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POURING ON THE COAL

Kathy Abate & Bob Cohen

Harlan County is coal country. Beneath its hills and the hills of Eastern Kentucky lie millions of tons of low sulphur bituminous coal. In the 1930's Harlan was wracked with violent strikes. Scab, gun thugs, and court injunctions were used to stop the miners from organizing. Today, Nixon's energy crisis is causing energy conglomerates such as Exxon, Kennecott Copper, and Duke Power to take another look at Harlan. Indeed, all of Eastern Kentucky is watching the new strike, which is centered at the Brookside mine. Women who have husbands in non-union mines are joining the picket line in the hopes that once this battle is won it will only be a matter of time before the rest of the large mines in Eastern Kentucky will be protected by UMWA contracts.

These mines were organized by the UMWA once before, after the bloody battles of the 1930's. But in the late 1950's and 1960's the union lost the loyalty of the miners by signing sweetheart contracts with coal operators which provided for wages and tonnage royalties below union scale; and non-enforcement of safety provisions. Strikes, such as the one at Brookside in 1964-65, were not supported by the International union. At present, 2/3 of the coal mined in Eastern Kentucky is non-union. It amounts to 50 million tons a year.

The election of Arnold Miller as UMWA President last December has created a new union movement and given new hope to Eastern Kentucky coal miners. The union has once again raised the cry of "organize the unorganized" in the Appalachian coalfields. When Arnold Miller began his reform campaign, he began it in Harlan County, with a pledge to bring the UMWA back to Eastern Kentucky. The strike at Brookside is the beginning of the new organizing campaign, and is thus a crucial test of the new UMWA.

History of the strike

On June 26 of last year, the workers of the Brookside mine in Harlan County voted 113 to 55 to be represented by the UMWA rather than by the company-oriented Southern Labor Union. Before the election, the company hoped to bribe the men into keeping the SIU by such generous gestures as the building of new two-family outhouses. The election of Arnold Miller in Harlan County voted 113 to 55

YOUR FRIENDLY FBI

Henry Rosemont, Jr.

The FBI has been forced by a court order to release 2 documents which establish clearly what most people on the left have known for some time: that the Bureau had set up a formal program to illegally infiltrate and disrupt legitimate political organizations that were opposed to US foreign and domestic policies. The agency fought a 9-month battle in the courts to prevent the documents being made public. Even after the case was decided against them (in September), they held up the release of the materials until the day in December that Gerald Ford was sworn in, hoping thereby to have the story overlooked by the mass media.

The delaying tactic was unnecessary; the standard news media gave the release of the documents virtually no coverage at all, despite the revelations therein of illegal actions on a massive scale by the nation's most prestigious police force. It is thus with good reason that the Watergate scandals are viewed with cynicism by radicals; FBI criminal behavior was directed heavily against the left -- which is always a fair game; the criminal behavior of Nixon's henchmen, on the other hand, was directed primarily against those also in positions of power, the Democratic Party -- which was a no-no. The furor in Washington which has been so well covered in the TV and newspapers is not outrage at police-state activities in general. It is simply a cry for vengeance upon those people in particular who used the oppressive machinery of the state against an inappropriate group; the "plumbers", unlike the FBI, tried to flush the wrong toilet, and it overflowed instead.

The 2 documents released were the directives through which J. Edgar Hoover set up and then discontinued -- at least formally -- the Cointelpro New Left programs. The discontinuance directive, dated April 28, 1971, was apparently part of the Bureau's frantic response to the first revelations from the Media, Pa. FBI files which were liberated by the Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI on March 8, 1971. (Selections from the Media files were published in the RESIST Newsletter in March, 1971.)

continued on page 2
the workers who lived in company shacks. When that failed and the UMWA won the election, the company retaliated by firing key union sympathizers. On August 1st the contract with Eastover, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Duke Power Company, expired, and the company refused to sign the national UM contract. The workers walked off their jobs.

At first, the workers' picket line was able to shut down the mine, but after some minor scuffling on the line Judge Byrd Hogg issued an injunction limiting the number of pickets to 3 at each mine entrance. With that court victory the company began to scour the hills of neighboring counties and states, seeking out unemployed men so desperate for work that they would take jobs even as strikebreakers. The Wall Street Journal (11/26/73) reported that when company president Norman Yarborough was asked to verify the statement that he had hired (non-political) ex-felons to protect company property, he responded with: "Who do you expect me to hire? Schoolteachers?"

