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RESIST

*a call to resist
illegitimate authority*

October 15, 1973 - 763 Mass. Ave., Room 4, Cambridge, Mass., 02139 Newsletter #76

WOODCUTTERS SPREAD STRIKE WIN COURT BATTLE

ANDREW HIMES

ESTABUTCJIE, Miss. On September 22, the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association won a major victory in Federal District Court in Mobile, Alabama. Judge Brevard Hand refused to issue a permanent injunction against picketing and strike activities by GPA members, and found that the GPA falls under the Landrum-Griffiths Act definition of a labor union.

The almost 5000 members of the GPA have been on strike since September 9 at dozens of woodyards and paper companies throughout Alabama and Mississippi. The strike is spreading daily both inside and outside the two-state region. A new local, the first in Florida, was organized at the St. Regis Paper Co. plant in Cantonment on Sept. 23. Furthermore, the strike will soon include woodcutters in Northeastern Florida, in Texas and in Louisiana. President Fred Walters and other union organizers are on the road daily, setting up picket lines, contacting locals that have gone down, leading mass meetings.

The court case grew out of a suit against the GPA by Scott Paper Co. and International Paper Co. The paper companies sought to enjoin the GPA from picketing and strike activities, charging that, as independent contractors, the woodcutters were violating the Sherman anti-Trust Act. Judge Hand declared that the woodcutters, generally being poverty-stricken and with their wages and equipment controlled almost completely by the wood dealers and paper companies, were much more like pieceworkers than independent contractors. Thus the GPA falls under legal protections afforded by the National Labor Relations Board: the right to strike, picket, and bargain collectively.

The GPA, a staunchly progressive union of black and white woodcutters, is one of the most important grassroots movements in the Deep South in the last century. There are over a quarter-million woodcutters in the South, most of them black and all of them desperate. Over the last 20 years the price per cord paid by dealers to cutters has risen by only 5 percent, or from about \$19 to \$20. So considering the toll taken by inflation on both living costs and working implements--trucks, saws, tools, etc.-- woodcutters are much worse off than they were only two decades ago.

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PUERTO RICO

Printed below is part of a document which outlines the history of Puerto Rico's 75 year struggle for liberation from U.S. colonial domination. The document was originally presented by the Cuban ambassador, Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1971. It forms part of the dialogue which has taken place in the U.N. in regard to the international recognition of Puerto Rico as a nation which remains under U.S. colonial rule. Although Alarcon's recommendation to include Puerto Rico on the agenda of the General Assembly was voted down in 1971, within the past two years the Puerto Rican people have won important victories in the United Nations.

In August 1972, the case of Puerto Rico was put on the agenda of the Decolonization Committee of the U.N. As a result of a letter writing campaign which sent 40,000 letters to Committee members, a massive demonstration in front of the U.N. on August 18, and the overall moral pressure put on the Committee of 24, a resolution was passed recognizing the "inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to their independence and self-determination."

This year's discussion in the U.N. has made unavoidable the recognition of and respect for the Puerto Rican fight for national liberation. The Decolonization Committee voted to allow the General Secretary of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Juan Mari Bras and the president of the Puerto Rican Independence Party, Ruben Berrios Martinez, to address the Committee. This act not only recognized the existence of a national liberation movement in Puerto Rico, but also recognized this movement as the true representative of the desires of the Puerto Rican people.

As a result of the interventions of the independence leaders, a renewed letter writing campaign, pickets held outside the U.N. during the discussions, and the tremendous organizing effort put forth by the Puerto Rican movement, another victory was achieved. The Decolonization Committee recommended that the General Assembly:

1. Reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960.
2. Request the government of the U.S. or any corporate body under its jurisdiction to refrain

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The GPA's list of demands to the paper industry follows:

1. That all pulpwood in Alabama and Mississippi is to be bought by the standard cord of 128 cubic feet.
2. That the price of pulpwood be raised to \$30 per cord, above and beyond the price of stumpage.
3. That all producers receive 20¢ per cord per mile extra for every mile from the point of production to the point of delivery.
4. That the price be the same for all species of wood.
5. That companies and dealers stop charging severance tax to a producer where this practice is in effect.
6. That the paper companies furnish, free of charge, accident insurance for pulpwood producers and crews while they are on the job.
7. That representatives from the paper and pulp industry meet with the Board of Directors of the GPA to bring about the changes we must have if we are to continue to produce wood.

