoners and prisoners of war in the United States of America is a very popular one these days. People have begun to understand the need to support and try to protect our sisters and brothers in America's concentration camps (prisons). We now know that there is no correction or rehabilitation taking place in these institutions, only blind and naked fascism flourishes within them. We know that ALL prisoners are not criminals but are held captive for false, racist and political reasons. We can now call these sisters and brothers prisoners of war or victims of americanism, i.e. Angela Davis, Richard Dhoruba Moore, Lolita Lebron, H. Rap Brown, Carlos Feliciano and numerous others.

We must begin to deal with situation of P.O.W.'s as does any government or people engaged in conflict with another government or people. We must realize

We must DEMAND more of the same kinds of exchanges for our P.O.W.'s. Let us truly free political prisoners.

Prevent Attica's.

Save Angela.

Avenge George Jackson.

Release Lolita Lebron.

Save Pancho Cruz.

Prisoners of - war

The following is a list of addresses of some of our political prisoners. We hope that you will take one or two and write to them. Encouragement and support is always needed when we are imprisoned.

Daruba Richard Moore 6515L 653 River Ave. Bronx, N.Y. 10451

Franklin Meyers 6S 653 River Ave. Bronx, N.Y. 10451

Herb Blyden X 6S12L 653 River Ave. Bronx, N.Y. 10451



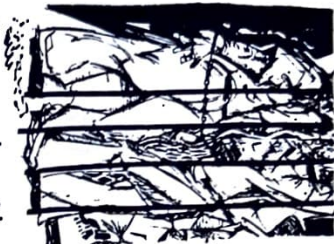
...for the just struggle of Third World people or have been victims of the brutal attacks of the U.S. government.

The Vietnamese and American governments are engaged in talks in Paris, France in an attempt to bring an end to the war in Vietnam. One of the topics of discussion is the question of P.O.W.'s. There have been petitions drawn up demanding the immediate release of P.O.W.'s of this war (a point that is unrealistic until the war is actually over). There has also been the request for prisoner exchanges. This means that P.O.W.'s from one side be traded for P.O.W.'s from the opposite side. This tactic has been used by the Tupamaros in Uruguay (A clandestine liberation organization). They exchanged a captured British official for their comrades who were prisoners of the Uruguayan government.

We oppressed and exploited people here in the U.S. are not so different from other people's around the world. We are engaged in a struggle for survival and liberation. We too can take steps similar to those of other struggling Third World people.

In 1971, Herb Blyden X of the Attica Liberation Faction approached the Jewish Defense League with a proposal. It suggested that American P.O.W.'s could be exchanged for Soviet Jews who are P.O.W.'s in Russia. The exchange could be negotiated or arranged thru the U.S. and Russian governments.

The J.D.L. did not respond immediately, but after a while entered into negotiations around the matter. The negotiations have gone on in secret away from the ears of the American people. Perhaps it was feared that U.S. P.O.W.'s would be recognized as being valid and taken seriously. Perhaps the existence of the struggle of Third World people in this country would be exposed for the world to see and agree with.



they shall not...

continued from page 5

common prisoners when he was lord and master of the place and could, with impunity, brutally punish a prisoner for the slightest show of resistance.

"I don't know about the others, but as for me, yes."

"And me," said Pura Cruz Salido, the sister of a Socialist leader, an important employee of the telephone company. Arrested with her husband, an Anarchist, as they were about to plant two bombs in the Congress of Deputies, she was waiting here to be transferred to the prison in Alcala de Henares, where she would serve her sentence.

"And what would you like?"

"To know why the International can't be sung in the yard on the First of May."

"Because this is a government institution and the International is a revolutionary song."

Bronx, N.Y. 10451
Gabriel Torres 653 River Ave. Bronx, N.Y. 10451

H. Rap Brown 700-71-52 Rikers Island Hospital, 5th Flr. 1414 Hazen St. East Elmhurst, N.Y.

Edward Jamal Joseph 1414 Hazen St. East Elmhurst

Ila Mason 27B14 1515 Hazen St. East Elmhurst, N.Y.