Under the protection of these gun thugs, up to 62 scabs a day began to cross the enjoined picket line. Then the women, joined by the disabled and retired miners of Harlan, entered the struggle by forming a picket line of their own.

Over a period of 2 weeks the number of strikebreakers who dared to cross the picket line dwindled back down to zero. The Eastover Mining Company reacted by seeking to have strike supporters held in contempt of court, and it filed an affidavit charging that the women "Swarmed out into the roads, stopped cars, forced company employees into coercive conversations, and indulged in generally raucous name-calling and abuse."

The state police were called out to escort the scabs through the picket line again, but the women were ready for them: they laid down in the road. They were then hit and dragged off by the state troopers, and their leaders arrested. But the picket line held. The next day a worse confrontation seemed inevitable. The troopers were under orders to clear the line. The women said afterwards that they thought it was the last day of their lives. Just as they braced themselves to face the onslaught of the troopers and company goons, the notices that a crowd was gathering on the railroad tracks across from the mine entrance. It was the men from Glenbrook, another UM mine in the area. The women said "They looked like saints," and began singing "When the Saints Come Marching In." The troopers decided to retreat, knowing that a confrontation with the women that day would mean a fight with a group of miners who outnumbered them.

During these confrontations with the state police 16 people were arrested, and on October 12th a jury was convened to hear charges against them. On the second day of the trial it seemed as if the jury would vote for acquittal, so Judge Hogg (a former coal operator) dismissed the jury and assessed each person a $500 fine and gave them a 6-month suspended jail sentence. He also demanded that they clear their friends and neighbors from the mine entrance, and he fined the UMWA $20,000. In response, Otis King, a local preacher, began to hold sunrise revival services at 5:30 every morning at the picket line. Later 75 more people were arrested.

Despite the judicial harassment and the attempts of coal operators to break the strike, the picket line has been maintained and the Brookside mine remains closed. No strikebreakers have worked since early October.

Strikers' Demands

There are four basic issues in dispute, the most crucial of which is safety. For the past 15 years, an average of one coal miner per day has died in the mines. According to the Federal Mine Enforcement and Safety Administration (MESA) figures, Brookside's disabling injury rate is 2 to 4 times the national average for underground mines over the last 9 months. (These figures are hard to dispute, because they are taken from a report given to the government by the company itself.) The union is asking for a UM safety committee made up of working miners, which will have the power to section off unsafe portions of a mine in cases of imminent danger.

In March of 1973 the Brookside Mine was cited for at least 10 major violations of the Federal Mine Safety Act. Among the violations are water in the escapeways, failure to provide sprinkling systems and fire sensors along unattended belt conveyors, and locomotives which carry the men underground without brakes or adequate cover.
Furthermore, federal notices stated that as much as 18 inches of water and rockfalls have prevented even the legally required inspections for hazardous conditions to take place. During the few inspections that have been made, Eastover has refused to let a miner accompany the inspectors, a right provided under federal law. Worse, MESA has repeatedly given Eastover more time to correct these violations; no surprise, because the 2 men charged with enforcement of the Federal Mine Safety Act are a former mine superintendent and the son-in-law of a mine owner.

In the negotiations, Eastover and Duke Power are insisting on a no-strike clause even under unsafe working conditions, and they refuse to negotiate the creation of a UMWA safety committee with enforcement power.

The second major issue for the strikers is portal-to-portal pay. After a coal miner enters the mine he must travel as long as an hour to reach the face of the coal. The trip is made by underground train and then on hands and knees in a 42-inch high coal seam. The majority of accidents occur during this travel time. But the men at Brookside are not paid for this period, and consequently if they are injured before they reach the face of the coal, or after they leave it, they do not receive workmen's compensation. Duke Power's President Carl Horn considers this demand an unreasonable one, which shows not only the typical capitalist's lack of concern for workers, but a poor knowledge of US history as well: the Geneva Convention ruled that German prisoners of war who chose to work in US mines during World War II had to be paid portal-to-portal.

