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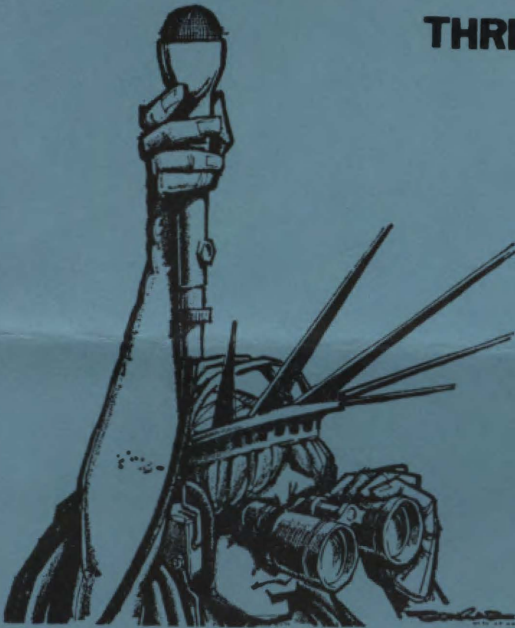
Recommended Citation

Resist, "Resist Newsletter, June 30, 1975" (1975). *Resist Newsletters*. 60.
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RESIST

*a call to resist
illegitimate authority*

June 30 1975 - 720 Massachusetts Avenue Room 4, Cambridge, Massachusetts #93



THREAT TO LIBERTIES

Nixon's Revenge - -

The Criminal Code "Reform" Bill (S.1)

Nixon, appalled by the Commission's work, turned the proposal over to John Mitchell, Robert Mardian, and others in the "Justice" Department. In March, 1973, a collection of harsh and retributive proposals was turned over to Congress by Nixon, with the explanation that this was the National Commission's recommendations, with a "few" modifications by John Mitchell. Since then, Senators John McClellan of Arkansas and Roman Hruska of Nebraska, have shepherded the bill through two years of subcommittee hearings and some 8,000 pages of testimony.

The hearings completed, McClellan and Hruska are now presenting the Senate Judiciary Committee with what purports to be a consistent, thoroughly codified federal criminal code, produced by the "best" legal minds - something that lawyers, the courts and the Congress have long agreed is badly needed. It is 753 pages long, and most of its provisions are unknown to the Senate which will be voting on it shortly. There has been a virtual press blackout about the contents of the bill. Backers hope to get it through the Senate by October. The House version, HR #3907 (along with HR #333 - the actual National Commission proposal, submitted by House liberals) has yet to be subjected to hearings. Supporters of S #I hope that if they can steamroll it through the Senate early, it will be difficult for the House to come up with an opposition bill.

Senate liberals have been unable to counter the McClellan-Hruska strategy. In fact, liberal Presidential aspirant, Birch Bayh has added his name as a sponsor to S#I, pledging to "amend out" the bad sections before it is voted on. Senate Majority leader, Mike Mansfield has also joined the list of co-sponsors, as has Minority leader, Hugh Scott.

S.#I is now at a politically explosive point. The danger of its passage cannot be over-estimated. It is the most serious legislative threat confronting people's organizations and movements since the McCarthy era. The following are some of its most repressive features.

(continue on next page)

BY MIKE HONEY

Senate Bill #I, one of the most repressive and dangerous legislative measures ever to be considered by the U.S. Congress, is now awaiting action in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Masquerading as a "reform" of the federal criminal code, it would provide a far-reaching police state apparatus in the hands of the government. It is an ideal legal tool to clamp down on popular resistance to an increasingly isolated and desperate administration. Its enactment would be a backward move of "criminal justice".

Senate Bill #I is called the "Criminal Justice Codification, Revision and Reform Act," and it has been nine years in the making. In January, 1971, the National Commission on Reform of the Federal Criminal Laws, after five years of intensive study, gave the Nixon Administration a genuine, though limited, document for reforming and codifying the entire system of antiquated and overlapping criminal laws. The proposals generally lowered sentences, provided more humane alternatives to the present "criminal justice" system, and was in line with most of the progressive decisions of the Warren Supreme Court.

