

Trinity College

Trinity College Digital Repository

Resist Newsletters

Resist Collection

8-1-1976

Resist Newsletter, Aug. 1976

Resist

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

Recommended Citation

Resist, "Resist Newsletter, Aug. 1976" (1976). *Resist Newsletters*. 71.
<https://digitalrepository.trincoll.edu/resistnewsletter/71>

RESIST

a call to resist illegitimate authority

August, 1976 - 720 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 4, Cambridge, Massachusetts #106

What follows is a draft of the new version of RESIST's Call to resist illegitimate authority. It is an attempt to define the political perspective which guides our allocation of grants. This draft emerged from long discussions held by RESIST people. We need responses—many of them— if this Call is to have any political significance. How do people feel about the content? And how should we use it? Should we publish it for an audience wider than the present RESIST constituency? Should we encourage people to publicly sign it as they did the original Call? Or should it be used strictly for internal political discussion? Please let us hear from you!

Resist was formed in 1967 to oppose the Indochina war and the draft. The first Call to Resist Illegitimate Authority focussed on the issues of imperialism abroad and repression at home. Resist concentrated much of its energy on college and university campuses, which were an important source of the resistance movement at that time.

The war was not, however, a basic cause of the sickness of the United States: it was just its most obvious symptom, one that followed from a system built on imperialism, repression, and exploitation, one in which the victims of racism and sexism suffered the most cruelly. Resist then issued a revised Call in 1971, increasing its support for groups not only working to end the war but also for those working against many other forms of illegitimate authority.

We believe that now the major thrust of resistance to illegitimate authority must be to build toward socialism in the United States because the essential source of illegitimate authority in the United States today is capitalism. Successful opposition to capitalism must be rooted in the rich traditions and broad interests of working-class people, for socialism is essentially an expression of those traditions and interests.

But what, concretely, does it mean "to build toward socialism"? And just how are the methods of direct resistance to illegitimate authority to be brought to bear in this effort? Our work to support movements for change over the past nine years has led us to believe that we must shape our actions and our policies in light of the following points:

1. Attacking the roots of illegitimate authority must mean ending the system of private ownership and private profit.

Ending private ownership of steel mills and oil resources does not - history has made obvious - guarantee an end to the exercise of illegitimate authority. But we believe that in the United States today, the private ownership of the means of production and of distribution stands

as the main bar to real progress toward a healthy, egalitarian society.

The private profit system determines why the children of the poor are destined to remain poor; why so many people have no work and so few have work that they value and wish to do; why subways rust as the air fills up with fumes. This obsession with private profit determines that each person in the United States shall be forced to contribute over \$500 every year to making or preparing for war, while paying even more for wars past. For the price of just one B-1 bomber nine community colleges, each serving 10,000 students, could operate for a year. For the cost of the whole fleet, housing could be built for six million people.

To change any, much less all, of these realities in our lives means changing the central and overwhelming fact of American life today: the dominance of corporate capitalism. We do not intend this as any new insight; our intention is simply to write large what must be the fundamental goal of us all.

2. From its beginning Resist has strongly supported groups struggling for power and control in communities, institutions, workplaces, as well as in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world. The vision of socialist institutions we hold demands that people be able to participate fully in the decisions affecting them. Substituting another hierarchical structure such as state capitalism for private capitalism does not make for meaningful change.

Socialism, then, does not imply for us simply the nationalization of major enterprises, the substitution of the State for the Board. It is, rather, the development of different goals for and means of production and distribution. For workers need to make the decisions that establish critical matters like how much is produced, what is produced, for whose use and benefit. In their fullest sense, power and control mean the elimination of the masters who stand over the workers: those who do the work must be its masters. We agree with the slogan of the Shanghai dock workers: "Be the masters of the dock, not the slaves of the tonnage."

(Continued next page)

3. The ideas and institutions of national chauvinism, white supremacy, and patriarchy are among the most obvious and ancient manifestations of illegitimate authority that affect us all. In a sense, as all whites gain in some measure from white supremacy, so all males gain in some measure from patriarchy and all of its citizens gain in some measure from U. S. chauvinism. These facts are not the occasion for expressions of guilt but for recognizing that racism and sexism and national chauvinism will persist as long as some groups in a society continue to gain advantage through them. A strategy for liberation must therefore be directed towards changing the institutions which sustain and apologize such privilege - institutions like schools, courts, real estate and banking industries, employment agencies, the media, the institutions of culture.