The third union demand is for job security. Under the old system a man can be fired for not showing up for work for 3 consecutive days, even if he has a doctor's excuse. One man from High-splint, an Eastover mine represented by the SLU, was off work for an injury he received in the mine. During this time he showed support for the Brookside strike. When he returned to work he was asked to sign a paper, which the company told him was an authorization form for new equipment. Not being able to either read or write, the man signed as best he could, and the company gave him a copy of the document. When he later had a friend read it to him he learned that it was a "voluntary" resignation. The miners at Brookside want protection from such typical company tactics.

The fourth major issue for the strikers is for an adequate hospitalization plan. Under the SLU contract hospitalization is either not covered at all in most cases, and in others provides only for emergency treatment. Again, the German POW's received better care.

Implications of the Strike

The people of Harlan County are struggling for survival. They are striking for a chance to work without being in constant fear of their lives and their jobs. As a consequence of their struggle many miners have been blacklisted. In Harlan, each application for a job is cleared by the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, a long time enemy of unionization. (Eastover President Yarborough was quoted in the Wall Street Journal article as saying "I've never wanted a union. A union holds a man back.") The Coal Operators Association controls the Chamber of Commerce, and thus controls all industry in the county. If continued on page 6.
THE LIBERTY UNION

Todd Hanley

The Liberty Union is a radical third party in the state of Vermont. It was formed in 1970 to offer a substantive alternative to the Republican and Democratic parties. Since then it has run candidates in the last three elections, and engaged in non-electoral fights. A recent controversy over telephone rates is a case in point; see below.

The number of votes gained by L.U. people has increased in each election. Last fall 16 local and four statewide candidates ran for offices ranging from town representative to governor. One of the purposes of Liberty Union is to enlist low income people - farmers, workers and students - to run for offices themselves, and this effort has met with some success.

Vermont presents people doing radical political work with several unique conditions. It is small, with a population of only 430,000. The legislature meets for only two months a year. State government is relatively small and accessible. While several hundred people at a public hearing would have little or no effect in an urban area, in Vermont they can send shock waves through the entire state bureaucracy. And, most importantly, running for office is not such a huge affair as elsewhere; it gives the Liberty Union an easy method of reaching thousands of Vermonters with a radical analysis. Liberty Union candidates do not face a huge machine; they can pressure opposing politicians into talking about the real issues in a campaign. In public debate the effect is invaluable. During campaigns there is tremendous access to Vermonters through debates, television, radio and newspapers.

During the last three campaigns, no Liberty Union people have been elected, but they have appeared before thousands of Vermonters, and many of the ideas which Liberty Union pioneered have gained widespread support, and so has Liberty Union. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Liberty Union is a force in Vermont politics today. Liberty Union's potential is underscored by the contrasting bankruptcy of the traditional parties in their efforts to solve Vermont's problems.

And Vermont has problems. It is poor. The mean family income is $10,099. Close to 80,000 Vermonters are below or close to the poverty line set by the Federal government. Tens of thousands more do not earn enough, "necessary to maintain health, social well-being, nurture of children and participation in community activities", as described by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment is high; in some areas as high as 12%. Only 17% of the work force is organized into unions; and that number is decreasing in the face of attacks on the construction unions. Many Vermonters work for $1.60 and $1.75 per hour, and some live by any means available.

Furthermore, prices in Vermont are extremely high. Food costs rival the highest anywhere in the country; fuel costs are higher in the northeast than elsewhere, and Vermonters pay the highest combined state and local taxes per $1000 of personal income of any state in the country. Business and the rich do not pay their fair share of taxes, and one of the reasons for poverty in Vermont is very simple: Poor people in the state subsidize the rich.

Much of Vermont is owned by large out-of-state corporations. Vermont offers unique opportunities for business investment through so-called "tax stabilization" agreements. These agreements allow towns to grant, upon authority of 2/3 of a town meeting or referendum, 3 kinds of tax breaks to businesses. A firm's taxes may be assessed either (1) on a percentage of its actual worth; or (2) on the basis of the present year's rate, for up to 10 years -- even if the rate for everyone else doubles during that time; or (3) on the basis of a figure decided upon by the local government.