Annie Campbell 2T 1515 Hazen St. East Elmhurst, N.Y.

Laurie Getz 1M 1515 Hazen St. East Elmhurst, N.Y.

"You must have two sets of regulations. Yesterday, you forgot that the prison was a government institution and let religious hymns be sung, in spite of the fact that under the Republic the Church is separated from the State."

"That's no business of yours. I make the rules here."

"Until you reach the end of your rope."

"Until whenever you like. But there is no singing in this prison today."

Pura Cruz Salido, a brave Andalusian, replied:

"Who's going to stop me from singing?" Her fine, clear voice soared like the flight of a bird, to the applause of the prisoners, thus putting an end to the discussion.

Twenty-five dungeons

Has the jail in Utrera,

I've been in twenty-four,
The darkest still awaits me.

continued on page 15

ON THE JOB

Third World women have historically been confined to jobs in the service industries. In November, we visited a hospital in Brooklyn where we interviewed some sisters who are employed there. These sisters are employed under a federally funded program. This program was supposedly designed to provide them with "valuable" job training and experience, and also an "opportunity" to prepare for their high school equivalency examinations.

What this program (Neighborhood Youth Corps) actually does though, is to overcrowd an already crowded job market with the cheapest source of available labor. By employing these sisters at below minimum wages this program achieves the following: (1) Satisfying their immediate needs for additional hospital personnel, and (2) Succeeding in weakening the strength of the union and its membership by setting these sisters up as "ineligible for union membership." The reason that they are said to be "ineligible" is because they work a thirty-hour week. The authorities consider this a part time job, therefore.

Even though these sisters perform various duties in the hospital, they are not considered employees of the hospital. This is because their salaries are not paid by the hospital, but by the government agency that assigned them there. Consequently, by not being considered hospital "staff," they are

She does not want to go on welfare for the fears she might fall victim to some of the newly implemented welfare laws which would force her into work-slavery again. Ruth feels that if she remains at the hospital she might have an "opportunity" to be appointed to the regular staff. She admits that, to her knowledge, the people getting jobs at the hospital through this program are few and their being hired is based on who they know, not what they know.

Another sister working at this same hospital is Mariisol. She arrived in this country from Santo Domingo five years ago. She was promptly pushed out of the school system because of its inability to deal with the fact that she did not speak English "well enough."

Mariisol's intentions upon arriving in the United States were to finish school, get a job and save enough money to send for her family in Santo Domingo. After being forced out of school, Mariisol worked at a variety of jobs, most of which she had already acquired the skills for. Being born a woman in this society dictates the skills that you receive from an early age. So she worked as a domestic until she heard about this program.

Mariisol lives with her aunt and must contribute to her upkeep and also attempt to save money to send back to her family in Santo Domingo. She also works a 30-hour week and takes home \$55.00. Her title is "Nurses Aide Trainee." Among her duties at

She remains there because she likes the work, but more importantly, because she needs the money. All these sisters have similar problems, but have no bargaining power. Their positions at the hospital could be terminated and they would have no formal method of questioning the reasons for their dismissal. There are many more Third World people employed at this and other hospitals under similar conditions.

The Federal government, through these so-called "training" programs is in fact undermining the entire working class. By subsidizing substandard wages in these programs, these hospitals get free labor and do not have to hire people. (Remember, it's the Federal Program that pays their salaries, not the hospital.) Even after these hospitals have reaped the benefits of a free (slave) labor force paid for by the Federal government (with our taxes) they are not under any obligation to bring these "trainees" onto their payrolls.

This has a detrimental effect on the regular staff members, also. This situation helps to keep union workers threatened and therefore weakens the effectiveness of their union. The trainees have no job security and are prevented from joining the union.

The saddest and most brutal aspect of this reality is the fact that Third World people are used against each other, limiting our power and dividing our ranks. Demands must be made on the union by the rank and file to

workers.

Ruth was the first sister we interviewed. She works in the admissions office of the hospital. She is a mother and has to contribute to the upkeep of the household. This does not include what she pays to a babysitter for looking after her son. Ruth's take home pay is \$45.00 a week. A week consists of 30 hours work. During a time of continuing economic crisis, it is impossible to survive on this salary.