DEATH SENTENCE: S.#I nullifies the 1972 Supreme Court Furman vs. Georgia decision to outlaw capital punishment by making it mandatory for certain crimes, if after conviction of a capital offense a jury finds no "mitigating factors". Capital crimes include treason, espionage, sabotage and murder under certain conditions. Not only would the death penalty continue to fall hardest on poor, black and nationally oppressed people, but it would now apply to anti-war activities because of the definitions of treason, sabotage and espionage, the defendant having "knowingly created a grave risk... to the national security." Under S.#I Ellsberg and Russo could have received the death penalty.

OUTLAWING ATTEMPTS TO STOP THE WAR MACHINE: Treason is defined as the offense of a person who "adheres to the foreign enemies of the United States and intentionally gives them aid and comfort," or who engages in "armed rebellion or armed insurrection against the authority of the United States or a state" with intent to overthrow or "change the form of government" of the U.S. All those who aided the Vietnamese liberation struggle could be charged on the first count; the second applies to members of the Black Panther Party and others who took up arms in self-defense, while proclaiming the right of revolution.

Sabotage is alleged of anyone who renders defective, tampers with or delivers defective property "that is particularly suited for national defense" of the U.S. "or an associate nation" with the intent to "impair, interfere with or obstruct the ability of the U.S. or an associate nation to prepare for or engage in war or defense activities." "Defense facilities" are those "producing raw materials necessary to the support of the national defense production or mobilization program," or, "any public facility".

Some sections of the law strike deliberately at opponents of the war machine. "Impairing Military Effectiveness" is punishable by 3 to 15 years imprisonment for anyone who performs acts similar to those defined as sabotage, "in reckless disregard of the fact that his conduct might impair, interfere with, or obstruct the ability" of the U.S. or an associate nation to prepare for or engage in "defense" activities: "Obstructing Military Recruitment or Induction" provides for 7 years imprisonment for inciting draft resistance or physically interfering with recruitment or induction: "Inciting or Aiding Mutiny, Insurrection or Desertion" provides for 15 years in prison. It is obviously aimed at GI coffee-houses, the GI organization movement and the anti-war movement: "Impairing Military Effectiveness by False Statement" punishes with 7 to 15 years imprisonment any makers of false statements "that, if believed, would be likely to affect the strategy or tactics of the military forces of the U.S. or would be likely to create general panic or serious disruption." This section endangers anyone working against U.S. involvement in military aggression or against nuclear war.

A NEW 'SMITH ACT' FOR REVOLUTIONARIES: "Instigating Overthrow or Destruction of the Government" provides up to 7 years in prison for those who incite "imminent lawless conduct that would facilitate the forcible overthrow or destruction" of the government. "with intent" to bring about such overthrow. This applies to anyone who organizes, leads or recruits, or participates as a member in an organization with the above purposes. The original wording of the section was broader in scope, but the present formulation still provides punishment for "incitement" or advocacy, rather than for actual acts of armed revolution.

PLUGGING THE PENTAGON PAPERS AND WATERGATE LEAKS: OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT: Under a series of broadly worded sections covering "Disclosing" and "Mis-handling" "National Defense" or "Classified Information", S.#I provides harsh penalties to those who obtain, "leak", print or write about "classified" or "national defense" information. "Classified" refers to "any information, regardless of its origin, that is marked or designated pursuant to the provisions of a statute or an executive order, or a regulation or rule issued pursuant thereto." "National Defense Information" includes, among other things, any "matter involving the security of the United States that might be useful to the enemy" in time of war. These sections heighten the barrier to public access to government information on the assumption that such knowledge "may be used to the prejudice of the safety or interest of the United States, or to the advantage of a foreign power." Under these sections, anyone whose hands touched the Pentagon Papers in the course of their exposure to the public or anyone who printed or wrote about them would be liable to prison sentences. Persons who received "national defense information" and failed to "promptly" return it to the government could be imprisoned up to seven years.



The "Espionage" section, with provisions for the death penalty, would apply specifically to Ellsberg and Russo, or to anyone to "obtains or collects such information, knowing that it may be communicated (regardless of how) to a foreign power," and who knows that the information "may be used to the prejudice of the U.S. or to the advantage of a foreign power." This provision is applicable during time of war or during a national defense emergency. At present, we are living under an officially declared "National defense emergency" which has never been rescinded by Congress.

