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RESIST

a call to resist
illegitimate authority

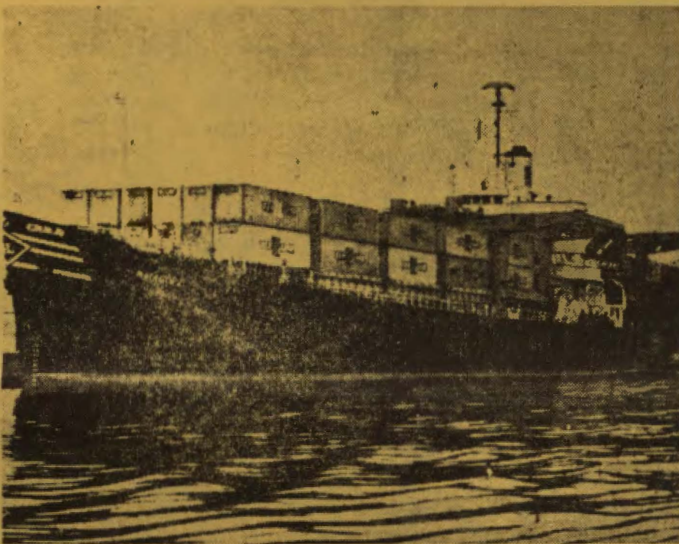
30 May 1975 - 720 Massachusetts Avenue Room 4, Cambridge, Massachusetts #92

Mayaguez : The Unanswered Questions

INTERNEWS

The official White House line on the Mayaguez affair is that President Ford ordered Marines, warships, fighter-bombers and helicopters into combat in Cambodia solely to recover the captured U.S. cargo ship and its 39 crew members.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen stated May 16 that the president "firmly rejects" speculation that the United States welcomed the crisis. Nessen said the decision to use force "was based 100 percent and entirely on a single consideration - to get the crew and the ship back."



But rescue was only part of the story. Ford, Secretary of State Kissinger and other members of the National Security Council also clearly saw the incident as an opportunity to reassert American power in Southeast Asia. The New York Times reported as early as May 13 - the day after the Mayaguez was captured - that "High ranking sources familiar with military strategy and planning said privately that the seizure of the vessel might provide the test of American determination in Southeast Asia that...the United States has been seeking since the collapse of the allied governments in South Vietnam and Cambodia."

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Kaunda's Cover-up

TAPSON MAWERE

In the past two months top political and military leaders of ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union, the major liberation force in Zimbabwe or what is called by white settlers Rhodesia) have either been murdered or imprisoned. On March 4, ZANU President Sithole was rearrested after being released by the racist government of Ian Smith to participate in "peace talks" with that government. On March 18, ZANU Chairman Herbert Chitepo was assassinated by a bomb in his drive way in Lusaka, Zambia. And on March 23, after a state funeral was held for Chitepo in Zambia, 52 ZANU leaders gathered for the occasion were arrested by Zambian authorities and ZANU offices and camps in Zambia were raided and closed.

Zambia, on the northern border of Zimbabwe, was until these events the host country and headquarters for ZANU. The arrest by the Zambian government of some 1400 members of the ZANU, allegedly to investigate the murder of Chairman Herbert Chitepo, raises many questions about the motives of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. These arrests also focus light on the interest of Britain, the United States, the South African white minority government of Premier Vorster, and the Rhodesian white settler government of Ian Smith in a Southern African "detente."

ZANU controls close to 50,000 square miles in northeastern Zimbabwe and has struck within 30 miles of the capital city, Salisbury. The military victories of ZANU, combined with the liberation of nearby Mozambique and Angola, has brought the majority rule of Zimbabwe by the 96 percent Black population close to achievement.

Immediately after the defeat of the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, the governments of Britain and the United States consolidated their efforts to defend the Republic of South Africa. Recognizing the inevitability of Black majority rule in Zimbabwe, these three governments determined to maneuver Black Zimbabwean leaders into power who would not threaten western investments in Zimbabwe nor harbor Azanian (South Africa) guerillas fighting to overthrow the South African government of apar-

(continued on page 6)

The Associated Press, the New York Times, and Time all described Kissinger as determined from the start to take advantage of the Mayaguez incident to deliver "a sharp, decisive blow" to the new leftist government in Cambodia. In effect, Kissinger wanted reprisal raids - a punitive military attack, not a mere rescue mission.