If you want to help, send your checks to Fred Walters, P.O. Box 53, Eastabuchie, Miss. 39436. Make checks out to Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association. If you want to help in other ways, write Fred, or call (601) 5825184.

from any measures, economic or social, which might obstruct the Puerto Rican people's right to self-determination.

3. Request the Rapporteur of the Committee of 24 to collect information to help consider the Puerto Rican question in 1974.

4. Decide to keep the Puerto Rican question 'under review'.

The discussion of the colonial case of Puerto Rico in the United Nations is but one facet of the struggle for Puerto Rican independence. As the independence leaders pointed out, the struggle for Puerto Rico's national liberation will not be fought in the United Nations; it will and has been fought on the soil of the nation of Puerto Rico.

THE COLONIAL CASE OF PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico is a Latin American country. It has a nationality of its own which was crystallized as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its history, culture, customs, traditions and interests are totally different from those of the United States, the metropolitan colonial power.

The people of Puerto Rico has a long and heroic tradition of struggle for its national independence. The common task of helping that people to win full emancipation is part of the historical patrimony of all the Latin American peoples.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, when the first stirrings of rebellion against the colonial power of Spain began to make themselves felt in the West Indies, the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, personally assumed responsibility for assisting and encouraging those in Cuba and Puerto Rico who were fighting for national independence. Ever since that very early time, it was the government of the United States which represented the main obstacle to the fulfillment by the Latin American patriots of their duty of solidarity.

On 23 September 1868, in the town of Lares, the Puerto Rican people launched its war of independence against Spain. Side by side with the people of Cuba, the inhabitants of the small West Indian island defied colonial power and fought under the very difficult conditions resulting from their insularity until the year 1898.

As a result of that struggle, Spain was forced to grant Puerto Rico a relatively large degree of autonomy, which was enshrined in the Constitution of 25 November 1897. Under the terms of that Constitution, the people of Puer-

Over the course of this year the Newsletter has run a series of articles offering appraisals of the state of the movement and its ideology (Paul Lauter, "For Discussion"; Robert Zevin, "On Where We Are"; Frank Joyce, "On Where We Ought To Be"; Zevin, "Pieces of a New Ideology"). The letter below from Howard Levy, a staff member of the Health Policy Advisory Center (Health/PAC), is a response to Zevin's last article. The Bulletins referred to in the letter are available from Health/PAC, 17 Murray Street, NYC, 10007, at 60¢ an issue.

Many other responses to this series of articles indicate that we have not adequately explained their purpose. None of these articles is meant to express an official RESIST point of view. The only political consensus on the part of RESIST people which these articles reflect is the common agreement that there is a need for more open discussion and debate of the questions which have been raised. Our supporters, political organizers whom we support and other readers of the Newsletter are all invited and urged to submit their own contributions to the questions under discussion.

Dear Resist;

We can all agree with Robert Zevin that it is important for the Left to piece together a new ideology. Unfortunately Zevin's pieces don't fit together (RESIST Newsletter, 15 August 1973). I don't pretend to have the "new ideology" at my fingertips. Allow me the more modest task of pointing out the fallacies of Zevin's formulation.

After a more or less adequate critique of existing ideologies, Zevin comes to the first "piece" of his new ideology. He equates American counter-institutions - food co-ops, free schools and clinics, etc. - with "land reform and a host of accompanying dramatic social and economic reconstructions" which took place during the Cuban and Chinese revolutions. But the analogy could not be more far-fetched.