PUNISHMENT OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY AND PROTEST:

A series of sections in S.#1 makes virtually every method of mass street protest used during the anti-Vietnam war era and the protest against racist and political repression a federal crime. "Obstructing a Government Function by Physical Interference" provides 1 year imprisonment to anyone who "intentionally obstructs, impairs or perverts a a government function by means of physical int3rference or obstacle." "Obstructing a Proceeding by Disorderly Conduct" provides a year in prison if a person "obstructs, impairs or perverts an official proceeding by means of noise, by means of violent or tumultuous behavior or disturbance, or by any other means." "Demonstrating to Influence a Judicial Proceeding" makes it a crime to picket, parade or otherwise demonstrate within 200 feet of a courthouse or a building occupied by an officer of the court. "Temporary Residence of the Presidency" allows the Secretary of the Treasury to declare certain areas off-limits to demonstrators if the President is travelling through them, providing 30 days in jail for violating the order.



"Engaging in" or "Inciting or Leading a Riot" provides for 3 to 7 years in prison to anyone who participates in or travels interstate or uses interstate facilities to take part in a disturbance involving 10 or more people where there is "violent and tumultuous conduct on the part of the participants" which "causes or creates a grave danger of imminently causing injury to persons or property." "Failing to Obey Public Safety Order" constitutes grounds for mass arrests upon failure to disperse, or refrain from specified activity in a particular place," if the order is "reasonably designed to protect persons or property."

WIRE TAPPING: The Attorney General, under S.#1, is authorized to apply for wiretaps in 63 enumerated cases, including virtually all offenses having to do with public demonstrations and political activity. A 49-hour wiretap can be instituted without court order in the enumerated cases. Landlords, custodians and phone company employees are ordered to comply with the installation of wiretaps "unobtrusively", and will be "compensated" by the government "at the prevailing rate". The bill also provides that the President may, without court approval, order wiretaps on anyone he thinks poses a "clear and present danger to the structure" of government.



OTHER REPRESSIVE SECTIONS: Entrapment: The burden is placed on the defendant to prove that he or she "was not predisposed to commit the offense and did so solely as a result of active inducement." "The employment of stratagems or deception, ... or mere solicitation that would not induce an ordinary law-abiding person to commit an offense" by government agents "does not in itself constitute unlawful entrapment."

Insanity: The sole insanity defense requires that the defendant lack understanding or fail to have the mental capacity to realize what he or she was doing; e.g. not knowing that pulling a trigger on a gun would kill someone.

The Community Bookshop and Center for Dialogue, at 1907 Madison was begun in Memphis in February of 1974. Starting with some initial seed money and funds raised in the community, the Bookshop managed to keep its doors open eight hours a day, six days a week, with all-volunteer labor. It is run on a non-profit basis.

The Bookshop specializes in literature previously unavailable to Memphis. This includes through sections of books and materials on Black Liberation, Africa, Asia and Latin America; women's liberation and literature by female authors; Marxism-Leninism; labor; civil liberties; and popular books about current political developments. Other sections include concentrations concerning Puerto Rico, Native Americans, Chicanos and other minorities.

While there is a good selection of books relating to politics and political developments, the store also includes non-political books that are currently popular--including a selection of health and pure food books, science fiction, classics, poetry, books on zen, art, hiking and camping and other things which people are interested in.

We attempt to be a bookshop with a variety of materials. The only things that are excluded (except for things that are not carried simply because we don't have the finances to carry everything people want) are materials that in our judgement are sexist, racist, anti-communist, or carry an obviously negative political content.

CENTER FOR DIALOGUE

The Bookshop is in one section of a building that also houses the Center for Dialogue, where there are forums, films, and speakers from outside Memphis and indigenous to Memphis. The area is also available for community groups to hold meetings on a no-charge basis. A local union donated chairs for the Center's use, and it seats about 50 people.