The amount of business and commercial property getting a tax break in one of these 3 ways in Vermont was $12,000,000 in 1965, $41,000,000 in 1968, and $81,000,000 in 1970. The percentage of state revenue thus derived from business taxes has been declining, while the percentage of state revenue derived from the regressive sales tax has risen; there are only 7 states with a lower percentage of their tax revenues obtained from business. Since the working people of Vermont have little or no control over their local governments right now, or over the businesses which employ them, their conditions are deteriorating as they continue to pay their own share of taxes as well as that of the corporations. Even the federal government gets ripped off: utilities such as the telephone company can write off the taxes they do pay as business costs. (Most of the data on Vermont taxes given above was taken from Lee Webb's The Swindling of the Average Taxpayer: The Story of Taxes in Vermont. A free copy can be obtained by writing him c/o Plainfield Vermont. Additional copies cost 20c.)

Vermont need not be poor. Its people are very hard working and creative; but they have no means as yet of breaking the power of the small, rich elite who control the commerce of Vermont and its major institutions. This is where the potential of Liberty Union lies.

In the coming years, Liberty Union must build a strong party organization, enlisting new people into a permanent commitment. And
that is a difficult task. One step toward this goal has been taken since the last election through Liberty Union's engagement in several important non-electoral campaigns.

The first was a struggle against the telephone company. New England Telephone Company requested a 38% to 54% increase in basic monthly rates, and a 20% increase on in-state toll calls. The previous year it had been granted a 15% increase in in-state toll calls. It costs more to call from one end of the state to another than to call coast to coast.

The Public Service Board (PSB) must grant or refuse all utility requests, and it scheduled five public hearings around the state to hear public testimony. Usually one or two people showed up at a hearing and the request would be granted quickly. However, this time, utilizing a petition drive and organizing people in each area, Liberty Union succeeded in attracting hundreds of angry people to each meeting. This is totally unprecedented in Vermont.

Many people who hadn't known before that there was such a thing as a Public Service Board showed up; and the low-income people and senior citizens were especially vocal. The phone company was an ideal target, since its board of directors is drawn from the ruling elite of New England.

In Vermont, 6 months after a utility has requested an increase it may implement that increase if the case has not yet been decided, providing they put up enough money under bond to repay consumers if the decision eventually goes against the utility company. Due in large part to tremendous public opposition, the case had not yet been settled when the 6 month deadline was up, and the phone company requested that it be allowed to implement the increase under bond.

In this same time period Liberty Union had taken a gamble. It enlisted the support of several low income groups, senior citizens' organizations, and the Vermont Public Interest Research Group, to organize the Vermont Telephone Boycott Committee. LU felt that the support was there to get the needed 2,000 - 3,000 people who would pledge to refuse to pay the rate increase. It was thought that once the boycott was off the ground many more people would join in. The telephone company was not about to cut off thousands of phones, especially with all the bad publicity that would attend disconnecting an isolated senior citizen's one link to the outside.

Support for the boycott was obviously growing when the PSB had to rule on whether to allow the phone company to put the rate increase into effect under bond, or to reject the case. The PSB was thus caught between the boycott and the phone company, and (illegally) refused to allow the temporary increase -- but did not dismiss the case. The result was an important lesson for the people of Vermont: laws were not sacred, imperial standards, but rather were instruments of the state which could and would be manipulated to satisfy temporary interests.

The State Supreme Court ruled that the PSB had to fish or cut bait, and threw the case back at them. The PSB then demanded that the phone company produce a cost-of-service analysis before it would decide the case. No such analysis had ever been produced before, and the company was not about to set a dangerous precedent for future rate cases. The company appealed the decision of the PSB to the Supreme Court of Vermont; the appeal was dismissed on a technicality, and for the time being the telephone company was beaten.

Liberty Union's leadership in the boycott struggle was clear and well publicized. It gained the party much additional support, and also served to demonstrate the political nature of laws. Further, the fight showed clearly the inaction of the traditional parties, and LU tried to point up that the same people who head the parties also head the telephone company.

A less successful but no less important struggle in which LU has been engaged is the strikes of the construction unions. Local 522 of the Laborer's Union -- and other unions, including the carpenters and the electricians -- have been on strike for the past 18 months against 8 area contractors. All the unions except the Laborer's have refinened fairly quiet because of poor leadership and the greater chances for moonlighting. Many people in Local 522 are unskilled and have no other means of income. The contractors, led by Pizzagali Construction Co. (with a huge mansion in Burlington and offices in the Virgin Islands) want an open shop so they can hire non-union workers at $2.00 per hour. The union wage during the 8 or 9 months each year when work is available, is approximately $5.50 per hour. Thus the contractors are out to bust the unions, and have not even made a pretense of desiring negotiations.