Kissinger's advocacy of military force reportedly clashed with Defense Secretary Schlesinger's cautionary advice against over-reaction. Schlesinger is said to have advised the minimum use of force necessary to get back the ship and the crew, while Kissinger favored massive retaliation to draw the line in Asia.

Kissinger's view won out in the National Security Council and Ford sent in the Marines, Air Force and Navy to recover the Mayaguez, teach the Cambodians a lesson, and prove to the world that the Ford administration in the post-Vietnam war era was not weak and indecisive. To underline this last point, the administration was apparently even considering using B-52 bombers, according to "a top United States official" (presumably Kissinger himself) quoted in the New York Times on May 17.



The White House - despite high U.S. casualty figures was euphoric about the Mayaguez recovery mission. Congress, for the most part, was also jubilant, as even old-time antiwar critics gave qualified support to the Marine operation. What's more, early polls - before complete casualty figures were released - showed that the American public overwhelmingly approved of Ford's handling of the situation.

But the Mayaguez affair has raised disturbing and unanswered questions that might yet make the Mayaguez recovery a pyrrhic victory.

1. WHY WAS THE MAYAGUEZ IN WATERS CLAIMED BY CAMBODIA? Ford called the Cambodian seizure of the merchant ship "an act of piracy" on the "high seas." Yet, the ship was captured only eight miles off Poulo Wai, a small island claimed by Cambodia. And although the U.S. recognizes only a three mile offshore territorial limit, Washington has long been aware that Cambodia, like some 40 other nations, asserts a 12 mile limit. This was the case even under the U.S. backed Lon Nol regime.

The State Department and the CIA knew that the small Cambodian navy was aggressively defending its maritime zone (for good reason, as the Cambodian communique about the incident described the U.S. backed and organized spy and espionage missions that had been taking place since the fall of the Lon Nol regime off the coast of Cambodia) firing on a South Korean ship on May 3, and seizing a Panamanian freighter May 7 and detaining it for 36 hours.

Yet the U.S. intelligence agencies did not warn American ships to steer clear of these dangerous and sharply contested waters.

2. WHY WAS THE CAPTURE OF THE MAYAGUEZ TREATED AS A CRISIS? The U.S. and many other governments frequently seize the commercial ships of other countries. The settlement of these seizures are, according to experts in international law, routinely handled through diplomatic channels or courts. For instance, Ecuador, which claims a 200-mile fishing limit, has repeatedly arrested U.S. tuna ships, often jailing the crew, confiscating the cargo and imposing stiff fines. The U.S. opposes these seizures, but has never intervened militarily to secure the release of a ship captured by Ecuador.

Only five days after the capture of the Mayaguez, the U.S. Coast Guard seized the Polish fishing trawler Kalmar off the northern California coast for allegedly operating within the 12-mile fishing limit claimed by the U.S. The case is now before a San Francisco court.

Jordan Paust, co-chairperson of the American Bar Association's committee on international law and use of force, referred to similar legal precedents in calling Ford's response to the Mayaguez capture hasty and illegal. Paust said Ford's statements about piracy and seizure on the "high seas" were "ludicrous and contrary to consistent views of legal advisers in our own State Department."

3. DID THE ADMINISTRATION EXHAUST PEACEFUL MEANS TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF THE CREW? The State Department said it first pursued diplomatic efforts to recover the Mayaguez, but Prince Norodom Sihanouk stated May 22 on a visit to North Korea that neither he nor the Royal Cambodian Government of National Union (GRUNK) was ever informed of diplomatic steps by the United States to secure the release of the American freighter.

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Kissinger himself confirmed at a news conference May 16 the Cambodian accusation that U.S. aircraft began harassing Cambodian patrol boats within 12 hours of the seizure of the Mayaguez. And U.S. planes had already sunk at least three Cambodian vessels before Washington asked the United Nations May 14 for help in settling the conflict.

It is also unclear why Ford did not halt the Marine operation on the evening of May 14 when Phnom Penh radio began broadcasting news that it would release the Mayaguez.