While any fundamental change in the society entails radical alteration of the economic system, that change will not come about - nor will racism, sexism, and national chauvinism be eliminated - without building a culture of equity and solidarity. Such a culture will encourage and support the distinctive values, aspirations, and achievements of all people, and it will help us to learn how to work together against our common oppressors.

In significant ways, therefore, the struggle against racism, sexism, and national chauvinism must be directed not only toward the oppressive institutions and attitudes of this society, but also toward the organizations and consciousness created by movements for change. This is, we believe, a healthy, a necessary process, one that will continue to be necessary after a socialist reconstruction of society.



4. We live in a period of great stress for capitalism and because we do, we can expect a period of more or less intense conflict and misery here in the United States, with continued high levels of unemployment; efforts to push more and more work onto ever fewer workers - whether in the mine or in the classroom; the wiping out of steps toward equal employment and pay made by minorities and women; higher prices for the things ordinary people need and use; deteriorating hospitals, decaying parks, dilapidated schools; the undermining of human services in the central cities; and the proliferation of government agencies and actions designed to produce cynicism, hopelessness, and division among people who might otherwise attack the private profit system. We see no reason to think that in the stormy period ahead the repressive activities of the vast intelligence and police network, so recently exposed, will not continue and indeed become more subtle and pervasive. Behind a major crisis for capitalism there always lies the danger of fascism.

But such a period presents opportunities for those of us working for change. The defeat of imperialism in Southeast Asia not only helped produce the conditions requiring capital to reorganize, but it also provided an inspiration to people everywhere to oppose imperialism. The problems of the domestic economy cannot now so easily be solved by widening foreign markets and it has become increasingly difficult to ease the burden on American workers by degrading workers overseas. Slowly, the control that U.S. corporate interests have exercised over economies and governments in the "third world" and in Europe is challenged and erodes - from Laos to Angola to Italy. The American empire continues, of course; but one meaning of the \$114 billion budget and of the greatly increased sale of U.S. arms to repressive regimes abroad is that it becomes everyday more difficult to hold. For the interests of the majority of Americans and of billions of poor and oppressed people overseas are rapidly converging in one demand: an end to American imperialism.

Whether we wish it or not, we and our children face a future of struggle. We should welcome it and prepare ourselves for it. Every institution in this society - the factories, schools, fields, media, the unions, churches, the neighborhoods and communities that we live in - all are arenas for that struggle. In them, the ideas and aspirations of socialism will contest the illegitimate authority of a decaying capitalism. Resist intends, so far as it can, to support these institutional struggles and to urge people to carry them out in the light of the points enumerated in this Call. The support of sustained organizing efforts in workplaces and communities has always had the highest priority for us. These efforts can now be strengthened, we believe, by the explicit advocacy of socialism as we have talked of it here.

(Continued next page)

Further we will continue to support direct actions which attack or expose the impositions of illegitimate authority - like boycotts against spiraling mass transit fares; sit-ins against shortened school days, the closing of daycare centers, and tuition hikes; strikes for both decent working conditions and better patient care; tax withholdings to dramatize the voraciousness of military budgets; traffic disruptions to insist that business cannot continue as usual while peoples' lives and futures are being destroyed or denied. Such actions have all occurred within the year. And we need more actions of this sort in order for the movement to be visible, to teach, to learn from practice, and to show how vulnerable the enemy really is. Just as we have supported resistance to the draft, to the military, to repressive grand juries and to the prisons, as we have supported raids on FBI files and on the Dow Chemical Company computer, Resist will continue to support the creative disruption of the institutions of capitalism.

J O B S

Clergy and Laity Concerned
235 E. 49th St. New York, N.Y. 10017

CALC is an action oriented, national interfaith network of people working on peace and social justice issues. CALC seeks to empower Americans to become "reflective and responsible sovereigns over the use of American power and resources". Their primary focus is on U.S. domestic and foreign policies, with special emphasis on the way in which those policies affect the lives of people at home and in the third world. There are two full time staff openings which are available immediately for a Newsletter Editor / Membership coordinator, and a Hunger Program Coordinator.

The NEWSLETTER EDITOR/ MEMBERSHIP COORDINATOR would work on production of their monthly 16 page newsletter, CALC Report, which serves as a program update a resource directory of CALC's members, chapters and supporters. They would also be coordinating and developing CALC's membership program, which involves list maintenance, monthly renewals, outreach and development.

The HUNGER PROGRAM COORDINATOR would develop and coordinate CALC's agribusiness campaign, which was specified as the focus of the developing campaign for the world hunger program at the CALC national network conference in June 1976. CALC's hunger program "seeks to bring to the religious community an understanding of the political and economic factors which contribute to the perpetuation of hunger and poverty, and an action program which can change these factors".

