8-20-1974

Resist Newsletter, Aug. 20, 1974

Resist

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.trincoll.edu/resistnewsletter

Recommended Citation
https://digitalrepository.trincoll.edu/resistnewsletter/53
20 August 1974

**Resist**

a call to resist illegitimate authority

20 August 1974 - 720 Massachusetts Avenue; No. 4, Cambridge, Mass. 02139  # 84

---

**CYPRUS**

( Editor's note; the following article appeared in the July 31 issue of Tricontinental News Service.)

The Greek fascist regime tried last month to extend its control to the strategic island of Cyprus, and instead seems to have lost control of everything, including Greece.

Cyprus, half the size of New Jersey, lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea - less than 200 miles from Israel, 250 miles from Egypt, 60 from Syria.

During most of its history, Cyprus has been ruled by foreigners, the latest and worst being the British. The character of the island and its population come from 800 years of Greek colonization, followed by 300 years of Turkish rule which created a divided people - 78% of the population is Greek, 19% Turkish.

Greek Cypriots are members of the Orthodox Church of Cyprus, headed by Archbishop Makarios, who was also President until his recent overthrow in July. The Turkish Cypriots are Moslems; they do not make up a majority in any administrative district.

Despite Greek demands for enosis (union with Greece), Greeks and Turks lived peacefully side by side in Cyprus until 1955. At that time a Greek underground movement against British control, the EOKA, launched four years of guerrilla war. Peace came in 1960, when Cyprus won its independence.

Ironically, the leader of the EOKA, General George Grivas, who died earlier this year, was not only a hero of the anti-colonial movement - he was a fascist who collaborated with the Nazis in World War II, an organizer of murder squads that assassinated Greek communists and progressives in the Greek Civil War.

After independence Grivas continued to lead an armed movement against the Makarios government. His attacks, carried out in the name of enosis, were aimed against Makarios' policy of independence and non-alignment and in favor of the right-wing Greek military and NATO, which would like Cyprus to become an advance NATO base in the Eastern Mediterranean.

---

**UMWA WALKS OUT**

(The following is from Liberation News Service)

The United Mine Workers of America has announced a five-day memorial walkout of its 120,000 members for the week beginning August 19, to protest the federal government's refusal to enforce its own safety regulations in the mines; "corporate violence" used to prevent miners from organizing, especially in Harlan County, Kentucky; and the importation of South African coal. In his August 12 announcement of the walkout, UMWA president Arnold Miller explained that the action would "commemorate the thousands of coal miners killed while working in the nation's mines, all the miners whose lives have been ravaged by black lung disease, and coal-mining families who are victims of company violence designed to prevent them from winning the protection of a UMWA contract. The giant energy conglomerates are being served notice by this memorial period that coal miners have had their fill of dying."

One miner dies every three days on the average, even after the passage of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act in 1969. Seventy-three miners have already died during this year. James Day, Acting Director of the Mine Enforcement Safety Administration, has been named by the union as one of those responsible for government inaction regarding mine safety. An ex-CIA agent, Day was a former active member of Nixon's 1968 election campaign.

While the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act is supposed to regulate the intolerable amounts of coal dust that cause fatal diseases like "pneumococcosis (Black lung), the government has been lax in enforcement. Even though the federal government has fined the coal industry $40 million since the passage of the 1969 Act, as of six months ago only $6 million had actually been collected.

Corporate violence used against those active in union organizing is another threat to miners' lives. In response to what the UMWA says is a "campaign of terror" being waged against striking coal miner and their families in Harlan County, Kentucky, the union has demanded an immediate Congressional investigation, which is now underway.
Intercommunal fighting between Turkish and Greek Cypriots broke out in 1963 and 1964. At that time the Turkish representatives in the government pulled out and have boycotted the government since then, though they are entitled to posts there. The UN in 1964 sent a peace-keeping force of about 3000 to Cyprus. In the fighting that followed, the Turkish invasion of Cyprus this month, the UN forces found themselves overwhelmed and caught between the Turkish Army and the insurrectional National Guard (the Greek Cypriot Army).

In February of 1973, President Makarios was re-elected by a wide margin and with no opposition. This encouraged negotiations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, which were headed on the Greek Cypriot side by Glafkos Clerides, head of the Chamber of Deputies and today provisional president of Cyprus.