4. WHY DID U.S. PLANES BOMB CAMBODIA AFTER THE CREW OF THE MERCHANT SHIP WAS SAFELY ABOARD THE USS WILSON? The first bombing raid on the Cambodian mainland destroyed 17 planes at Ream, an airfield near the port city of Sihanoukville (Kompong Som). The second raid - whose disclosure was delayed by the Pentagon - hit a fuel depot and a railroad yard on the outskirts of the city.

The Pentagon claimed the second raid was to protect the Marines fighting on Tang Island, 30 miles away, but did not explain how the Cambodians could have interfered with the withdrawal of the Marines, since their tiny air force had been destroyed by the first bombing raid.

Nevertheless, Ford maintained in an interview published May 21 in the New York Daily News that there was "no punitive element" in the bombing.

It is interesting to note that one Marine source told the Los Angeles Times May 19 that headaches, concussions and loss of hearing suffered by some Marines "might have resulted from the dropping on Tang Island of a 15,000 pound bomb - the largest nonnuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal."

5. WHY DID THE CAMBODIANS CAPTURE THE MAYAGUEZ? Hu Nim, the Cambodian Minister of Information, broadcast an explanation May 15 saying the Mayaguez had entered Cambodian waters at a time when the new government is deeply suspicious of foreign naval activity, claiming to have captured recently several espionage ships in the Gulf of Thailand.

The official described one incident in which a Cambodian ship intercepted a boat off Koh Prins and found seven Thai crew members aboard with rifles, plastic explosives, grenades, mines and U.S. built telecommunications equipment. Hu Nim said that the crew members admitted they had been trained by the CIA in Thailand and that their mission was to hook up with agents who stayed behind in Cambodia after the collapse of the Lon Nol regime.

Finally, there is the issue of media manipulation on the part of the White House in regard to U.S. casualties. White House press secretary Ron Nessen denied May 19 that there was any news management in the delay in announcing U.S.

casualties incurred in the Mayaguez incident. A reporter asked Nessen: "We received the good news of the success of the mission immediately and the bad news days later. Does this suggest news management?"

Here is the record of the shifting Pentagon casualty figures (May 15 - 20):

Day	Dead	Missing	Wounded
Thurs.	1	0	0
Fri.	1	13	22
Sun.	5	16	70-80
Mon.	5	16	49
Tues.	15	3	50

And on May 21, it was revealed that a helicopter crash in Thailand, killing 23 servicemen, was related to the Mayaguez operation. The helicopter was carrying Marines to the U.S. base at Utapao for possible use in the military assault on Tang Island. That meant a total of 38 American deaths. No one at the Pentagon is saying how many Cambodians died.

* * *

"GRANTS" cont.

COMMON SENSE

390 Sanchez Street, San Francisco, California
Common Sense, now in its second year, is a monthly newspaper which presents news and analysis of local, international and national events and problems from a socialist perspective. It is one of several projects of the San Francisco Socialist Coalition, a "non-sectarian" membership organization whose aim is to build a popular movement for socialism in the Bay Area and nationally. Projects have included Power to the People, a project aimed at municipalizing Pacific Gas and Electric, participation in electoral politics to defeat a ballot measure last November limiting city workers' salaries and collective bargaining rights, and running candidates for local offices. The paper is distributed through the various organizations that make up the coalition. This grant is to help pay for an expanded edition of the paper.

SEYCHELLES PEOPLE'S UNITED PARTY

U.S. rep., c/o 11 Rindgefield Street, Cambridge
The people of the Seychelles Islands (see article in this issue), a British Crown Colony situated in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Kenya, are presently engaged in a struggle for independence and resistance to the planned construction of US naval bases on its territory. SPUP, the principal force in the independence movement, is involved in electoral and educational campaigns in an effort to realize its three principal goals; 1) liberation of the Seychelles people from colonialism and neo-colonialism, 2) creation of a socialist state, 3) gain back three of the Seychelles Islands given by Great Britain to the U.S. for the purpose of handling U.S. naval bases. This grant is for one month's expenses for SPUP's fund-raiser, propagandist, etc. in the United States.