The laborers have continued picketing all this time; their leadership is militant and responds to the rank and file. They have received help from no one, one of the conspicuous absences being Governor Salmon, who won his election with significant sums of labor money and support; he recently awarded a new $2,000,000 contract to Pizzagali.

Liberty Union has provided support for the laborers through the media, in demonstrations, continued on page 6
and by applying pressure on the governor. The result was a fact-finding board whose recommendations were ignored by him, and LU has not yet been able to pose a serious threat to his re-election because he can move to the right knowing that there is nowhere else for the union to go. The rank and file are putting up a courageous fight, and it is painful for LU members to realize that they cannot be of more assistance. This is the first direct labor contact for LU, and it shows just how much work there is to be done; were LU stronger now, the governor would not have such a free hand.

LU is committed, however, to doing the needed work in the years ahead. More and more Vermon ters will come to a radical approach to solving their state's problems, and LU candidates will be elected to office. The electoral process is certainly limited, but at least in Vermont it presents radicals with promising and important opportunities which must be followed up and exploited. It also brings home the fact that radicalism is far from the people, which will make the struggle a long and difficult one. Anyone who can help with advice, money, information, or anything at all, should write, for which LU will be grateful.

The Liberty Union
P.O. Box 602
Essex Jct., VT 05452

Because of all the publicity given to the Farah strike, the company has been putting different labels on the trousers it makes with scab labor. To keep the boycott effective, supporters should not purchase any of the following labels:
- Golden Scroll
- Passport
- Su-Par
- Daire
- Club 20

Cliff Mark
Beau Mark
Kainrod
Classic 20's

POURING ON THE COAL (cont'd)

the Brookside strike loses, the striking workers will be unable to get a job in Harlan.

In addition to the mine workers and people of Harlan County, the strike is of crucial concern to the corporate giants, the new energy conglomerates. In the negotiations at Brookside, the Duke Power Company is seeking to break the national UMWA contract by its insistence on a no-strike clause. If Duke wins, it will set a dangerous precedent for next year's national coal negotiations.

Duke Power advertises itself to its consumers in the Carolinas as "The friendly neighborhood power company that rescues kittens out of trees," but in Harlan County Duke Power is the slum landlord of company houses which lack indoor plumbing or running water. Duke Power made $80 million in profits last year, but gave Buddy Parker 30 days to get out of his company shack when he became permanently disabled in the unsafe Brookside mine. Duke Power is seeking a 17% rate increase in the Carolinas, but in 1973 cheated Harlan County out of $84,000 in property taxes.

The Duke Power Company and its Eastover subsidiary are trying to break the Brookside strike through the courts, and by direct intimidation. They are trying to provoke violence as a pretext for having the National Guard called out "to protect the mine," which could effectively end the strike. In mid-November dynamite was thrown from a company building at the picket line. Several strikers have been shot at. Thus far these attempts to provoke violence have failed, and the strikers have adhered to the request of the International officers to remain nonviolent.

Morale at Brookside is high. The UMWA International is giving its full support to the strike. It has 2 of its top organizers in Harlan. Strike benefits are among the highest ever paid by any US labor union, and strikers have been given union hospital cards. The UMWA is spending $25,000 a week to support the Brookside workers.

Coal Miners Legal Defense Fund

There is, however, one expense the union cannot legally cover. Court injunctions by Judge Hogg have made it impossible for the union to cover legal fees for the non-union strike supporters -- the women and disabled and retired miners who are risking their lives to support the strike. If the union gave direct support to these people they would then be considered direct agents of the union, and the union itself would then be subject to further charges of contempt, and also to charges of unfair labor practices. Therefore a Coal Miners Legal Defense Fund has been established, with the help of Pineville, Kentucky attorney Steve Cawood, to raise money for the legal expenses of the strike supporters.