Insofar as it is possible, the national CALC office strives toward collective decision-making and responsibility sharing. The hours are long, the pay is subsistence (according to need), but the reward of working with a network of socially concerned activists is great.

SEND RESUME AND INQUIRES to Rick Boardman.

The Alternative School
3950 Rainbow Blvd. Kansas City, Kansas 66103

The alternative School serves 20-30 junior and senior high age youth who have dropped out of, been suspended from, or who have chronic truancy problems at the public school. They are working to create a supportive, non-threatening educational environment emphasizing the mastery of basic skills essential for self directed learning, and provide courses directed towards student interests. They are looking for a full time Math Instructor and Counselor. Both positions are open in late August 1976, and salaries are around 5000, and negotiated according to need.

Interested people should contact Arlene Hernon.



The Call/cpf

Thank you!

In the newsletter before this one, we informed people that the summer slowdown in contributions had kept us from funding a number of groups who needed money badly. We asked for special contributions. The response has been generous and heartening. As a result we shall be able to fund a substantial number of groups at our August meeting.

Please keep the contributions coming. Better yet, if you're not already a pledge, become one. Many thanks!

The Italian Elections: June 1976

Ellen Cantarow

At the birth on June 20th a tiger was expected, but instead the Italian national elections gave birth to a porcupine. It was expected that the Communist Party (PCI) would make massive gains as it had in the 1975 regional elections. It was also expected that the hegemony of the Christian Democrats (DC), Italy's leading party for nearly thirty years, would continue to be eroded, as it had in the same elections. Were these events to occur, a possibility was that the PCI would "enter government," that is, for the first time in nearly thirty years of having ranked second in Parliament, they would finally get positions in the Italian cabinet.

Such expectations were born of the PCI's growing reputation for civic virtue, and the Christian Democrats' increasing ill-fame for civic vice. Indeed, in cities like Bologna, where it has been in power for a long time, the PCI has been both clean and efficient. By contrast, the Christian Democrats' power rests on a giant, parasitic bureaucracy built up through long years of patronage. And over the past eight years Italians have reacted with disgust or embarrassment (depending where their allegiance lies) to revelations of corruption, coverups of coup-plots, and the party's utter incompetence in an economic crisis that verges on bankruptcy. Just before the elections news broke that former Christian Democratic prime minister Mariano Rumor had been one of two leading Italian politicians to receive massive bribes from the Lockheed Corporation. Thus the Christian Democrats' fate seemed assured.

A third party to figure prominently in pre-electoral guessing was the Socialist Party (PSI). While it had frequently governed in coalition with the Christian Democrats since 1963, it precipitated early elections this time around in the hope that gains it had made in 1975-- gains probably gleaned from disillusioned Christian Democratic voters in search of an alternative, pink but not red-- would continue into 1976.

What happened was--almost none of the above. The PCI did make gains. They scored 36.1% in the Chamber of Deputies (lower house of Parliament), 33.7% in the Senate, up from 33.4% in 1975 and 27.2% in 1972. The PSI was thrown into paroxysms of self-doubt, self-criticism, and general crisis, for it netted only 10% of the vote, down from its 12.7% in 1975, up only slightly from its 9.6% in 1972. Thus the Christian Democrats did not suffer losses: they recouped them.

While the PCI "victory" rested on its traditional working-class base, and members of the middle classes who see it as a "good government"

party, the DC "victory" was a negative one. In great part it owed to "a vigorous campaign that pointed out to wary Italians that they might lose their civil liberties under a Communist government," as Business Week approvingly noted (July 5). Indeed, since the neo-fascist Social Movement party, as well as the Social Democrats and other non-socialist "lay"(non-Catholic) parties all lost votes, it's clear that electors fearful of a "Communist takeover" fled those parties to swell the thinning ranks of the Christian Democrats.

Two other groups deserve mention here. Proletarian Democracy, a coalition of New Left parties to the PCI's left, gained six seats in the Chamber. Another party, small but highly visible by reason of its acts of nonviolent civil disobedience, is the Radical Party. Over the past seven years or so, it has waged campaigns for civil libertarian reforms-- divorce, abortion, homosexual rights, legalization of marijuana. Amazingly, it won four seats in the Chamber.