SEYCHELLES UNITED PEOPLES' PARTY

The Seychelles Islands is a group of about 85 islands totalling approximately 100 sq. miles of land area about 4 degrees south of the equator in the Indian Ocean. Located 1000 miles east of Kenya, the Seychelles archipelago is an extremely beautiful combination of granite mountains and flat coral reefs. Mahe, the largest island, has an area of 55 square miles. The smaller islands are widely dispersed over the Ocean. Four fifths of the total 53,000 Seychellons live on Mahe.

The history of the Seychellois is one of a colonized people. Most are descendants of early French settlers and their African slaves. Indian and Chinese merchants account for 1.1% of the population. While British and US citizens comprise an insignificant percentage. They control nearly all governmental and administrative positions. While the predominant language and culture is Creole, English is the official language in which all governmental transactions are done. This has been the situation since the onset of British colonial rule in 1814.

Discovered in 1505 by the Portugese, it was first colonized in 1742 by the French Governor of Mauritius, Mahe de Labourdonnais. In 1756, it became an official French possession and received its present name after the French Finance Minister under King Louis XV. After passing back and forth during the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, the islands passed officially to the British under the Treaty of Paris in 1814. In 1888, separate Administrators and Executive and legislative Councils were established for the archipelago. Nine years later the Administrator was given the full powers of a Governor, and on August 31, 1903, the Seychelles became a separate British Crown Colony. Though slavery was abolished by the British in 1835, the Seychellois had to wait until 1948 to have their first legislative council elections, and until 1967 to obtain adult universal suffrage.

Despite the great diversity of the original settlers of the island, a Seychellois nation has been forged over the years. At the time of the liberation of the slaves, two distinct national groups existed. The newly liberated slaves at first refused to work the land they associated with their slavery, but gradually have assimilated into the feudal economic structure. Then following a long period of miscegenation and a break-up of the old system of small land holdings and its replacement by a export oriented plantation system which exists to this day. There has evolved a community of agricultural workers, fisherman artisans, small land owners and government employees united by their language, nationality, and Roman Catholic religion. Inter-marriage has been so extensive that racial and national divisions are not acknowledged by the Seychellois.

Economically, the Seychelles do not possess the great mineral deposits (with the exception of an already exhausted supply of granite), but have never the less suffered the same effects of imperialist exploitation that other Third World countries have. Prior to British takeover, the islands were self-sufficient in the production of food. Early timber, guano, whaling and tortoise industries were controlled and exhausted by British and French merchants. In the mid 1800's the economy has been converted to a large scale plantation system geared to the export of coconut, vanilla, cinnamon and patchouli. As a result, the Seychelles has had to import the largest portion of its food and all its manufactured goods. In 1958, the Seychelles began to find it necessary to subsidize their deteriorating economy to the tune of 375,000 pounds per year from the British. This subsidization has continued and brought with it a strengthening of British (and recently US) domination over the islands. Tourism is now looked to as a panacea for the island's economic ills. There is no doubt that such unstable "development" controlled by imperialist interests will result in the same uneven and debilitating economic "nongrowth" that has characterized other Third World countries that have been forced to take this path.

As the Mid-East has grown in importance to the United States, the Seychelles strategic position has attracted the attention of the United States. In the early 1960's, the United States established a "satellite tracking system" on Mahe. The military needs of US imperialism have led to the creation of the British Indian Ocean Territory, a separate political entity exempt from the influence of the rising movement for self-determination and national liberation in Mahe, which consists of what are internally recognized islands of the Seychelles group. The leading organized force in this heroic struggle of a tiny nation up against formidable odds is the Seychelles Peoples United Party. Their struggle for self-determination directly affects the struggle of the Mid-Eastern nations and the sovereignty of China. The following is from a representative of SPUP and outlines the international factors affecting her people's fight for self-determination. (SPUP was formed in 1965)

For the last ten years there have been two opposing political forces in the country. On the one hand the Seychelles People's United Party has been dedicated to:

- a. achieving the independence of our country
- b. setting up a socialist state in which

our people will have freedom of expression and be guaranteed the right to a decent existence