Though sometimes broken off, the negotiations were carried out in good faith on both sides, mindful of the alternatives to a peaceful solution - civil war, partition of the island between Greece and Turkey, or intervention by Greece, Turkey or NATO.

A week before his overthrow, Makarios was asked by a Czech television correspondent, "Is there any menace to the Cyprus Republic at the present time?" Makarios replied, "I would say that as long as the Cyprus problem is pending, there is always a menace against the independence of Cyprus. Outside interventions and conflicting interests are impeding a just and democratic solution of the problem. There are differences between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots on the constitutional structure of Cyprus and on some other matters. These differences, however, could easily be resolved if the people of Cyprus were left alone to find a solution and if there were no outside interferences from those who are aiming at solutions serving their own interests and not the interests of the people of Cyprus as a whole."

Makarios was referring specifically to the right-wing guerrillas, supported by the Greek Government. Though George Grivas had died several months earlier, his organization, EOKA, re-named EOKA-B, continued to pursue the overthrow of the Makarios Government and the unifying of Cyprus with fascist Greece.

In June of this year, a month before the coup, the EOKA-B went on the rampage. They shot to death a leader of the Cyprus Agrarian Union in Limassol, and exploded eleven bombs in government offices in Famagusta on one day, June 13. State security officers discovered an EOKA-B list of Makarios supporters slated for assassination.

There were several forces pushing the extreme nationalists to desperate action. The dialogue between the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, Makarios' growing electoral support, and the possibilities of peace in the Mid East, demonstrated that time was flowing against them. The EOKA-B drew significant support from members of the Cyprus National Guard. "It is an indisputable fact that the National Guard," Makarios told newsmen a week before the coup, "which is controlled by Greek officers, has become the mainstay and the supplier of the criminal EOKA-B organization." Makarios publicly announced his decision to purge the National Guard of its Greek (not Greek Cypriot) officers. Rumors circulated that Makarios was about to allow King Constantine of Greece to set up a Greek government-in-exile in Cyprus. The coupists decided to move.

Their first mistake was placing a well-known thug in the office of presidency, Nicos Sampson, who replaced Makarios, was described by U.S. columnist Jack Anderson as "ruthless... formerly a guerrilla assassin" who "has been receiving secret CIA financial support for years. Sampson, now a rich newspaperman, received money to support his publishing empire through Savvas Konstantopoulos, long on the CIA payroll."

Sampson publicly supported a position of conducting genocidal war against the Turkish Cypriot population. Small wonder that by placing him at the head of the country, the coupists brought down the intervention of the Turkish Army.

By the terms of Cyprus' independence, Greece, Turkey and Great Britain are responsible for the maintenance of the independence and neutrality of Cyprus. Given that legal basis, the involvement of Greece in the coup, and the unwillingness of Britain to intervene, Turkey landed troops. The presence of Turkish troops on Cyprus is obviously unacceptable to Cypriots in the long run, but in the short run it may very well not only have saved lives, but helped to provoke the downfall of the fascist Greek regime. Risking much, they lost all. According to Jack Anderson, Greece was in no position to fight a successful war against Turkey. The columnist wrote, quoting a confidential NATO document, "There are growing doubts about the extent to which the Greek armed forces as a whole, disunited as they are and dissipated by policy and supervisory functions, are capable of playing their part in the NATO defense strategy."

"Dissipated by policy and supervisory functions" means "unable to govern", which is precisely what representatives of the military dictatorship admitted to a meeting of the bourgeois opposition the night before it resigned. The almost unanimous disapproval of world opinion for the coup in Cyprus, the popular hatred for the dictatorship on the part of the Greek people, and the fear that a war with Turkey would fail or create a popular insurrection, forced the resignation of the military government. Almost simultaneously, its puppet in Cyprus, Nicos Sampson, saw the writing on the wall and returned the government to a long-time Makarios collaborator, Glafkos Clerides.

continued on page 6
Organizing the Faculty: a reader's response

(Editor's note: The following response was submitted to us by John Stevenson. It deals with two previous articles in the May and June issues of the RESIST Newsletter. The first article was by Paul Lauter, entitled "Crisis in Education". The second was by Hank Rosemont, entitled "Organizing the Faculty". Messrs. Rosemont and Lauter are planning to answer Mr. Stevenson's questions in an article that will appear in next month's Newsletter. Responses from our readership are welcomed for this and all articles.)