Land reform in previous revolutions involved intense struggle - armed struggle, at that. Land and accompanying privilege, was violently wrenched away from one social group and expropriated by another social class. American counter-institutions, on the other hand, for the most part involve no struggle at all. At best there is a struggle only to raise money to keep the facility going. What is most manifestly not involved is class struggle. Indeed in the example with which I am most familiar - free clinics -

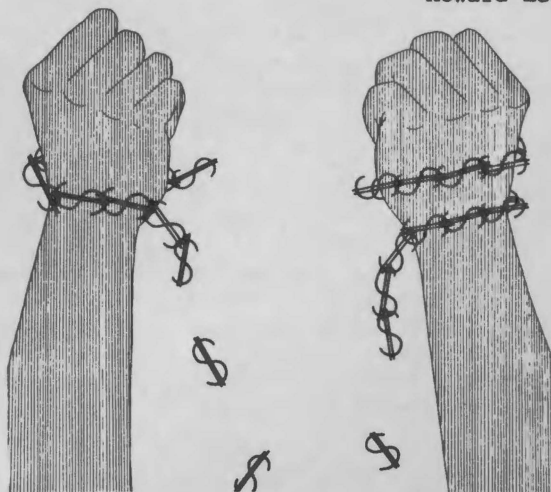
not only is there not struggle against the ruling medical elites, more often than not these elites have enthusiastically supported the free clinics. (For a detailed analysis of free clinics see Health/PAC Bulletins October, 1971 and February, 1972. In addition, the June 1972 Bulletin offers a quite different approach - institutional organizing.) It must be said that the term itself, "counter" institution is misleading and politically weighted. A better term is "alternative" institution.

Zevin is confused (and confusing) on the matter of power in general. What is one to make of the following statement: "The strategic objective of radicals should be not to capture power but rather to disperse and reduce it". It might seem that historical precedent, political analysis, press reports from Chile, to say nothing about common-sense, suggest the impossibility of doing anything one way or another about power before actually attaining it. It is precisely because we must win power that we need an ideology in the first place. In this regard it is indeed a strange "new ideology" which begins with the notion that we don't have to win power after all.

Reading between the lines it is not hard to see that Zevin's article really has nothing to do about a "new ideology". In fact it is merely another, in what now seems to be an indeterminable number of attempts, to warm-up stale anarchist notions. But neither in its original, nor its rehashed form, is "do your own thing" a 20th century ideological breakthrough.

Zevin's approach fails because it is not based upon historical or material reality. Unfortunately an "ideology" based upon so weak a foundation is probably worse than no ideology at all. The ultimate result can only be another variety of "false ideology" which Zevin criticizes at the beginning of his article - religious mysticism.

Salud,
Howard Levy



THE MIDWEST ACADEMY

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Adapted from an article by STEVE MAX

The meeting had been on only ten minutes, but already Mayor Hatcher realized it was going to go against him. "You have a moral obligation," he told the officers of United States Steel, "not only to cut down your pollutants but to make a larger annual financial contribution toward the well being of the city of Gary. When I ran for office I told the people of this city that I would see to things and now I intend to."

"Mr. Mayor," the president of U.S. Steel interrupted, "there is nothing keeping the company in Gary. Our plant is nearly technologically outmoded. If you raise our taxes here in Gary, we will find it more profitable to build new facilities elsewhere. That's the way it is, Mr. Hatcher."

While the dialogue might not have surprised the observer, the appearance of the parties at this meeting certainly would have. With the exception of "Mayor Hatcher", a modishly dressed Black man, all the other "officials" with him were women.

"The point," explained Heather Booth, Midwest Academy Director, "is that a purely moral argument gives you no strength at the bargaining table. If you have no counterforce of your own you can't win. Now let's discuss what strong cards the Mayor does hold, his real base of power and alternatives and then change sides and play it again."

Heather Booth, 27 years old and the mother of two, founded the Midwest Academy in Chicago last winter. "We had been talking of the need for training that combined a social vision and the tools of power. What really convinced me that a school for organizers and organization leaders was necessary was my own experience in the movement for adequate daycare here in Chicago," she says.

"We built a city wide movement of women on this issue, but when we reached the point where there was a need for experienced full time organizers we just couldn't find them."

Aren't there more people with organizational experience in the country today than at any time in the last three decades? Heather's husband, Paul Booth, an instructor at the Midwest Academy and member of the executive board of the Citizens Action Program (CAP), a local community action group, says, "while people have much protest experience, few have the conscious framework for their organizing. Few think practically about strategy. Few know how to figure out what to do next. The Academy doesn't just

teach how to protest, it teaches how to win."