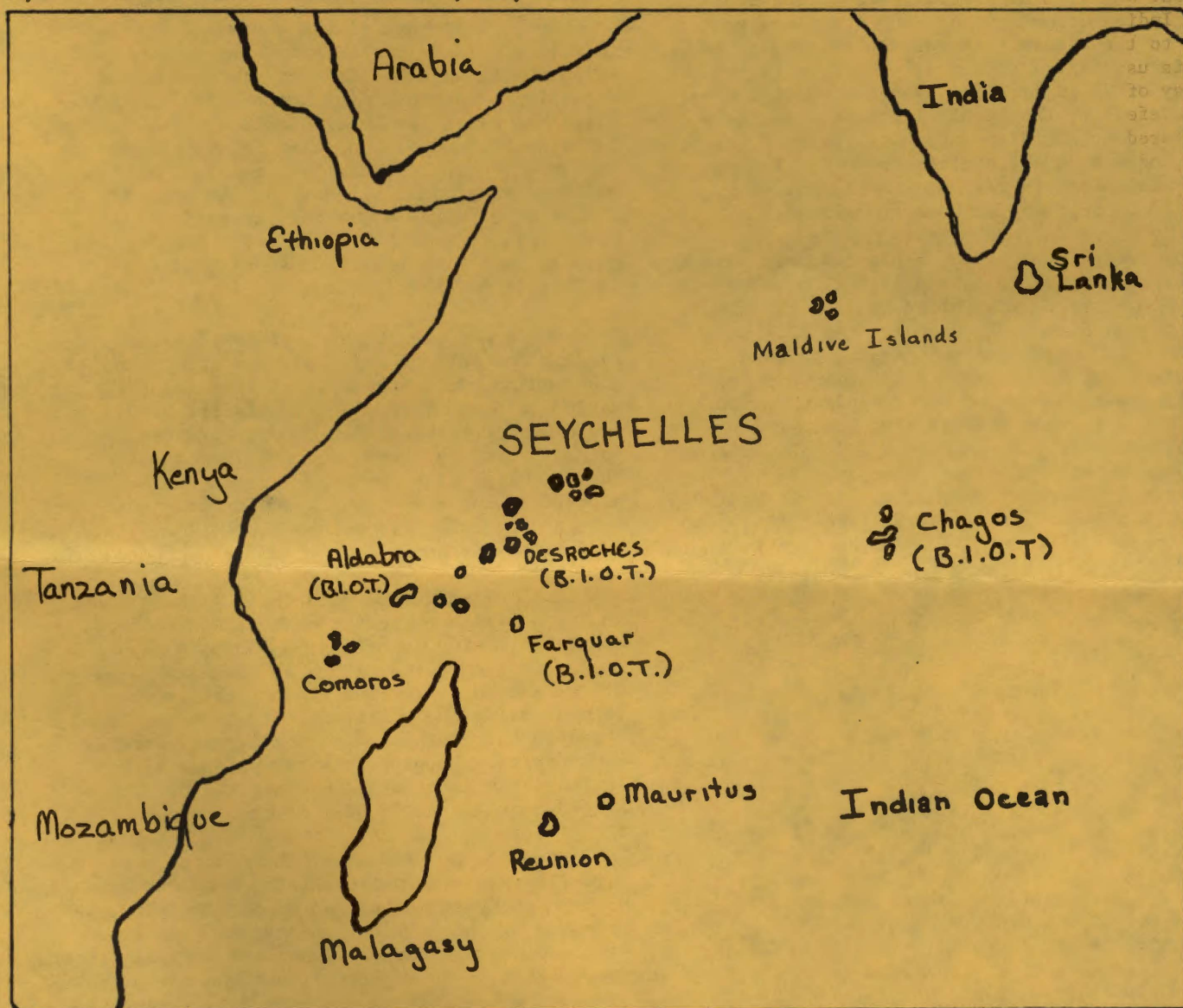
On the other hand, as a reaction to our liberation programme, the British colonial power has encouraged the grouping of all the reactionary, capitalistic bourgeois elements in the society under the name of the Seychelles Democratic Party. The aim of this so-called "Democratic" party was the integration of the Seychelles within the United Kingdom! With the backing of the colonial power the party has used large financial resources at their disposal to frustrate our people from fulfilling their legitimate aspirations. Their avowed objective was to "retain British rule in perpetuity".