Forums in the Center, covering a wide variety of issues and concerns, help keep the Bookshop growing. The first forum held at the Bookshop & Center was on March 8, 1974. It featured Prof. Harold Rogers from Antioch College, speaking on "Women and the Struggle for Liberation in Africa." Rogers is a specialist on Africa and a founder of the recently formed Anti-imperialist Committee in Solidarity with African Liberation. Like the other speakers brought from out of town, funds were raised for Dr. Rogers by having him speak on local campuses and other events.

Within a month of Harold Rogers' appearance Dr. Donna Allen came to speak on "Women, Minorities, and the Mass Media." She is editor of Media Report to Women and head of the Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, in Washington, D.C. She was on a half-hour tv program, "Feminist Forum," and like Dr. Rogers, was carried on the local news programs.



Other speakers at the Center have included: Frank Wilkinson, from Los Angeles, Director of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, speaking on the Nixon-Ford Criminal Code Reform Bill; Tim Butz, from the Fifth Estate in Washington, speaking on the CIA and domestic counter-intelligence programs; Russell Johnson, of the American Friends Service Committee, speaking on US Imperialism in the Phillipines and Indochina; Anne Braden, of the Southern Institute for Propaganda and Organizing, speaking about the movement against racist and political repression in North Carolina and elsewhere, and about the necessity and self-interest of whites in the fight against racism.

In one of the most recent programs, the first Vietnam-era war resister to return from exile in Sweden to the US, and defy President Ford's "earned re-entry" program, spoke. Gerry Condon, under threat of immediate arrest while in Memphis (for desertion from the Green Berets and disobeying orders to go to Vietnam, for which he was handed 10 years at hard labor), spoke for universal and unconditional amnesty--one day after the ultimate victory of the liberation forces in South Vietnam! The Memphis mother of the Black resister in Sweden spoke with Gerry at a well-attended press conference also held at the Center.

In all of the programs at the Center, attempts have been made to get extensive media coverage of every speaker, sometimes with great success. In this way, bringing a speaker to the Center affects not only the 40 or 50 people who can crowd into it, but brings the issues they are discussing before the whole community.

Cultural events have also been held at the Center. Casse Culver, a feminist musician from Washington, came through Memphis and entertained at the Center; Willie Tyson, also a feminist musician from DC, came through later and was featured as well. Fish fries, evenings with local musicians, and film showings are also frequent attractions at the Bookshop and Center.



ORGANIZING CATALYST

The center has also served as a catalyst to get community organizing off the ground. Last summer, in an effort to bring together progressives from the Black and white communities, an excellent workshop was held with over 50 participants concerning local and state elections. Many candidates came, to make presentations and participate in the discussions. The workshop was an attempt to begin a dialogue with people within and without the Democratic Party on how to develop grass roots organizing that is independent of the two-party system or that has the effect of forming coalitions to elect progressive Blacks, women and working class candidates that the two parties give only token support.

Later in the summer, Black Congressional candidate Harold Ford came to the Center to speak to a predominantly white group about solutions to the present economic crisis, and to answer questions from those interested in his campaign. Since then, Ford has become the first Black Congressperson elected in the Mid-South since Reconstruction, in what is a predominantly white city.

Last July, a series of meetings on political repression, featuring slides and speakers on the Wounded Knee cases, the Attica Brothers Defense, repression in North Carolina and local cases were held at the Center. One result was a bus load of Memphians going to Raleigh, North Carolina for a massive July 4th demonstration of the Black Liberation movement (an estimated 10,000 attended).

In October, an organizing meeting was held at the Bookshop & Center after a young Black man named Jesse James was shot 10 times by the Memphis police and killed. No evidence that James shot at the police was presented, and some people said there were witnesses claiming he was beaten and then wantonly murdered by the police.

As a result of this initial meeting at the Center, another meeting was organized in the Black community where James had lived, and a committee to organize around the case was formed.

As a result of all these activities, it has already been made known that the Bookshop and Center are under close surveillance by the police. One of the police involved in the murder of Jesse James is alleged by a reliable source to have stated that the FBI had met with the police to warn them that activities aimed at the police are emanating from the Bookshop, as well as what they describe as "marxist" activities of all types.

A NON PROFIT, VOLUNTEER COLLECTIVE

The Bookshop & Center are staffed by a seven-member collective, all of whom work as volunteers and are paid salaries by maintaining other full or part time jobs. Other volunteers from the community also play a big role in keeping the bookshop doors open.