Academy staff teaches that successful organizing accomplishes three things. It changes the relations of power. It wins real reforms. It gives people a sense of their own power and potential.

Academy classes are not all role playing and games. There is a lot of classroom work, but it can hardly be called traditional. Students explain that Heather has a real knack for sensing the mood of the class. If things slow down, they say, she will break off the lecture, take out her guitar and lead group singing for five minutes just to revive everyone's spirits.

A typical day for the twenty students at the Academy's two week session is apt to last twelve hours. Heather does most of the teaching, changing off with other members of the Academy staff.

"You must be looking for HANDLES on an issue," she tells the class. "They help people grasp a situation without too much work. Handles make good ideas into do-able projects. The key question is: what sources of power can you exert over the institution that is your target? You need several handles and issues, not just one slogan. Understand the many ways in which the institution and its parts touch people's lives: federal, state, local government levels; executive, judicial, legislative and regulatory bodies; business and board connections, social and personal affiliations. For example, if you were concerned about meat prices in one chain store you might develop tactics at the store as well as around: price commissions, city councils, then members of each body; church, clubs, cultural affiliations, especially high ranking positions; branch stores, local officials."

"Look for who has the power, controls the money, etc. See what decisions are coming up, what planning meeting is to be held. Look both for forums for your position and for places where you can gain power from the weakness of the enemy. You need to match your resources with the weaknesses of the opposition."

"Identify their self-interest, play one off against the other: democrat vs. republican, up-state vs. downstate, ingroup vs. outgroup. Your enemy's enemy may be your ally. Your potential ally may be a target until it is definitely your active ally. YOU MUST MAKE DEMANDS ON INSTITUTIONS WITH POWER IF YOU EXPECT TO ALTER RELATIONS OF POWER."

A morning session starts off with a presentation on mapping a direct action campaign lead by Paul, a founder of SDS and one time staff member of the Packinghouse Workers Union.

Later in the afternoon Heather speaks on common organizational problems and how to solve them.

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A student observes that, "the interesting thing is that I thought it was only in my organization that these things happen and now I see that everybody has had a similar problem."

A staff member traces the split between organizational purists and pragmatists back to the Abolitionist movement before the civil war. "These tensions have always existed," he says. "Now let's discuss ways to keep them from splitting your group." A short break and the topic shifts to fundraising methods. "If the membership doesn't pay for the organization, they won't value it enough to work for it, and may misuse its resources--among them time, people and energy," says Heather as she outlines ways in which even the members of small groups can raise money.

In the evening there is a film on labor history, "The Inheritance" followed up by a discussion of the labor movement. Further discussions will include a presentation on working women and one on strategic directions for labor organizing.

There are no Academy classes scheduled for the next day. Instead each student has an hour consultation with a member of the staff. These sessions are structured according to the students' needs. They can discuss the course work or problems in their own organizations.

At five o'clock Women Employed is conducting a demonstration at the Carson Pirie Scott Department Store and the Academy students are to attend. Day Creamer, an organizer for WE and a member of the academy staff briefs the group. That afternoon a crowd of women gathers at Carson's and ascends to offices while the rest leaflets customers and sales staff. Later on the street they meet for a quick rally.

The next day at the Academy students will critique the action, part by part, learning from ways it moved well and ways in which it could have been improved. Later in the session students attend a CAP action against a bank which refused to make home improvement loans in its own community while lending to suburban residents, a problem which affects many working class areas of Chicago. Academy students also accompanied a group from the Chicago Women's Liberation Union.

The Midwest Academy is definitely not abstract-- making leaflets, chairing meetings, doing community research, reaching the media and making a slide show are not basically theoretical questions, although they have become such in many unfortunate organizations. Theory does, however, enter the Academy curriculum, labor history, movement history, and the present political and economic context of organizational work. In the Academy notebook students collect writings on all facets of organizing, by the staff but also reprints of hard to get articles by such people as Chavez, Nicholas Von Hoffman, Bertold Brecht and Jo Freeman.