The people of Harlan County are fighting a hard battle, and need all the help they can get. Anyone wanting more information about the strike, or who is willing to contribute to its victory, should contact either:
- Abate & Cohen
- Brookside Women's Club
- 17 Adams St.
- Box 252
- Lexington, MA 02173
- Evarts, KY 40828
YOUR FRIENDLY FBI (cont'd)

The work of the Citizens' Commission was especially important, because the resultant publicity forced Hoover to officially terminate the intense harassment of the left just when the Nixon administration was calling once again for more, not less, "infiltrate and disrupt" programs. Earlier, in July, 1970, presidential security advisor T. C. Huston got Nixon's approval for a domestic security program which called for increased illegal electronic surveillance, illegal mail inspection, illegal break-ins, and intensified informer tactics against dissidents -- with "dissidents" interpreted very broadly. Because the prestige of the FBI might be put in jeopardy, Hoover opposed the Huston plan and threatened to expose the Nixon-ordered "Kissinger taps" of newsmen and government officials if the plan was implemented.

In retaliation for Hoover's opposition, deputy FBI director William Sullivan, formerly head of the Bureau's Domestic Intelligence Division and hopeful of succeeding Hoover, stole the records of the Kissinger taps from the FBI files and delivered them to Asst. Attorney General Robert Mardian, who then turned them over to John Erlichman. Hoover later conducted a purge, firing Sullivan and demoting Charles Brennan, then the head of the Domestic Intelligence Division. The administration and the FBI thus went their separate ways, the FBI to harass movement groups in more covert ways, and the White House to turn loose the toilet-flushers.

That the theory and practice of the FBI is no different from that of its Watergate counterparts is strikingly evidenced in the first Hoover directive of May 8, 1968, which established the Cointel-New Left policy. "The purpose of this program," according to Hoover, "is to expose, disrupt, and otherwise neutralize the activities of the various New Left organizations, their leadership and adherents." He then continued: "We must frustrate every effort of these groups and individuals to consolidate their forces or to recruit new or youthful adherents.

"In every instance, consideration should be given to disrupting the organized activity of these groups and no opportunity should be missed to capitalize upon organizational and personal conflicts in their leadership."

From these documents it is obvious that Hoover had no principled objections to the Huston plan, or any other that came out of the White House; Nixon was just aiming at some impermissible targets over which Hoover would have no control, and possible misfires might prove embarrassing to the Bureau. In August, 1970, the FBI held an internal policy conference on the New Left, apparently in response to criticisms of the Bureau made by Huston after his confrontation with Hoover. Huston was not, of course, complaining that the FBI was being too harsh with the New Left; on the contrary, he accused it of being too soft, and consequently the policy which emerged from the conference was for all practical purposes identical with the policy outlined in the 1968 directive. The Media files establish the identity: agents were ordered to restructure their coverage of the left into a split jurisdiction, the New Left and the "old" left, and the purpose of the coverage, concisely stated in the now-famous phrase, was designed to "...enhance the paranoia endemic in these circles." (The agents had a much higher opinion of themselves than of radicals, for this document continues: In addition, some [members of the left] will be overcome by the overwhelming personalities of the contacting agent and volunteer to tell all - perhaps on a continuing basis.") Another consequence of these tactics would be that it "...will further serve to get the point across there is an FBI agent behind every mailbox."

Parts of these documents have an air of the Keystone Kops about them, but it would be a mistake not to take them seriously. The Cointel-New Left programs were effective, and should give pause to anyone inclined to accept the cliché that the left factionalized itself to death in the late 60's. Credit should be given where it is due; it is no surprise that threats, surveillance, wiretapping, mailcover, infiltration, and "inspired action" on the part of agents provocateur eventually took a toll on most radical groups; under such an onslaught even the Partridge Family and the Brady Bunch would be hard put to stay together.

A typical example of the divisive tactics employed under the Cointelpro directives was reported by Robert Wall, a former agent who resigned after 5 years with the Bureau. Assigned to the Washington, D.C. office of the program at the time, he told how the Bureau forged the signature of the leader of a black organization to a letter written to the National Mobilization Committee. The letter said that the blacks in D.C. would not support the upcoming Mayday rally unless a "security bond" of $20,000 was given to a black group. "Later," reported Wall, "through informants in the NFC, we learned that the letter had caused a great deal of confusion and had a significant effect on the planning of the march."