As a rule, Ruth is assigned to no specific supervisor in the admissions office. This makes her the communal property of everyone working there. She performs the same exact duties of the staff members. This means that most of the time, she does more work than most people there and receives considerably less money. Often while admitting a patient, Ruth has to stay overtime if all the admissions procedures are not completed. She receives no overtime pay, and whether or not they will permit her to take an extra half-hour for lunch to compensate for her time is up to them.

Ruth receives no free lunch as is common among hospital workers who have this option, so she must either pay for her lunch or bring it from home. She brings her lunch. He questioned Ruth as to why she continues to stay there and she said, "I have no high school diploma, so when I heard about this, it offered the opportunity to get one and to work at the same time."

bedpans, making the beds, taking temperatures, distributing juices, and any number of additional chores that are necessary for the proper functioning of a hospital.

She continues to stay there because she feels that the "training" might help her get into nursing. She feels that the vocational training and experience she is receiving is good, even though the actual academic training is scarce. Marisol feels that if she leaves this job, she won't have an opportunity like this again which means that she would have to return to Santo Domingo.

The last sister we talked with was Connie. She lives with her mother and her two children. Her mother takes care of the kids while Connie works. She works the same 30-hour week, but her takehome salary is \$63.00 per week. She has to make the same necessary contributions toward living expenses that anyone would. Her job title is "Lab Technician Trainee."

Her responsibilities consist of testing blood, urine and other specimens that arrive there for examination. The only thing she does not do is to take blood from the patients. She was told that you needed a college degree for that. Connie doesn't feel that her employment at the hospital will ever be permanent. This is because she feels that she is not receiving the proper academic preparation that would enable her to study further and to eventually meet "their" requirements.

must be a uniting of our forces. We have been subjected to this kind of divide and conquer tactic for long enough to be able, at last, to recognize it when it raises its dirty little head. We must begin to fight back - together.



Triple Jeopardy 13



They saw her fly

continued on page 12

Triple Jeopardy 5

editorial...

ACALL TO COMBAT

It is quite obvious that the establishment press in any society is an instrument of the class or classes that have political power. The New York Times, or the Washington Post, or the Chicago Sun-Times are clear examples of this truth. All these papers answer to the needs of the corporate structure in this country and to the needs of imperialism abroad since they are controlled by the oppressing class of Amerikka.

Each day we are subjected to distortions and lies, or to just plain silence about the struggles of the peoples of the Third World. We are told that the war is winding down in Southeast Asia, and the proof is that we are bringing the boys home in vast numbers. The WPP (white power press) fails to inform us, however, that the U.S. has actually increased their bombings and their use of defoliants, or that they are attempting to use "Asians to fight Asians."

They tell us that the 35 cents we drop in the box to pay for our subway or bus fare doesn't cover the cost of running the transportation system in New York City; they forget to mention that the City bought from private corporations that had filed for bankruptcy and paid them over 400 million dollars. Most of the 35 cents actually goes to pay the banks

subjects including various aspects of U.S. economic and cultural penetration in Latin America, the role of the clandestine (underground) press in Cuba during the armed struggle against the Batista tyranny, and the role of the press in general.

We also exchanged ideas about journalism techniques and discussed the origins of the underground press in the United States; how it is financed, who staffs these papers, how we train our journalists, layout techniques, how and where the papers are printed, circulation, possibility of growth, etc.

Despite the demands of the conference, we still found time to visit schools, factories, canefields, youth brigades, housing developments, and universities, and learned a great deal of what socialist construction means in concrete terms. We met with workers, students, peasants, women and children and learned what socialist construction means in human terms.

Back in Havana, after a ten-day trip through the eastern provinces of Oriente and Camaguey, we had the opportunity to meet with representatives from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the PRG (Provisional Revolutionary Government) of South Vietnam, and the Ambassador to Cuba from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. We met

fall to take advantage of every opportunity that we have to attack the enemy and encourage every act of resistance. We must do this on behalf of the forces struggling both inside and outside the United States. In the constant combat against false ideas, we must work to show our audience the relationship between U.S. imperialism and people's daily lives.