The collective has no set ideology. It is composed of Black and white, men and women. Its purpose is to help stimulate thought and action in the Memphis community around pressing questions of the day, provide a gathering place for cultural and community activities, and provide theoretical materials, on the long-range solutions to the problems that confront our society.

Office space is also provided in the back for the Southern Office of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, and space has been provided for a group called the Martin Luther King, Jr. Worker's Conferences, a group with South-wide scope. The Center thus serves as a work area for movement activities--as in organizing of a recent picket line this June against George Wallace, when he came to speak before the National Association of Sheriffs.

These kinds of activities, and the literature and programs described above, have been sorely needed in Memphis for many years. Some attempts along the same lines have been tried in the past, but have not lasted. With an approach aimed at unifying the people who should be working together for social change, stimulating the growth of progressive and radical thinking, and with a broad approach towards the community as a whole, it is our hope that the Community Bookshop & Center will flourish and continue to grow in outreach and impact. (RESIST helped in getting the Bookshop & Center started, with a grant in the spring of 1974.)

**- - Community Bookshop &
Center for Dialogue Collective**

THREAT TO LIBERTIES continued

"Watergate" Defense: Persons are exempt from prosecution if their law-breaking conduct was based on "official misstatement of law" by a public official, or resulted from "an official grant of express permission" (e.g. from a President) which they relied upon in good faith.

Drug offenses: Punishment for mere possession of marijuana is increased to 30 days and \$10,000 fine; for selling 10 ounces or less, to one year and \$10,000 fine.

Obscenity: It is a criminal offense for a person to disseminate any material describing sexual intercourse or depicting nudity - except under the direction of a University, or as "authorized in writing by a licensed medical practitioner or psychiatrist."

Police Force: Officers are allowed to use deadly force to prevent the escape of a person who the officer believes to have been arrested as the result of a violent crime.

Sentencing: S.#I includes harsh, retributive increases in sentencing for many crimes; fines for all felonies are increased to \$100,000, mandatory. Minimum sentences with no chance of probation are provided for certain offenses, and parole regulations are arbitrary. The "special dangerous offender" concept allows a judge to add 25 years or double a defendant's sentence "to promote respect for law, and to provide just punishment" as determined by the "history and characteristics of the defendant."

MASSIVE OPPOSITION TO S.#I IMPERATIVE:

Due to the press blackout, little information about S.#I (and its predecessor, S.#1400) has reached the public. Many who have heard about it cannot believe that this most backward "reincarnation of Watergate" can be passed by the Senate or the House. The liberals in the Congress have been unable or unwilling to make a major issue of the bill. With elections looming large on their horizons, such people as Birch Bayh and Mike Mansfield are apparently aware of the propaganda value of saying that, "after 200 years, the Congress has finally enacted a new federal criminal code," and assuring the voters that this will correct the problems of the criminal "justice" system and help stop crime. McClellan and Hruska, are prepared to outflank any liberal opposition to S.#I by amending or watering down some of the most outrageous sections if that is necessary to get the entire package passed.

The National Committee Against Repressive Legislation (NCARL), the only organization which has made defeat of S.#I a top priority issue, has taken the position that it is "unamendable" and must be defeated. NCARL is working toward that end, but it is a small, ad hoc group with limited resources. Until January, much of its energies were focused on abolition of the House Internal Security Committee, and before that, repeal of the "no-knock" laws. The American Civil Liberties Union has provided major, valuable analysis of S.#I to Congress, but ACLU's resources are also limited.

Throughout the recent decade of U.S. imperialism and wars of aggression, U.S. ruling circles have shown a preference for fascist client governments everywhere. Opponents of imperialism have argued that our government can not be permitted to pursue fascism abroad without confronting the threat of opposition to dictatorship and repression at home.

The danger of S.#I should be seen in this context. The U.S. is increasingly isolated in the world, as its "dominoes" fall one by one. The Ford-Rockefeller government, and the financial interests they represent, are becoming more brazen and jingoistic, more willing to use gunboat diplomacy, nuclear blackmail, and more given to iron-fisted international interference. Senate Bill #I represents the legislative dimension of this same type of dictatorial rule domestically and "democratically" dispensed.