Not long after the Seychelles People's United Party launched its liberation struggle, the British and US Governments conceived the idea of creating a new colony by dismembering the violating the integrity of our national territory. Thus by a royal order in Council on November 8th, 1965, three

of our islands, Aldabra, Desroches and Farquarhar were exised from the Seychelles group. At the same time, the Chagos archipelago of which the island of Diego Garcia forms part was detached from Mauritius then still a British Colony. Thus, the so called British Indian Ocean Territory (B.I.O.T.) was formed nine years ago. It consists of three Seychelles islands and the Chagos archipelago from Mauritius which includes Diego Garcia.

B.I.O.T. has been created for no other purpose than to perpetuate the presence of imperialist forces in the Indian Ocean. The US and British concluded an agreement concerning the use of B.I.O.T. islands for joint defense purposes. That is why it is the Americans who in 1971 started building on Diego Garcia a 30 million dollar general supply facility which today enables the aero-naval base to accomodate both long-range strategic bombers and nuclear submarines carrying Polaris missiles.

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"SEYCHELLES" cont.

The Diego Garcia base is only the first that the imperialists have built on B.I.O.T. which is composed of many islands spread over a vast area of our ocean. It is not only a plan merely to create only one nuclear base on Diego Garcia, but one designed to provide a wide network of strategic bases spread over a large area of the Southern Indian Ocean.

Detailed plans exist for what the Americans euphemistically term "facilities" for construction on the B.I.O.T. island of Desroches which SPUP and all progressive movements in the world consider as part and parcel of the national territory of Seychelles. A second Diego Garcia will soon be under construction and unless the progressive forces of the world help and support SPUP's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and military bases in the Indian Ocean, there will soon be many bases and a bitter, tragic neo-colonial era will occur.

At this point, it is important to ask one question: Why are the imperialists interested in the Indian Ocean? Aside from its close proximity to the middle east and the fact that the Ocean is used as a "vital" oil route, this new strategy of US imperialism has come about because of the defeat by the heroic Vietnamese people and is nurtured by the disintegration of the British, French and Portuguese empires in the region and created in desperate response to the maturing crisis of imperialism at home and abroad.

The creation of B.I.O.T. has had very damaging repercussions on the recent political developments in the Seychelles. The United Kingdom has always been well aware that if our party the SPUP were victorious in leading our country to national independence we would never compromise on the B.I.O.T. issue and demand the immediate return of our three islands excised from our territory in 1965. To forestall this, the British Government advised the Seychelles Democratic Party opt for "independence" in order to ensure that power will be transferred from Whitehall (with the co-operation of the US) to a reactionary



puppet government. The only condition to this sort of independence is that the existence of B.I.O.T. is never put into question -- a condition to which the Seychelles Democratic Party, the stooge of the capitalists and imperialists is only too willing to accede.

* * *

"KAUNDA'S COVER-UP" cont.

theid. Agreements were made among Prime Minister Vorster, Britain, and the United States for the South African government to pressure Ian Smith to abandon Rhodesia's "hard line" toward Black majority rule and agree to "peace talks". In conjunction with this, the decision was made for South Africa to pressure the Black government of Zambia to cease their support of ZANU. The governments of Britain, the U.S., South Africa and Zambia, in their agreements to suppress ZANU, have been furthering their own economic and political self-interests.

Over 60 percent of the capital investment in Rhodesia is British. Their largest interest is in mining as symbolized by the London and Rhodesian Land and Mining Corporation (LONRHO) which has extensive holdings all over Africa and is based in London. The other British interests are landholding, especially huge beef ranches and then manufacturing. Most of the settlers in Rhodesia are first or second generation English with close connections to Britain. And British corporations have investments worth five billion dollars in neighboring South Africa.

Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa, fearing the fall of the Rhodesian government to ZANU, which would ensure a revolutionary Black nation on South Africa's northeastern border, would prefer to sacrifice Rhodesia gradually. South Africa, in pressuring for "peace talks" hopes a Black Zimbabwean government can be negotiated into power which would agree to Black majority rule in five or ten years time - the gradualist approach.

The United States with capital investments in South Africa exceeding one billion dollars, and large mining interests in Rhodesia represented by such corporations as American Metal Climax and Union Carbide, have great interest in protecting the white minority governments of Rhodesia and South Africa. The largest overall consideration, however, is the defense of the Indian Ocean in order to protect the oil route around South Africa's Cape of Good Hope.