No sooner is the two week summer 1973 session over than plans begin for the fall session to start October 1, 1973. "The fall session will be structured a little differently," Heather says. "The summer program was built around a single theme, organizing working women; everybody took the same basic course. Next time we will have a core curriculum with special elective classes in community organization, labor organization and the women's movement. We expect a more diverse student body."

Between sessions, Academy staff is kept busy with weekend training sessions for groups around the country. One or two day institutes have been conducted for many groups within the National Organization for Women and other women's organizations. The kinds of organizations which have contracted for the Academy's services include The Medical Committee for Human Rights, The Chicago Women's Liberation Union and McGovern ward organizations in Chicago, and the Nader Public Interest Research Groups.

In the Midwest Academy office at 600 West Fullerton, Chicago, five students are enrolled in the three month summer program. All have field placements with local projects and come to the Academy for classes and consultation three times a week.

Politically situated between the Highlander Folk School and Saul Alinski's Industrial Areas Foundation, the Midwest Academy has cut out a wide turf for itself. A Midwest Academy course on election campaigns covers such areas as organizing the staff, fund raising, analyzing data, formulating a program and developing an activist campaign style. In the labor field the Academy teaches ways to apply the methods of direct action campaigns to trade union situations as well as a course on the special needs of working women for union staff. For both women's organizations and community organizations the emphasis on strategy, breaking down issues, getting handles on them and choosing tactics can lead to real victories.

Its emphasis on winning real victories is what makes the Midwest Academy so important at this stage in the development of popular forces in America. The frustrations of the last several years of movement activity have given rise to two common problems. One is that no real change is possible, which leads to immersion in counter culture and inactivity. The other is that "nothing is possible, but one has to keep one's vision pure" which leads to the formation of sectarian groups and defeatist outlooks.

The Midwest Academy staff, veterans of the Sixties, are closely tuned to new motion in middle America and are prepared to teach new and old constituencies not only how to avoid the mistakes of the past, but how to go forward.

to Rico elected deputies to the Spanish Cortes, acquired the freedom to trade with all the countries of the world and exercised important powers and prerogatives of self-government representing a degree of autonomy incomparably greater than that which now exists in the island under United States colonial rule. The Constitution of 1897 provided that Spain could not modify the status of Puerto Rico without the consent of the Puerto Rican Parliament.

However, on 25 July 1898, the island was invaded by the armed forces of the United States, which placed the territory under military occupation, dissolved the Parliament and established United States rule by force of arms.

History provides ample evidence of the expansionist aims of the United States with respect to the West Indies. Everybody knows the famous line written by president Monroe in a letter to Mr. Nelson, the United States Ambassador in Madrid, in 1822: "Cuba and Puerto Rico are natural appendages of the United States..."

In July 1898, Spain was preparing to surrender after the defeats suffered in the fighting in Cuban territory. On 16 July, the Spanish army surrendered in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

The following day, the 17th, the Spanish Government, through its Ambassador in Paris, made an offer to the United States to open peace talks. The very same day, the United States Government ordered its Navy to invade Puerto Rico. An American writer, who certainly could not be accused of hostility towards the imperialist designs of his Government, wrote quite properly: "It was not a battle against the Spaniards any longer - they were fleeing satisfactorily - but against time: to establish a fait accompli occupation of the island before an unfavorable turn in the peace negotiations now in progress could deprive Miles' armies of the territory they already controlled." (Jack Cameron Dierks, *A Leap to Arms, the Cuban Campaign of 1898*, Philadelphia and New York, 1970). Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, signed between Spain and the United States, Spain "ceded" to the United States the territory of Puerto Rico (article 2 of the Treaty), thus consummating a typical act of colonial plunder in which the people of the territory concerned had absolutely no say. To that extent, the Treaty of Paris, in so far as it concerns Puerto Rico, is null and void because it was done in total disregard of the Puerto Rican Constitution and its autonomous institutions. That argument was invoked by the great Puerto Rican patriot of the time, Eugenio María de Hostos: "Puerto Rico is a legal entity and could not be stripped of any of its prerogatives as a nation by a war which was not of its making". In October 1935, in a plea before the United States Supreme Court, Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, asserted: "The Treaty (of Paris) is null and void

in so far as it concerns Puerto Rico. Spain could not cede Puerto Rico because Puerto Rico was not a negotiable entity (*res in commercium*). Puerto Rico became a sovereign nation by virtue of the Charter of Self-Government (*Carta Autonómica*) which Spain could not amend without the consent of Puerto Rico. And the United States could not agree to the cession of the territory because it was obligated to respect the independence of Puerto Rico.... The feudal concept of international law which permitted the conquest of one nation by another through war and retention of the victim as the property of the victor, as a possession, must have been dead in the United States too".