A combat press knows the name of the enemy. Its name is U.S. imperialism; its name is capitalism, its name is racism. Its name is napalm burning Vietnamese children and its name is pesticides that blind farmworkers in California. Its name is police brutality in Newark and Green Berets in Bolivia. We saw it in Cuba, in the photograph of the little Cuban girl whose foot was amputated as a result of recent CIA-sponsored aggression against Cuba, and we see it in the slow death of U.S. ghettos and barrios. The name of the enemy is written in blood across this planet.

We also call for a press of truth. A press of truth is objective but not impartial. . . . We must use every possible means to break through the news blockade imposed by the U.S. government and the mass media. The truth about liberation struggles and the building of socialism around the world is prevented from reaching the U.S. We must climb out of our ignorance and educate ourselves about these struggles.

On an international level, through agencies like the USIS (United States Information Service) they produce a constant barrage of propaganda about how wonderful life in the United States is and how everyone is rich and has lots of television sets, and cars, and radios, and dishwashers, and food, and house in the suburbs with a nice green lawn with a little picket fence with a dog, and on and on.

They omit mentioning the hunger, the malnutrition, the drug epidemic, the unemployment, the racism, the slum housing, the police brutality, the repression, the dilapidated and prison-like school systems that infect our communities. Through this kind of cultural imperialism, the U.S. government tries to brainwash people abroad into accepting the "American Way of Life."

A group of American journalists representing various radical and Third World newspapers or radio stations spent the month of January in Cuba discussing these topics and ways to combat this problem. We had the opportunity to meet fellow Cuban journalists and other comrades in the media from Granma, Juventud Rebelde (our hosts), Prensa Latina, Bohemia, ICAIC, Radio Habana, etc.

Together, we had the opportunity to participate in a seminar which covered a wide range of

ica - in short, with people whom the U.S. Government tries to prevent us from encountering and learning about by their news blockade and through their control of the establishment press in this country.

At the end of the conference, the radical journalists issued a statement - A Call to Combat - to other journalists and people involved in the movement in the United States. It read in part:

Being in Cuba has led us to a far better understanding of why the struggles now being waged throughout Latin America are so important. It has helped us to understand more precisely the relation between those struggles and the struggles of liberation struggles inside the U.S. It has led us to understand better just what the word imperialism means in the daily lives of the Cuban people and of peoples around the world. Above all, it has made clearer what we ourselves must do in our day-to-day work.

We call for a press of truth. We call for a press that works to build unity in the life-or-death struggle against all forms of U.S. imperialism.

... A combat press knows that the lines are being drawn. . . We must ambush the enemy with our words and pictures. . . We cannot

We also have a responsibility to provide accurate information about struggles inside the U.S. to our sisters and brothers abroad. An exchange of accurate information is vital to victory. . . We can recall the words of Fidel during the struggle against Batista when he spoke about revolutionary propaganda and said: "Failure to tell the truth indicates a lack of faith in the future."

A press of truth should carry out a strong offensive against not only military and economic imperialism but also against cultural imperialism. This includes cultural imperialism as imposed on the Third World by the U.S. and within the U.S. It includes combatting the cultural chauvinism, unconscious racism and general arrogance that has been pumped into North Americans. . . The combat against cultural imperialism begins with recognizing the fights of all peoples to self-determination - and understanding that self-determination means exactly what the words say.

Finally, we call for a press that works to build unity. . . We believe it is possible and necessary for us to agree on one central task: building an anti-imperialist consciousness. This is a call for the creation of a partisan press dedicated to combating imperialism rather than each other. It is a call to work instead of argument. . . We have to begin to build regional and national cooperation among our presses, to share resources and information more

editorial

continued from page 14

effectively....

A great power lies in our hands. It is the power of information and inspiration. That power waits to be used. In using it, we can draw strength from eight words that are written in huge letters today all over Cuba. They are words from Che and they say: "THE PRESENT IS STRUGGLE. THE FUTURE IS OURS." Venceremos!