S. #I may come quietly, through debate and amendment and legislative maneuver; but it will be no less deadly than the nightstick and police truncheon if it is passed by Congress. The answer to S. #I must be an immediate, organized people's resistance to its enactment.

(Mike Honey is Southern Director of the National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, PO Box 4235, Memphis, Tenn. 38104. For more detailed information on S. #I, contact the NCARL national office, 1250 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 501, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.)



FREE CAMERON BISHOP

— Cameron Bishop Defense Committee

"It is important that every person who opposed the war demand true amnesty for war resisters. Isn't it ironic that Richard Nixon who subverted almost every right that Americans supposedly enjoy was pardoned while some war resisters get conditional amnesty and others get criminal trials. All progressive people in Amerika must support those on trial for resisting the war. We need your support." ----- Cameron Bishop

Cameron Bishop is charged with four counts of sabotage stemming from his Alleged participation in the 1969 bombings of four high-voltage line towers in Colorado. One of the power lines supplied electricity to Coors Porcelain, a war profiteer and manufacturer of most of the armor plates for helicopters used in Vietnam, and all missile nose cones. He was busted in Rhode Island on March 12th, ending his six years on the 10 most wanted list of the FBI.

Statements made by the prosecution and the press imply that because Cameron spent six years underground as a fugitive, he must therefore be guilty of the charges against him. CAMERON IS GUILTY OF NO CRIME. His leading role in the movement activities of the late 60's made him a "threatening undesirable" to the establishment and therefore a prime target for the repressive forces that protect the ruling class.

Cameron was forced underground and chased relentlessly for six years not because he was guilty of the bombings, but because he dared voice his dissent against the government policies that promote genocide in Vietnam, racism in Amerika and police brutality wherever Amerikan economic strongholds are threatened.

We celebrate with the Vietnamese people the end of Amerikan intervention in Vietnam. We draw strength in knowing that a small, poor country committed to struggling for its freedom and right to self-determination could defeat the largest, richest military power in the world. Although the US government is trying to save face with its propaganda of "humanitarian" kidnapping and of opening its arms to "rescue" thousands of South Vietnamese, it is evident to many Americans that these are token gestures to ease the guilt and shame of 12 years of unnecessary and illegal war; to make amends for 3/4 of a million dead Vietnamese and 56,000 American G.I.'s - all murdered by the US government.

The criminals of this period are the aggressors - the war makers: Nixon, Kissinger, Rockefeller, multi-national corporations, the Coors Co., and many other members of the ruling class who supported and advanced genocide in Vietnam to increase their own profits. WAR PROFIT IS BLOOD MONEY!

We believe that any person of conscience who recognized the true nature of US involvement in Vietnam has not only the right but the responsibility to rebel against those accountable for the crimes committed against the people of South East Asia. All forms of protest should now be recognized and sanctioned by the American people.

It is not the draft resisters, deserters and demonstrators who have been arrested, imprisoned or driven underground that are the criminals (200,000 to 500,000 non registered draft resisters were forced underground to avoid fighting in Vietnam). Nor is it the 637,357 Vietnam Vets who received less-than-honorable discharges and who are denied GI benefits and even refused medical attention for their service connected wounds and diseases. Yet it is these - almost one million men, primarily from poor and Third World communities that are still being made to pay for protesting a war that cannot be justified.

All acts of government repression are related to preserving the power and interests of the ruling class. Cameron has struggled for ten years, not only against the war in Vietnam, but against all forms of oppression and government control that maintain a society where the rich get richer and the poor always get the raw end of the deal.

In the following pre-trial months we are going to build an offense instead of a defense around Cameron's trial. We want to expose not only the leading war criminals in Washington, but also the "higher-ups" and "law enforcers" of the Denver community that use the same corrupt and brutal tactics to oppress and harass all poor and Third World people. Help us to build a strong voice! FREE CAMERON BISHOP!

Cameron Bishop needs your continued support - you can help by educating people about this struggle, by contributing and raising much needed funds and by being in court when the trial begins.