By virtue of an act of imperialist plunder the people of Puerto Rico lost the autonomy which it had wrested from Spain. The territory, which had won international recognition as a separate legal entity when it was admitted to the Universal Postal Union in 1897, openly and frankly became a conquest of the United States, a colonial possession of the United States.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

Since 1898, the Government in Washington has done everything in its power to crush the aspirations of the Puerto Rican people for independence and to make the island a part of the United States. Its efforts have resulted in total failure and the struggle of the Puerto Rican people has become irrepressible, forcing the colonial Government to resort to all kinds of manoeuvres to silence internal opposition and international condemnation of the oppression of Puerto Rico.

Today, the United States colonial rule over all aspects of Puerto Rican life is absolute. Puerto Rico is under the legislative, judicial and executive control of the United States. The United States Government has exclusive jurisdiction over all questions of citizenship, foreign affairs, defense, immigration and emigration, foreign trade, currency, postal service, radio and television, air and maritime transport. Decisions of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico can be overturned by the federal courts of the United States. All the laws adopted by the Congress of the United States automatically apply in Puerto Rico.

The United States exercises absolute control over the economy of Puerto Rico. American investments in Puerto Rico amount to \$1,000 million and, even according to colonial propaganda, yield profits each year amounting on the average to 30 per cent of the capital invested. American investments are exempt for all taxes, corporation or personal taxes, for a period ranging from 12 to 17 years. In that way, Puerto Rico has been converted into a privileged preserve for United States monopolies, which use it as a source of cheap labor and exploit the national economy without even being subject to the rules and restrictions in force in the metropolitan country. For example, the average wage of a Puerto Rican worker is equivalent to one-

third of what an American worker earns and the average income of the inhabitants of the island is half of what is earned by the citizens of the State of Mississippi, the poorest State in the United States. On the other hand, the United States has a monopoly over Puerto Rican trade, forcing Puerto Rico to depend entirely on the United States market and to carry all goods imported from the United States in ships of the United States merchant fleet, which has a monopoly over the island's shipping. The result is that the average prices of goods and basic necessities are 25% higher than in New York or other American cities.

The effects of this situation on the living conditions of the people are easy to image. According to official statistics, Puerto Rico has 100,000 unemployed, that is 14.3% of the labor force. One-third of the population has been forced to emigrate to the metropolitan territory of the United States where they are subjected to harassment and discrimination, reduced to accepting the hardest and least well-paid jobs, crowded together in the ghettos of the big American cities.

land on the island is occupied by a vast network of military bases, including bases with nuclear weapons, which have transformed Puerto Rico into an enormous military arsenal and constitute a permanent threat to the peace and security of its population while at the same time ensuring military occupation as a means of strengthening colonial control over the territory. United States military activity also encompasses the island group of Vieques and Culebra, which are integral parts of Puerto Rican territory. World opinion has been aware of the criminal conduct of the United States armed forces, which are using the territory of Culebra as a firing range for weapons testing, thus seriously jeopardizing the lives of the people of Culebra, who are engaged in a vigorous battle for the dismantling of the installations established on their island by the United States Navy.

Puerto Rico as a colonial territory, has no armed forces of its own. Yet Puerto Ricans have been made liable for compulsory military service in the armed forces of the United States. Some 200,000 Puerto Ricans served in the United States



US oil refineries in Puerto Rico

The same statistics indicate that 81.8% of the population of Puerto Rico earns less than \$3,000 a year. In an effort to mitigate the effects of the poverty conditions imposed on most of the population of Puerto Rico, the colonial regime has established the so-called system of "maintenance", which consists of the distribution of United States farm surpluses to needy families. On 9 September 1963, a pro-American newspaper published in San Juan, *El Mundo*, reported on the front page: "850,000 people are living on maintenance", that is, approximately 35% of the population of Puerto Rico...