I'm writing in connection with Henry Rosemont's piece in the most recent issue of the Newsletter. I teach at Purdue University and the issues he raises are precisely those that have been concerning me. He notes that elitism "may well be endemic" among college and university faculty, as well as the school loyalties and professionalism all of which hinder academics from usually even coming to grips with the threats to their positions, let alone uniting in effective action against these threats. This is probably even more true at Purdue than at most other large universities, I think. He then notes the quandry of radicals:

For radical academics the problem is an acute one. Failure to resist current trends in higher education is simultaneously failure to resist the reorganization efforts of US capitalism. But resistance will only be effective in collective actions, yet the evidence suggests that collective efforts may not be possible, and even if they are, the result may well be no more than the reinstatement of elitist faculty privileges and perquisites. How then can faculty members come to see that they are workers, and even more importantly, come to see all other workers as fellow strugglers for a just and decent society?

This is indeed precisely the problem. He then goes on to argue using the Professional Staff Congress at CUNY as an example of success, that academics can unite in collective action, and that "actions threatening to US capitalism can be taken even by a group whose members, on the whole, are not hostile to that economic order." Now these conclusions are true, I'm sure, but I still have some questions about this line of thought.

First and most importantly, it seems to me that one of the most important facts about academics for a radical fails to get mentioned in this as in other discussions I have seen or heard about faculty organizing. This fact is that the functions of academics in capitalist society and especially in the United States, are a) to simultaneously mask and legitimize the exploitation inherent in the domination of monopoly capital, and (b) to provide the ruling class with the information and techniques it needs. But given this fact, it seems to follow that if it is impossible that academics should ever constitute a revolutionary group. It is not just that they are privileged in various ways, or that they happen to have elitist attitudes. Rather, their function in society assures that they will for the most part have a certain sort of consciousness, one which makes it well nigh impossible for them to come to "see all other workers as fellow strugglers for a just and decent society."

Second, it seems to be assume (here and elsewhere) that radical faculty do and should identify themselves primarily as academics or faculty members. But it is clear to me that they should identify themselves in their own minds primarily as radicals, or better, as revolutionaries. But if this is so, then radical academics should not assume that they will always be academics, and while of course we should struggle in whatever context we find ourselves, we should not go about it in a way which assumes that this will always be the context in which we will always be finding ourselves.

Third, and connected with both the preceding, intellectuals are not autonomous workers. They are people with certain skills, which can be used in the service of those who are oppressed by the world capitalist system, or by the oppressors. If they carry out their normal scholarly and teaching functions, they will be putting their skills in the service of the ruling class. Revolutionary intellectuals should be putting their skills in the service of the oppressed, especially those struggling against their exploitation. Almost certainly this will mean violating professionalistic criteria.

So in other words a radical academic is a member of a group which will never constitute a revolutionary force, whose normal work is counterrevolutionary, and which shouldn't expect to remain a member of forever. The question is what a revolutionary should do in this situation. He or she can try to organize them so that the group takes actions which are in one way or another "threatening" to US capitalism, and of course if this is accomplished, its all to the good. But this isn't the only sort of action that can be taken, and its not at all clear to me that its always or usually the best one. The questions I have about it are: Given that there aren't too many academic radicals, is this the best way for them to spend their time? And isn't there a great danger that if they see organizing their fellow

continued on page 6
Every year between the spring and fall about 30,000 Puerto Rican migrant workers are brought into the United States to harvest the crops along the Eastern seaboard. Cornered by the 30 per cent and rising unemployment which plagues Puerto Rico, and the particularly dismal work situation in the provinces, the island's workers fall prey to roving bands of labor contractors from the Rural Manpower Services, part of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor.

The Rural Manpower Services is part of the Migration Division of the Department of Labor of Puerto Rico. This wing of the colonial government's bureaucracy was established in 1948, as part of 'Operation Bootstrap', the plan for economic 'development' engineered by U.S. corporations and economists for Puerto Rico following World War II. The function assigned to the Migration Division was to provide growers in New England and the Mid-Atlantic states with Puerto Rican agricultural workers who would be displaced by the industrialization envisioned by the planners of Bootstrap.