If you are interested in helping out, stop by to see us. 1764 Gilpin Street, Denver, Colo. or write
7 Cameron Bishop Defense P.O. Box 3071 Denver, Colo.

GRANTS

YOUTH LIBERATION

20007 Washtenaw Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

The Youth Liberation Collective is committed to publishing a magazine, FPS and pamphlets, directed mainly at young people, of high school age and junior high age, trying to develop a good analysis of youth oppression and liberation and encouraging young people to start thinking about the connection between their oppression, and the problems of society as a whole. They recently reprinted their Student and Youth Organizing book.

THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE- TIDEWATER
P.O. Box 9870, Norfolk, Va. 23505

Each winter, the military conducts a large-scale training and practice operation in the Caribbean. "Operation Springboard" as it is called involves ships from Norfolk, Charleston, and Mayport, Marines from Camp LeJeune, paratroopers from Ft. Bragg and units from the NATO militaries. This year the Defense Committee of Tidewater, Jacksonville, and Charleston joined with the Ft. Bragg Union and the Black Military Resistance League in an anti-imperialist Campaign designed to show how this operation was designed to support US imperialism in the Caribbean and particularly in Puerto Rico. They called their Campaign "Springboard to What?" It was the first time the issue of self-determination for Puerto Rico had been raised in a consistent, planned way among military personnel in the US. It also helped to establish working relationships with the Puerto Rican left in the US as well as among the groups involved. It raised the issue of anti-imperialist GI organizing within the US left at a time when most activists have forgotten that such a movement exists.

LEGAL INSERVICE PROJECT

355 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 02116

LIISP is a non-profit, military legal and educational facility assisting men and women both in and after military service. It was founded in 1969 primarily doing military counseling, but soon expanded into organizing projects at various bases throughout New England. With the winding down of the military activity the Veterans Review Discharge Project was started to help vets upgrade discriminatory bad discharges and to obtain Veterans Benefits for those and others through the Veterans Administration. LIISP has recently been expanding into another area -- Counter-recruiting -- aimed at High School students and other prospective enlistees. Also they are working on pamphlets dealing with problems encountered by women and minorities with regard to the enlistment contract. They put out a bi-monthly newsletter, Bad Paper Blues News.

SOMERVILLE WOMEN'S HEALTH PROJECT
326 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Mass. 02143

The Somerville Women's Health Project opened in November, 1971. It was founded by a group of women from the women's liberation movement in alliance with women from a neighborhood civic association in Somerville. They came together because of the obvious lack of health services, and particularly women's services, in their community. The Project is to serve as a model of what good health care can be, and a force in the larger struggle to change established medical institutions so they become responsive to people's needs.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

595 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02139

The Guild is planning an Anti-Racism Committee Summer Project. Recognizing the national implications of the events in Boston, they hope to develop contacts and build working relationships with a variety of groups in Boston, in an attempt to build an anti-Racist atmosphere. The Summer Project will involve 6-8 law students and a lawyer coordinator. The students will work on legal cases, write educational materials, do anti-repression work, and be involved in general anti-racist work.

SANTA FE COMMUNITY PRESS

137 Park Avenue, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

The Santa Fe Community Press is a non-profit corporation created to provide low-cost printing to those who live and work in Santa Fe and Northern New Mexico. They are aware that in this area, as well as across the country, there are growing numbers of community and political organizations whose collective voice speak out for an end to exploitation and inhumane conditions of the institutions which control our lives. The Press exists in order to strengthen that voice.

UNIDOS BOOKSTORE

918 McBride Avenue, East Los Angeles, California

Unidos is located in the center of East Los Angeles Chicano community. It was started by the October League over a year ago and now is run by a small collective of Chicano activists which include a member of OL. Since its beginning it has served as an organizing center for community activities. This has included support for United Farm Workers Union, International Womens' Day and Puerto Rican Independence. It is the only bilingual bookstore in Los Angeles selling books on Chicano and Latino History, newspapers and pamphlets and books from the revolutionary movement in the US, China, Albania and other socialist countries. Also a child care center is housed in part of the store. The store has been recently fire-bombed by a group calling itself the "Anti-Castro Committee". They will rebuild and restock their shelves and due to the overwhelming support from the community people are encouraged.