The economy of Zambia, the country most directly involved in suppressing ZANU, is dependent on foreign investments. The copper industry, the mainstay of the Zambian economy, is controlled by three western corporations: the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa; the ROAN Selection Trust, a subsidiary of American Metal Climax of

New York; and LONRHO of Britain. Furthermore, the mining equipment and parts needed to service this industry come almost exclusively from South Africa. Zambia needs passage through Rhodesia to reach Mozambiquean and South African ports to export her products. Zambia is also dependent on consumer products such as maize, her chief food commodity, and beef from Rhodesia and South Africa.

If western corporations are to continue to pour capital into the Zambian economy they require a quiet political climate which the presence of Zimbabwean revolutionaries upset. President Kaunda was especially mindful of this fact since copper prices had been falling and thus seriously affecting the economy of the country. The balance of payments has been worsening considerably since 1971, falling from K188.3m in 1971 to only K10.0m in 1973.



The recent actions of Kaunda, who owns a hotel in Switzerland, a chateau on the French Riviera, and substantial shares in Africa magazine, a subsidiary of the LONRHO Corporation, have been to the advantage of South Africa, Rhodesia, Britain and the United States.

When Vorster announced last October that he was prepared to withdraw his troops from Zimbabwe (14,000 South African police engaging militarily with ZANU) if he got assurances that Kaunda would stop ZANU guerillas from using bases in his country. Kaunda hailed Vorster's words as "a voice of wisdom Africa has been waiting for for a long time."

From that point on the Zambian government took steps to stop armed struggle in Zimbabwe. Kaunda's special envoy, Mark Chona, shuttled between Lusaka, Salisbury, and Pretoria almost on a daily basis while his Foreign Minister, Vernon Mwaanga, frequented London and Washington D.C. to consult with the Wilson and Ford governments. At the same time Kaunda was busy convincing some African heads of state that he had assurances that Smith's Rhodesian government was now ready to grant majority rule and therefore there was no

need to continue to support armed struggle but to get the people of Zimbabwe ready for a constitutional conference.

The result was the united front that was imposed on the people of Zimbabwe at last December's "peace and unity" talks and Kaunda's attempts to pick who the leader of Zimbabwe would be - pushing to the forefront leaders who would be moderate and more acceptable to the white settlers, Britain and the United States.

The strongest opponent of this arrangement was ZANU chairman Herbert Chitepo. The night before his death, when Kaunda had called Bishop Muzorewa to come to Lusaka to take control of ZANLA, the ZANU army, Chitepo was firm and resolute in his refusal to hand over control of ZANLA. And Kaunda had to have a "moderate" take control of the ZANLA forces in order to enforce a ceasefire.

The next morning, Chitepo was brutally murdered.

It has been charged by the Zambian government that the murder of Chitepo was carried out by members of ZANU. The Zambian government who had their own interest in Chitepo's death is not impartial in making this charge. For the investigation of this political assassination to be fair, an impartial commission should address themselves to the economic and political interests of the governments of Rhodesia, South Africa, Britain, the United States, and Zambia in the suppression of the Zimbabwe African National Union.



Slain leader Herbert Chitepo

(Tapson Mawere is the Chief Representative in the United States of the Zimbabwe African National Union. See also "GRANTS", ZANU Support Committee. The mass arrests of ZANU leaders and resources in Zambia has left the families of these people without any means of support. As a result there are now over 2,000 Zimbabwean women, children, and elderly people who are facing the very real possibility of starvation. These families desperately need money for food, housing and other necessities. Donations can be sent to the Emergency Relief for Zimbabwean Families, c/o ZANU support committee, P.O. Box 6289, Norfolk, Virginia.)

GRANTS

PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH CARE

33 Old Coach Road, East Setauket, New York 11733
The Guide is the outgrowth of a university course on the U.S. health system given at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. The purpose of the project was to learn about the health services available to people in Central and North Brookhaven. The result is a booklet which is aimed at those excluded from adequate health care due to lack of income and/or national oppression, which lists all services available in the area. It seeks to educate people about the political economy of health care and its relation to the overall capitalist system from a socialist perspective. The grant goes towards printing costs for a second edition.