Although Bootstrap was sold to Puerto Ricans as the answer to the island's problem of chronic unemployment, its result has been precisely the opposite for agricultural and industrial workers alike. Since its implementation, there has been an overall loss of 125,000 jobs. Unemployment has always been and continues to exceed 30%, over 50% among young people. While most of the jobs lost were initially in agriculture and fishing, the current phase of Bootstrap has extended the problem to industrial sector. The first industries brought to the island were light and finished product ones, mainly textile, which for the most part were labor intensive. The current phase of Bootstrap concentrates on the development of petrochemical and highly mechanized extractive operations which employ very few people.

The unemployment figures understate the actual situation. Rather than solving unemployment on the island, the Commonwealth government seeks to export the problem to the United States. This is why the Migration Division was established. U.S. growers are happy to contract for a large source of cheap labor and work directly with the Commonwealth government to perpetuate the situation. The result has been the intensification of U.S. domination of the island (U.S. capital now controls 77% of all manufacturing on the island, 78% of retail sales, and 65% of all housing construction), and increasing deprivation for the Puerto Rican working class.

The Migration Division and the Rural Manpower Services represent the farm worker in negotiating, signing and enforcing the labor contract with the U.S. growers. As one migrant worker pointed out, "How can someone who wants to employ me as cheaply as possible sell my labor for me as expensively as I want to sell it." In fact, the Commonwealth's record in negotiating contracts has been a grim one from the point of view of the migrant laborer. Year after year the colonial government has agreed to a contract that does not provide for overtime pay, nutritional meals, nor a grievance procedure. It doesn't protect the worker from arbitrary firing, poor housing, inadequate health care, usury, violence, or loss of property. A total of fifteen field representatives of the Migration Division are employed to "assure" compliance with the contracts in fourteen states, taking in thousands of scattered farms. During the 25 years the Commonwealth has represented the workers, not once has it taken a grower to court for noncompliance of contract.

The migrant workers, most of whom pick crops in Puerto Rico as well, are promised free passage to the U.S., good pay and working conditions, and help from the employer in returning home. In the face of Puerto Rico's diminishing agricultural industry and the resulting high rate of unemployment among farmworkers, the offer appears very promising.
Upon arrival, this image is brutally shattered. Run by the Grower's Association, the labor camps could be mistaken for minimum security prisons. Tucked away in the corners of Connecticut's tobacco fields, they are far away from the highway and far from each other. The exclusion facilitates the growers' maneuvers to keep the workers isolated and divided to prevent them from organizing, and to make it as hard as possible for outside organizers to lend a hand. Until last year, there was a law on the books of New Jersey that enabled the growers to arrest for trespassing anybody who tried to enter a labor camp. The farm workers put up a battle to get that law removed. Now the growers have police monitoring the entrances. Fences encircle the camps which are lined with army barracks structures, an occasional tree, and not much more. Each camp houses a couple hundred workers, all men, almost all Puerto Ricans brought in from the island's small towns and provinces. They work eight hours and up, six days a week, and get paid about $2.15 an hour, almost 50 cents below the accepted national farmworker minimum. A sizeable chunk comes out of their paltry wages just to pay for board; $21 weekly. Over 70% of the workers reported that illness interfered with their work. The average life expectancy for a Puerto Rican or Black farm worker is 55 years, a good 15 years below the average life span of a white U.S. citizen.

Workers also find to their dismay that the bosses have a very effective weapon to help eliminate protests and the organization of unions. Workers sign contracts with no idea of their stipulations and provisions, and therefore lack any sense of their legal rights. Money is deducted from the weekly paycheck of the migrants and is put in deposit (in the bosses' bank account) towards their trip home. If for any reason during the six month duration of the contract the worker is fired or forced to leave, he forfeits all the money that has been deducted and is left to his own resources to find a way home. One migrant worker stated, "I don't know what will happen if I break the contract, but I've been told that I wouldn't be able to go back home to Puerto Rico and work. The Labor Department keeps track of us and blacklists workers who break contracts." This provision gives the growers stifling leverage over the workers and is often invoked so that they can confiscate the deposit.

The Asociacion de Trabajadores Agricolas (ATA) was formed in August, 1973, and in spite of the use of repression and intimidation by the bosses has grown to over 1000 members. Its creation was the result of an incident where two people working with an ecumenical ministry to Puerto Rican farmworkers were charged with trespassing and disturbing the peace after attempting to enter a 600 man camp near Hartford, Connecticut. The farmworkers held protest meetings and formed ATA, electing one of the "trespassers", Juan Irizzary, as president. The union is now officially registered in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, and is successfully carrying on the workers' struggle for liberation and an end to the exploitation they face.