...One of the most brutal aspects of United States colonial rule in Puerto Rico is the military aspect. Thirteen per cent of the best arable

Army in the First World War, 400,000 in the Second World War, and 40,000 in the aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1950. The imposition of compulsory military service on Puerto Ricans is a crude display of colonialism and racism.

The number of Puerto Ricans who have thus been sacrificed to the aggressive interests of United States imperialism is proportionately greater than the figure for citizens of the metropolitan territory of the United States itself. Thus, the newspaper *El Mundo* reported on 22 May 1967 that Puerto Rican casualties in the war of aggression against Viet-Nam are higher than those for 18 states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

SEPTEMBER GRANTS

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Jonathan Daniels Day Care Center,
1515 St. Phillip Street, Selma, Ala. 36701.
The center is run by poor black Movement folk and serves thirty children. They requested funds for a water fountain and playground equipment to meet licensing standards which are reconsidered each year

Wounded Knee Defense Office Committee,
Rapid City, South Dakota 57701
They were given an emergency grant to send people to a conference in Kansas.

Coalition for Human Survival,
501 M.A.C. Ave., East Lansing, Mich. 48823.
A Community Research project which publishes Radical Report. They are housed together with the East Lansing Labor Confederation, and Tenants' Resource Center. Grant was made to continue operation.

VVAW, Winter Soldier Organization,
135 West 4th Street, New York, N.Y. 10012.
Funds were granted for the publication of a paper, Lock 'n' Load, addressed to New York veteran population and concerned with local and national struggles of workers and other oppressed peoples.

Fight Back, D-69 Heidelberg, Narstallstr. 11A
West Germany
A group of G.I.s and supporters who provide help to G.I.s and their families struggling for their human and constitutional rights against the Military-Industrial Complex. Funds were granted for the publication and distribution of a monthly newspaper.

Amex Canada, P.O. Box 187, Station D,
Toronto, Ontario M6P3J8
The group is involved with the amnesty movement and works with the exile community, socially and politically, facilitating contact between war resisters in Canada and their supporters in the United States. Funds were granted for the continued publication of their magazine.

Minnesota Connections,
1427 Washington Ave. S. Minneapolis, Minn.
A prison rights support group composed of ex-prisoners, friends and relations of prisoners, as well as citizens from the metropolitan community. They have evolved from a service organization to political activism. Grant is for continued operation.

Milwaukee Worker,
P.O. Box 3305, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53208.
A monthly newspaper addressed to blacks, Latin and white working people. Funds are to promote distribution of information and support of action within shops and community.

El Grito del Norte,
P.O. Box 2116, Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701.
The group will discontinue regular newspaper publication, but will reconstitute itself as a communications center and state-wide coordinating agency with a newsletter. Funds are to facilitate conversion.

North Chicago Health Center.
4443 North Hazel, Chicago, Ill. 60640
An Industrial Health Clinic to support rank & file workplace groups that are trying to organize their plants. They will only be serving the plants on Chicago's North Side. The clinic opened in October and was given seed money to get started.

United Black Workers
Box 1855, 88 Branford, Newark, New Jersey 07101.
They are presently waging a struggle against the Ford assembly plant. They also publish a monthly paper The Black Voice. A grant was given to aid in the struggle for better working and living conditions for workers.

RESUBSCRIPTION TIME!

After a twenty month interval we are resubscribing the RESIST Newsletter mailing list. Enclosed you will find a return envelope to be sent back to us if you wish to resubscribe. Unless we receive word from you we will assume that you do not wish to continue receiving the Resist Newsletter.

It costs about \$5.00 per person per year to print and mail the newsletter. If you are not a pledge and have not recently paid for a subscription, please enclose \$5.00 with the envelope. If you cannot afford that much, send whatever you can.

But in any event, PLEASE do return the envelope to us if you wish to continue receiving the newsletter.

A notice and envelope will be included in the next two issues of the newsletter.

THANK YOU