A delegate from "Triple Jeopardy" was one of the signers of this CALL TO COMBAT. Our paper is totally committed to the principles espoused in this document, and is part of the commitment that the Third World Women's Alliance has made to itself and all Third World women. That commitment is to wage a continuous struggle against the triple exploitation of our sisters in this society and around the world - against racism, against sexism, and most importantly, against imperialism.

During our stay in Cuba, we visited a military exhibit prepared by FAR (Revolutionary Armed Forces). Along side the guns and military equipment was a dramatic photostory. We saw pictures of the Bay of Pigs invasion and several of the other CIA-sponsored invasions of the island. We saw a picture of a little girl whose foot had been amputated as a result of the attacks

of these blood-thirsty mercenaries. She was black and she was young. Tears came to my eyes as I thought of my daughters back home. I became angry and rage filled by body as I gazed at this photo.

It became evident to all who saw this show, that the schools, the factories, the housing developments, the day care centers, and all the rest of the advantages of socialism in Cuba would only be protected by the use of arms. The entire population is committed to protecting these gains. No matter how many mercenaries the U.S. imperialist monsters send against our brothers and sisters in Cuba, the people are determined to blow them away.

Their struggle is our struggle. We have a responsibility to the rest of the world to make it possible for them to live in peace and have the right to self-determination.

they shall not

continued from page 12

The director stalked off, furious, slamming the door so violently that it sounded like a clap of thunder. The First of May was still not over, and Guzman was a petty man, even in his vengeance. That evening he punished us with an inedible dinner. A loud outcry broke out in the dining hall when the food trays arrived, watery mashed potatoes drenched in paprika, with burnt codfish scrapings. Getting up, I said to the matron in charge of the hall: "We're not eating this garbage." All the wo-

THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH CENTER

The center provides quality medical and dental care Open for the entire community Monday through Saturday from 10:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M., for adults as well as children. Services available include General Practitioner (Adults), Pediatrician (Child Specialist), Optometrist (Vision Specialist), Podiatrist (Foot Specialist), and Chiropractor (Specialist of pains of the body). School Examinations also done.

For further information call: 583-8010 People's Health Center 438 Claremont Parkway & Park Ave. Bronx

Donation-Whatever you can afford

ing wilder horses than you, and it won't be hard to stop your activities by methods the law allows me."

"The law? You who break the law every day are now appealing to it? I'll demand that an investigating committee come here, and before that committee we'll all talk, you and the prisoners. Your threats don't bother me in the least. And as for your allusion to wild horses, I say that if horses are tamed with iron, brave bulls thrive on punishment. I have nothing more to say to you, Mr. Director."

"I warned you, and I intend to do what I say."

"Thank you, I'll keep it in mind." He left in a fuming rage. The next morning when we went to the washroom, a prisoner

swab. He will look at the sample under a microscope first to see if he can identify any gonorrhea germs. But almost always it will be necessary to allow the germs in the sample to multiply for several days before they can be identified. Sometimes, however, a woman may have the disease, and yet there were so few germs in the sample that they won't show up in the test, even after several days. Therefore, if a first test shows no germs, it is necessary to repeat the test to make sure.

Sometimes, if a woman thinks she may have gonorrhea, doctors will go ahead and treat her for it, even if the tests don't show anything, just because the consequences of the disease are so serious, the tests are so unsure, and the treatment is so easy.

TREATMENT FOR GONORRHEA

The treatment for gonorrhea, like that for syphilis, is penicillin. It usually involves one or two injections. The size of the dose has been increased over the years because gonorrhea germs have the ability to build up resistance to penicillin.

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA TOGETHER

A lot of times a person will get syphilis and gonorrhea at the same time. If this happens and a person doesn't know it, he might get treated with penicillin just for the gonorrhea, for instance. The penicillin will cure the gonorrhea, but the dose may only mask the symptoms of syphilis; it probably won't be big enough to cure the syphilis. For this reason, anyone about to be treated for gonorrhea should also get a blood test for syphilis before he gets the penicillin dose. Also, he should continue to have periodic blood tests for syphilis for about six months afterward just to be sure.