With the tobacco harvest coming up, ATA is currently stepping up its organizing campaign, focusing on demands for a $2.50 minimum wage, for the right of the union instead of the Department of Labor to represent the workers in collective bargaining, and for the contracts to provide for adequate medical and health benefits. Aware that the farmworkers' struggle means taking on the colonial government of the Commonwealth as well as the U.S. growers, ATA has also presented the Commonwealth with four basic demands: first, that the government support in writing all migrant legal actions; secondly, immediate agrarian reform legislation for the island; thirdly, the elimination of the Department's promotion of migration to the United States; and lastly, an end to discrimination due to race, religion, or political beliefs.

ATA, like all workers' liberation movements, faces formidable obstacles from those whose interests it threatens. In addition to deposit confiscations, picture taking, etc., the growers and their allies have resorted to outright terror in an attempt to stop the union. Ruben Vega, 28 year old vice president of ATA, is a case in point. Shortly after Vega became an officer in ATA, his wife Lydia received phone threats at home, telling her to get out of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, an ally and strong supporter of ATA. The callers, who had Cuban accents, phoned the hospital where Vega's four year old child was critically ill and threatened harm to the child if Ruben's wife did not get away from him and the ATA. Finally, a Cuban attacked Lydia Vega in her apartment hallway, inflicted deep knife wounds on her arm, and told her to get out of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

Three weeks ago, ATA prepared for its second Assembly in Hartford to discuss organizing, job actions, and cement scattered forces together with an outward display of unity. Prior to the Assembly, the Puerto Rican government sent two prominent apologists of American imperialism, one a liberal politician, the other a popular comedian, to the camps to talk to workers and try to dissuade them from joining the union. Both of these individuals got nowhere. On the day of the meeting, bosses tried to bribe workers with a free trip to Fenway Park to see the Red Sox, and a free trip to a park where they had arranged to have a number of women present. They stood by the busses going to the ATA conference and took down the names of all those who had 'refused' to go to the recreational activities they had planned. Threats of immediate firings, mandatory work for that day (Sunday), loss of return trips to Puerto Rico and physical violence were used against those who still wanted to go to the Assembly.

continued on page 7
The new Greek government includes mostly representatives of the former political parties that were dissolved after the 1967 fascist coup. They range from center and conservative to left and include many bitter enemies of the dictatorship.

Karmanlis, head of the new government, headed the Greek government for eight years, from 1955 to 1963. His government was strongly opposed by liberals and leftists. Under him, as with all other post-World War II Greek governments, the Greek Communist Party was outlawed and the left severely repressed. The new Greek government is not an especially democratic one, but neither is it fascist. The joy with which the Greek people received it represents the possibilities for change that it opens up.

Speaking at a news conference in New York City, Archbishop Makarios "received with satisfaction" the end of military rule in Greece and welcomed the swearing in of Clerides as provisional president of Cyprus. "The re-establishment of civilian rule in Greece," he said, "is an important step on the road towards democracy and will have a positive impact on developments in Cyprus."

He stressed that "the removal of that imposter Sampson from power is in line with the Constitution of Cyprus and represents a step toward the restoration of Constitutional rule."

An interesting insight into the background and present situation in Cyprus was given by Andreas Papandreou in an interview with the Canadian Broadcasting Company, which was aired on July 22. Papandreou, former minister in the government of his father George prior to the coup in 1967, has lived in exile in Canada and has headed the Pan-Hellenic Liberation Front. Although written before the resignation of the junta and Mr. Papandreou's impending return to Greece, the statement gives the views of a former Greek official on the priorities and parameters of U.S. policy in that area.

When asked to give an assessment of the situation in Cyprus, Mr. Papandreou replied: "This is the execution of a plan that had been prepared long ago after the failure of the American plan known as Plan Acheson. In 1964 when we were in government, President Johnson invited the Greek prime minister and several ministers, myself included, and President Inonou of Turkey, with the demand that we agree to intervene militarily in Cyprus to destroy the independence of the island, which was called the Cuba of the Mediterranean, and to incorporate the island in two ways: one-fifth of the island to the Turks, four-fifths to the Greeks, bases on Cyprus. This we rejected and as a result of that very strong objection, the Americans worked very hard to oust us from government - which they managed to do with an Army and a Palace which they controlled through their agencies very effectively.