Despite the panoply of parties active in Italian politics in general and in these elections in particular, as of June 20th the situation has "polarized." While the PSI continues a party with some viable government option, there are only two really big parties, the PCI and the DC. The Social Democrats, long supported by the U.S. in the hope that it might prove anti-Communist yet acceptably "democratic," has all but died. But neither of the two major parties have enough of the vote to govern from a position of real strength. It would be logical for them to govern in coalition with each other, but the U.S. and its allies have never permitted the PCI to enter the Italian cabinet and they aren't about to do so now. In a gesture of protest at the absurdity of the situation, the PSI refused to enter a coalition with the DC, and so, preposterously, the Christian Democrats have formed a cabinet composed wholly of themselves.

Moreover, there seem no immediate creative solutions, parliamentary or otherwise, for the country's severe economic crisis. Inflation is rampant (consumer prices rose 6.4% in 1972, 12.4% in 1973, 21.6% in 1974). Italy is heavily in debt to foreign financiers; it suffers from a trade deficit of 547 million dollars. Its export markets, on which the economy depended heavily, are drying up. In general, moreover, as Italy's economy has developed since World War II, it has been geared largely to luxury consumer goods to the neglect of essential items, and to capital-intensive rather than to labor-intensive industry.

The only party with a comprehensive economic program is the PCI. Its election platform stressed tough tax reforms; greater investments in the South (long a rural and depressed area in bondage to the industrial North); increased government planning for private investments in workers' housing, schools, and public transportation; and stepped-up agricultural production (at present Italy imports more agricultural products than it exports).

It is nearly impossible that the PCI could realize such reforms. Even to attempt them it would have to enter the government. In 1948 general Marshall warned that all Marshall plan benefits would "come to an abrupt end in any country that votes Communism into power." (emphasis mine) Nearly thirty years later a Business Week editorial entitled "Leaning on the Lira" warned, "The U.S. and Germany have made it clear to Italy that they will not join in international loans to bail Rome out of its balance-of-payments crisis if Communists have a role in the new Italian government. And domestic economic policy conditions that Italy will have to meet for loans will be stiffer than has been acknowledged... (those conditions being) no Communists in government and stern domestic spending cutbacks to bring Italy's deficit spending down." (July 12, 1976) Backing up U.S. threats, West German chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned Italians just after the election returns were in that his country, Great Britain, France and the U.S. would cut the purse strings if the PCI were allowed a cabinet role.

It is curious that such anti-Communism still holds fast. In fact, some feel that the PCI is the only hope for Italian capitalism. "For years," said the head of a U.S. owned subsidiary in Italy, in an interview with Business Week (May 24, 1976), "I have been telling my American bosses that there are two stalwarts of stability in this country--the Carabinieri (state police) and the PCI." There is good evidence to support such a remark. In 1944 Italian Communist Party head Palmiro Togliatti offici-

ally abandoned proletarian revolution. Rather, he said, the PCI must build an "Italian road to socialism" in cooperation with all Catholic and democratic forces. All sectors of the Italian population (with the exception only of the fascists and the uppermost members of the bourgeoisie) would build an enlightened capitalism. Socialism would gradually evolve. The latest version of this policy is Party head Enrico Berlinguer's "historic compromise," which alters Togliatti's formula only in reaching out to the top levels of Italian capital: in Berlinguer's estimation the PCI must at some point enter government with the Christian Democrats, and institute the tax reforms and changes in investment policy that I sketched above.

I have left till last one major factor in this description of the Italian dilemma: the most politically conscious and active working class in the capitalist world. Massive strikes in 1968 and 1969 weren't just economic but highly political in character; workers demanded not simply higher wages, but control over their conditions of work and the production process. They won momentous gains--both higher wages, and shop-floor representative government (workers' "councils"); the right to free assembly on company time. Moreover, the workers' revolutionary activities triggered radical democratic movements in other areas: moves are under way to unionize the military and demilitarize the Carabinieri; militant consumers organize mass "self-reduction" of utility and rent payments; squatters occupy public housing and organize representative governments there, as on the shop floor. Last, but hardly least, a mass women's movement has flourished on the wings of the recent abortion campaign, and unlike its counterpart in the U.S. it is a movement of the left.

It is on these movements and these alone that one can count for Italy's continuation as the most democratic, the most politically vital country in the capitalist world at present. But heavy forces weigh against the left. Analysts have pointed out that gains such as those won

(Continued next page)



in 1968-69 were immediately followed by counterthrusts by ownership: higher prices, curbs on investment, efforts to restructure industry (for example the putting-out system has been reinstated in Italy and cottage industry thrives malevolently on a female workforce laboring in isolation in their homes). Given Andreotti's new program of austerity, we can expect more of the same.