FIFTH ESTATE / COUNTER-SPY

PO Box 647, Ben Franklin Station, Washington D.C.
The Fifth Estate is a group of former government intelligence people who in the course of their work came to oppose the principles and activities of the intelligence agencies. They seek to educate the public about the scope, purposes and abuses of the U.S. Intelligence Community. Their activities include liaison work with Congressional investigations into the CIA, general research on CIA infiltration of labor, left, communist and women's groups, public speaking, training research methodology, and specific research for legal defense efforts including Wounded Knee, Attica, and Karl Armstrong. The CIA and FBI are presently trying to harass the organization, claiming that it is a threat to the national security. This grant is towards the publication of the May issue of their periodical, Counter-Spy.

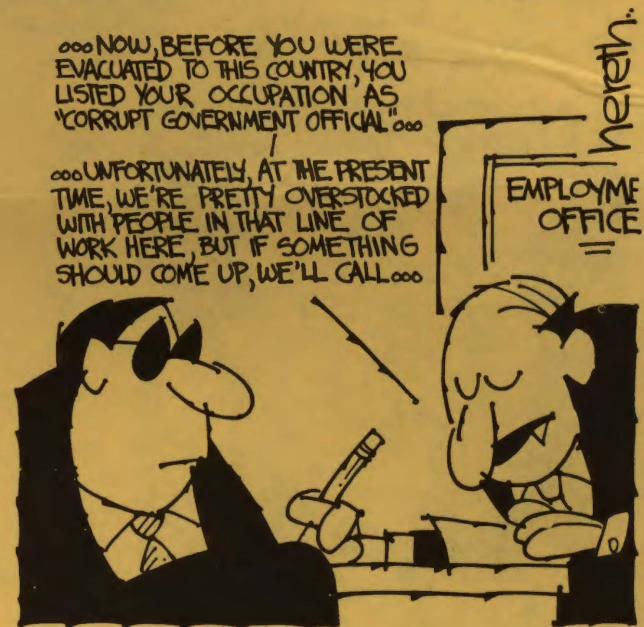
CONFERENCE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC

Box 534, Suva, Fiji
This is an organization of peace activists that is protesting French nuclear testing at Mururoa, the Trident submarine base near Vancouver, Canada, and the stockpiles of nuclear weapons from Japan to Tahiti. Its members include representatives of independence and autonomist groups in New Herbildes and Tahiti. The Conference meets on a regular basis to exchange information and to publicize and give support to the various efforts of member groups. They also put a newsletter, which is what this grant helps support.

EASTERN FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION

184 Clinton Street, Binghamton, New York
The EFWA is an independent labor association which organizes farm workers, primarily in the Binghamton area and on Long Island. Although it is not affiliated with the UFW or Teamsters, it sees itself in solidarity with the UFW. Farm workers in this area are without benefit of protective labor measures and are subject to intense economic exploitation and health and safety

hazards, EFWA seeks to organize the workers so that they can carry on the economic struggle more effectively. Much of its work centers around a six-point benefit program for farm workers, which is seen as a means of bringing workers into EFWA where they can develop the strength and experience needed to successfully overcome their oppressive conditions. EFWA has come out with a strong and consistent stand against the deportations of "illegal" aliens, and sees this a means used by the growers to confuse and divide farm workers for the benefit of agri-business interests. We gave them money for a second hand care that is badly needed for coordinating and initiating organizing drives.



ZANU SUPPORT COMMITTEE

c/o Black Military Resistance League, PO Box 6289
Norfolk, Virginia 23508
ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union, and its military arm, ZANLA, is the strongest force engaged in armed struggle for the liberation of South Africa. ZANU already controls one third of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). Despite intense repression and terror by the South African, Rhodesian and Zambian armed forces (with considerable U.S. and British support) ZANU continues to wage a successful struggle. The Support Committee, which includes the BMRL, the Baltimore Rhodesian Boycott Committee, the South African Coal Boycott Coalition, and other organizations seeks to build support in the U.S. for the Zimbabwean liberation struggle. BMRL is linking the issue of Zimbabwe to an educational campaign among GI's on the east coast against NATO intervention in Southern Africa. The ZSC is involved in disseminating educational material on the struggle in South Africa, and is sponsoring a speaking tour for Tapson Mawere, ZANU's North American representative.

(continued on page 3)