PROTECT YOURSELF!

meal plates used in prisons, chanting: "Another dinner! Another dinner!" We grabbed our plates and utensils and went into the yard, where the commotion continued. I went up to the dormitory, positive that the matter wouldn't end there. Sure enough, in a little while I heard footsteps and voices on the stairs. The director appeared in the doorway with a prisoner and the nun who had wanted to undress me when I arrived in prison last time. The woman carried a plateful of the food we had all refused to eat. They came nearer to where I was sitting; behind them, I could see the women from my dormitory. The director was visibly trying to control himself.

"Why haven't you eaten?"

"Because this food is repulsive."

His spectacles quivered on his nose. "Look here, my patience has a limit, and I won't let this go on. Yesterday, it was the workshop; the day before yesterday, wages for the women and milk for breakfast. Today, it's singing and the food. Tomorrow, it'll be the man in the moon. But that's not the point. The point is that you have brought insubordination, disorder and subversion to the prison and I won't tolerate it any longer. Before you came the prison was calm; the women were meek and disciplined. Now, it's a hornet's nest of protest and rebellion."

"Before you reached all these conclusions, did you ever examine the actual conditions in this prison?" I replied. "It's perfectly possible that before I came the prisoners were treated humanely and correctly; that there was no speculation with milk; that prison funds were not used for business deals; that the sickroom was well attended; that work done in the shop was paid for according to standard wage rates, without take-offs. But now that I'm here, living in the prison, I know that this was not so. And I protest because I think what you are doing is not only an injustice, it's robbery."

Making a tremendous effort to control his rage, the director answered: "I'm used to tam-

on the stairs or in the dormitory, don't interfere. The director has spoken to a group of old-timers and promised to help us in court if we give you a beating 'for meddling where it's none of your business.'"

I appreciated the warning and ignored the snide plans of the director, who had already shown his metal.

skills

continued from page 6



Flan—Pudding

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar 1 can (14 oz.) sweetened condensed milk 6 eggs 1 tablespoon vanilla extract

1. Preheat oven to 350F;
2. Put sugar in heavy skillet, over low heat, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon, until sugar melts and turns golden.
3. Pour into a 1-quart casserole. With wooden spoon, spread caramelized sugar around casserole, to coat bottom and sides evenly. Let cool while preparing custard.
4. Beat eggs. Strain eggs through strainer twice. Add condensed milk and vanilla and mix well so ever thing has blended.
5. Pour into caramel-coated casserole. Place in a pan containing 1 inch hot water.
6. Bake 1 hour, or until silver knife inserted $\frac{1}{2}$ inch into the center comes out clean. Cool completely about two hours.
7. Run spatula around edge of flan, and turn out on serving dish. Pour caramel over flan.
8. Chill before serving. Flan goes well with cafe Latino or espresso.

THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S ALLIANCE TUESDAY SCHEDULE
February-March 1972

Tues., Feb. 29

GUERRILLA THEATRE

-Skits and improvisations based on themes of interest to the Third World community

**This session open to men

Tues., Mar. 7

THIRD WORLD WOMEN AND THE UNIONS

-Labor unions

-How we are affected

Tues., Mar. 14

THE INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE

-What is it?

-Is it oppressive to men, women and children?

**This session open to men

Tues., Mar. 21

DAYCARE

A brief history of daycare centers

-The present situation

-A game to sharpen your political wits
-Everyone participates
**This session open to men

Place: St. Peter's Church (between 8th and 9th Avenues)
346 West 20 Street

Time: 8:00 P.M. Sharp!

ALL THIRD WORLD PEOPLE WELCOME

TRIPLE JEOPARDY RATES!

\$3.00 a year for 12 issues
\$7.50 a year for 12 issues for institutions
Additional \$2.50 for out side of the U.S.

Send subscription to:
Third World Women's Alliance
346 West 20 Street
New York, New York 10011

Name _____
Address _____
City, State _____
Zip code _____