"In fact, one of the major objectives of the Greek dictatorship which was imposed on Greece in April, 1967, was to lead to a solution, in fact, which would serve the American Interests in Cyprus. They have attempted two or three times to assassinate President Makarios who has been committed to the independence of the island since the island is a nation and, as such, has status in the United Nations. Having failed that, they decided finally, and that must have been a kissinger decision since the plan has been there for a long time, to put on a theatrical operation, the grand theatrical operation being the following: The Greek junta, which is entirely controlled by the services of the United States, would provoke the situation in Cyprus by overthrowing President Makarios, since it controls the National Guard in Cyprus. The officers of the are Greek, get orders from the Greek junta, which is under control of the CIA and the Pentagon. So they staged a coup to overthrow Makarios following which they imposed upon the Cypriot people a president (Sampson) who is a well known killer.

"The next steps will be in Geneva - the convocation of Great Britain, as a guarantor power, Turkey and Greece - there may be some difficulties of course, it is hard to predict details - but the substance of it is that the Turks will stay in Cyprus and this is the objective of the game. Once the Turks are in Cyprus...the Turkish state, I mean, not the Turkish community, by armed presence of the Turkish state, the presence of the Greek state in armed fashion will also be required. That will be tantamount to a partition of the island, and it will make it possible - for both Turkey and Greece are members of NATO - to turn the island into a fortress for the U.S., both air force and fleet, and the whole thing amounts to control of the eastern Mediterranean.

"FACTORY" cont.

faculty as their primary task, they will see themselves primarily as academics and will feel no qualms about performing their professional functions? To turn the question around: doesn't this provide a convenient smoke screen for those liberals who like to pretend to be radicals and thus provide another way for them to muddy the waters and be repressive with a more left-sounding rationale?

Yours in struggle,

John Stevenson
"ATA" cont.

The bosses' efforts failed on two fronts. First, workers faced the threats with courage and went to the Assembly anyway. Those who went to the ball game and the park were greeted by ATA supporters from Boston and Hartford with ATA literature as they got off their buses. Needless to say, the bosses were a bit surprised at this action. Workers greeted the leafleters with enthusiasm, impressed with their energy, dedication to the struggle, and shrewdness with which they outsmarted the growers.

The Commonwealth government has also joined in the fight against ATA on other fronts. It has recently begun to resort to red-baiting tactics, stating that ATA is "not a bona fide labor organization", because of its "close ties with the Puerto Rican Socialist Party." In spite of these tactics, ATA has received endorsements from the United Auto Workers, the UFW, and other unions.

Faced with the continued struggle by the union, the growers are planning to rely more heavily upon a tactic they have used for quite some time; the use of high school students to flood the labor market, hold down wages, and replace striking workers. ATA has organized Youth for ATA groups around the Hartford area to enlist local youths in the union struggle. Organizers feel, however, that the growers are counting on the one group they (ATA) cannot reach; some 2500 teenagers between 14 and 16 who are imported from the Deep South and Appalachia. They are housed in fraternity houses on the University of Massachusetts campus at Amherst. The growers use a clause in the contracts with the kids that establishes them as loco parentis to keep union organizers and newspaper reporters out. The teenagers are not allowed out of camp except on group expeditions, receive an allowance of $8 to $10 a week while their pay collects interest for the growers in a company bank account. Their wages are about $1.60 an hour, with bonuses for piecework.

ATA now faces the most crucial period of its short history. Their struggle coincides with and is part of the growing movement for Puerto Rican independence. As one worker put it, "The problem is independence. We talk about it all the time around the camp, because we know how our government sells us out across the board. The government runs Puerto Rico so that U.S. businesses can get rich off of us there; then like a real puppet regime, it ships us up here to work the fields in Connecticut from the struggle for Puerto Rican independence. It's all part of the same thing." ATA's address is P.O. Box 2544, Hartford, Connecticut.

"UMWA" cont.

It has been more than a year since 180 miners first went on strike at the Brookside Mine in a struggle to gain recognition of the UMWA as the miners' bargaining agent. The Brookside Mine is managed by the Eastover Mining Company, a subsidiary of the giant Duke Power Company, the third largest coal consumer in the nation. Duke has routinely used violence against strikers and picketers at Brookside and the nearby Highspint Mine, where the UMWA is building support. Recently, Duke Power's tactics have included roving bands of "security guards" indiscriminately firing rounds of bullets into the homes of several striking coal miners, terrorizing other strikers with threats against their lives, and the destruction of trucks and property belonging to coal mining families.