The extent of the illegal activities employed by agencies of the US government against its own citizens is only hinted at in the 2 documents that have been made public thus far. It is clear that the surface of FBI deceit and criminality -- like that of Nixon -- has barely
been scratched, but the 2 Hoover directives do show explicitly how ludicrous is the notion that the Bureau was some kind of bulwark of civil liberties during the Watergate period; only Tweedledee and Tweedledum can distinguish themselves from each other.

(Much of the above information, in different and less abbreviated form, can be found in an article written by Vin McLallen for the Boston Phoenix, 12/10/73. A follow-up article will appear in next month's Newsletter.)

BOYCOTT

Gallo

Gallo

Gallo
Boone's Farm
Paisano
Thunderbird
Carlo Rossi
Eden Roc

Red Mountain

*Also, any wine which says "Moderato, California" on the label is Gallo. Gallo does not appear as an label. Gallo is the only wine company with headquarters in Modesto.

Guild

Winemaker's Guild
Tedeschi

Old San Francisco

Trent Grand

Parrist V.J.

Cocks Imperial

Director's Choice

Roma Reserve

Gallo

Crimson Reserve

Tavalí

Jeanne d'Arc

Mendocino

La Boheme

Familía Cribère

Carmenery

Cárdenas

Cresta Bianca

C.V.C.

Savages

Virginia Dare

J. Pierot

Lodi

Guild Blue Ribbon

La Mesa

Roma

Ocean Spray Cranberry Rose

St. Mark

Vie Cigo (Parrist & Co.)

Table

Vermouth

Desert

Louis the Fifth

Sparking

Private labels

Boycott have been an essential part of past farmworker victories. To help protect farmworkers rights, DON'T BUY THESE LABELS.

SUPPORT THE FARMWORKERS

NOVEMBER GRANTS

GEORGIA POWER PROJECT P.O. Box 1856, Atlanta, Georgia 30301

This is a group that was formed to actively oppose the practices of the Georgia Power Company. Their specific efforts are directed against rate increases, employment discrimination, and environmental damage. Grant was made to cover costs of printing and distributing information pamphlets.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE-TUSCALOOSA P.O. Box 2628, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

This group is organizing a two-day conference of working women to be held in Epps, Alabama the 19th and 20th of January. Grant was given to help cover costs of food and housing for conference participants.

ASTORIA STOREFRONT 32-15 41st St., Astoria, New York, 11103

The Astoria Storefront does community organizing around issues of day care centers, tenant's rights, education, and food cooperatives, and a grant was given to help initiate a community newspaper.

MOTHBALL BLUES P.O. Box 7753, Phila. PA 19101

This is the name of a newspaper that a small group of G.I.'s stationed at the Philadelphia Naval Base want to put out to assist in organizing service men and women. RESIST is helping to cover costs of the first issue.

COMMITTEE FOR PUERTO RICAN DECOLONIZATION Box 1240 Peter Stuyvesant Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10003

A group working for Puerto Rican independence, the Committee is also actively engaged right now in halting construction of the "superport" being foisted on the Puerto Rican people by US corporations. Grant was given to defray expenses of printing and distributing their next two bulletins.

ALABAMA STATE TENANT ORGANIZATION 708 11th St., Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

The ASTO originally grew out of 6 public housing tenant groups in urban areas, but is now a statewide organization that is also working in the rural areas, especially among blacks. Grant was given to help organizers pay costs of travel, telephones, and mailings.

MIDNIGHT SPECIAL c/o National Lawyers Guild, 23 Cornelia St., N.Y., N.Y. 10014

The Midnight Special is a nationally distributed prisoners' newspaper that has been going for the last two years, with articles in both Spanish and English. Because it is free, the Special cannot become financially self-sufficient, and a grant was made to assist them in the continuance of their work.

FOR THE PEOPLE 27 Church St., Fairhaven, MA 02719

Originally a food cooperative organized in New Bedford, For the People now does community organizing and counseling as well. Grant was given to purchase equipment for their office.

SOUTHWEST WORKERS COMMITTEE P.O. Box 26792 El Paso, Texas 79926

This group, made up of Chicanos, is doing worker and community organizing in El Paso, and has been particularly active in supporting the Farah strike. Grant was given to cover costs of furnishing and equipping their office.

(continued next month)