When armed gun thugs attacked the home of Mickey Messer, president of the Brookside Local, his wife and their 15-month old child on August 9, neighbors said the gunfire sounded "like a small war." After the attackers fled, the Messers found a loaded and cocked 45-caliber pistol that had been dropped by one of the attackers.

Earlier in the strike, state troopers had arrested and beaten up picketing miners and their wives on several occasions. Especially at the Highspint Mine, where on July 9 a pensioned miner was shot and critically wounded, troopers have routinely escorted scabs across the picket lines. At least 19 Brookside strikers have been fired by Eastover and other strikers and their families have been threatened with eviction from their company-owned homes.

"We think it's obvious that the money that is financing this campaign of terror has Duke Power's name on it, said Miller. The sixth largest utility company in the nation, Duke posted profits of $90 million in 1973, and has assets totalling $2.5 billion.

The planned UMWA walkout, in addition to protesting health and safety dangers and the escalating violence used against striking miners, also opposes "the importation of South African coal, which is produced by slave labor," in a country where "none of the black miners are allowed to join unions."
MILITANT ACTION DOCKERS  
c/o Brown, 816 Gorsuch, Baltimore, Md. 21218  
MAD is a group of rank and file longshoremen working within Local 333 of the International Longshoremen's Association. They are organizing dockworkers to refuse to unload cargoes from Rhodesia and South Africa where black Africans work under slave conditions. This grant was so that MAD members could travel to Galveston, Texas to talk with black and progressive white IIA members about extending the boycott of Rhodesian nickel and chrome and South African coal to this area. Shipping companies and U.S. corporations using these materials have re-routed their cargoes to the South in order to avoid the stiff opposition they have encountered on the East Coast.

NUCLEAR INFORMATION COMMUNE OF MONTAGUE  
112 Avenue A, Turners Falls, Mass. 01376  
NIC'M is an organization that has grown out of an action taken by one of its members, Sam Lovejoy, earlier this year when he toppled a three hundred foot tower to protest the proposed building of a nuclear power plant near the town of Montague. Prior to this action, NIC'M people were involved in campaigning against the plant by means of their own political party, the NO party, which managed to get 7% of the vote in the first electoral campaign it participated in. The grant is to cover the expenses of mailing and distribution of educational material for a month. Sam's trial is coming up in September, and much support is needed.

VIETNAM RESOURCE CENTER  
76a Pleasant Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02139  
VRC, through its monthly publication, Thoi Bao Ga, brings to influential North Americans news and analysis of events in Viet Nam and U.S. polity developments in Indochina. Their paper is distributed to Congressmen in conjunction with intense lobbying efforts against legislation that aids Thieu. The grant is to help cover part of their annual expenses of printing and distributing the paper.

THE FRIENDS OF HAITI  
P.O. Box 348, New City, New York 10956  
Friends of Haiti is a group of Haitians and North Americans working in conjunction with the island based Mouvement Haitien de Liberation. Their focus of activity is to organize Haitians and U.S. citizens to oppose the support given by the U.S. government to the Duvalier dictatorship. This grant is to pay for part of the costs of a film they are making about Haitian refugees, who are presently being arrested by Immigration authorities in this country who then send them back to certain death in their homeland.

FORT BRAGG G.I. UNION  
Box 437, Spring Lake, North Carolina 28390  
The Fort Bragg Union is affiliated with the American Servicemen's Union, a five year old organization of thousands of active duty G.I.'s and veterans. In their own words, the Union works for "the creation of a democratic and just society and demands an end to the use of G.I.'s to stifle the struggle for peace, freedom and human dignity in the US and throughout the world." Aside from working with G.I. issues and legal problems, they have branched out into off-base activities. The grant is to pay for a typewriter.

PACIFIC COUNSELLING SERVICE  
2588 Mission Street, Rm. 216, San Fran., Calif.  
PCS operates projects throughout the Pacific; in San Francisco, Japan, Okinawa, and the Philippines. PCS provides legal counselling to G.I.'s and organizing skills to help servicemen and women join together to fight the oppression they face in the military. They operate G.I. centers in the above areas. This grant was to help out with their travelling and overhead expenses for coming year.