Another danger is that of a Chilean situation: were the PCI to enter government the U.S. has made it clear that a flight of capital and the refusal of funding by the European Economic Community through the International Monetary Fund would create an instability so great that law and order would have to be restored. While the possibility seems unlikely at present, it is not unthinkable.

Yet another possibility is that things will keep on as they are-- a corrupt DC propped up by funds from abroad, a continuation of waste and corruption, the postponement of reforms, more labor militancy. At some point this cycle would have to break. Already another strategy is in the offing: the "enlightened" bourgeoisie, represented by Giovanni Agnelli, head of Fiat, and his family, would like to see corruption ended.

It is said that the Agnelli Foundation envisions a presidential regime to replace the Parliamentary one. How such elements of the ruling class would get rid of the Christian Democrats is unclear. But a presidential regime would certainly be different, and less democratic, than what exists at present.

It is certain that pressure from the U.S. and it's allies to continue the status quo will continue in the immediate future. Moreover, within the country the Christian Democrats have supported what has come to be known as the "strategy of tension," tolerating and even promoting acts of terrorism and fascist violence in order to convince the population that what's needed isn't revolution but law and order. It is clear that this will continue if radical movements of the left survive and flourish.

A comment on the left; the PCI, as it stands contributes to the forces that weigh against revolution as much as it is opposed by them. It's program depends on an alliance with capitalism not on its destruction, and it's program is a program not of socialism but of welfare state capitalism.

Some hope for the left could be envisioned were the revolutionary new left parties to grow in influence, and were the Radical Party to become something more than a civil libertarian party of the middle classes. As it stands, the new

left parties polled only half as many votes as they thought they would- a great disappointment.

Finally, the Christian Democrats still command the allegiance not simply of government bureaucrats and small entrepreneurs, but of masses of workers who have blind faith in it as a Catholic as well as a "democratic" party. Until those parts of the DC's constituency understand the nature of the beast to which they're harnessed and change their allegiance, revolution in Italy cannot seriously be contemplated.



Oficina Legal

Oficina Legal del Pueblo Unido in San Juan, Texas is presently involved in two cases of great importance in the predominately Chicano, rural Valley of outh Texas. One suit challenges the systematic exclusion of Chicanos, women, poor persons, and young people from grand juries in Hidalgo County. The other deals with the pattern and practice of police harassment and brutality against Chicanos, mostly farm workers, in McAllen's colonias (rural ghettos). Both cases are important because they involve a number of community persons as plaintiffs, interviewers, and data gatherers. Moreover, if the cases are successful in federal court, they will have a great impact on altering the balance of political power in the Valley, which has been too long dominated by an upper, agricultural class.

At present the grand juries in Hidalgo County are chosen in the following way: the county district judges routinely pick four or five commissioners, who - in turn - select twenty members for a grand jury panel from which twelve grand jurors are ultimately chosen. The commissioners are invariably business leaders and political cronies of friends of the judges and are generally not Chicano. Over the last ten years Mexican-Americans have been underrepresented 31% (they comprise 80% of Hidalgo County); women, 30%; poor people, 50%; and young people, 20%.

The grand jury challenge is important to the community because 80% of those who are indicted will be convicted or plead guilty. And the defendants are invariably lower - income Chicanos, for not so remarkably, very few, if any, white collar criminals have been indicted by grand juries over the past years.

The plaintiffs in this case are a number of poor people (most of whom are farm workers), women, young people, and two community-based alternative political organizations, Ciudadanos Unidos de San Juan and Ciudadanos de Donna. Both of these organizations have recently acquired political control in their towns.

The plaintiffs are seeking an injunction and an order that a random selection procedure based on voting lists be used for grand jury selection. The present voter lists - because of a Raza Unida registration drive of a few years ago - pretty well reflect the community.

In the police brutality case, nine people have already filed a federal class action suit which four other plaintiffs are about to join, charging approximately twenty McAllen police with a pattern of practice of brutality and unlawful conduct in eleven different incidents. In these incidents at least five plaintiffs were hospitalized and five more had to seek professional medical attention. One 15 year-old boy, whose crime was taking a short cut across a pizza parlor's parking lot, lost half a tooth.

The plaintiffs' class action also alleges illegal search and arrest, brutality, excessive force, systematic harassment of the colonias where the farm workers live, and imprisonment. In addition a number of criminal trials have taken place and are still going on in which the plaintiffs, after having been beaten up by the police, are then themselves charged with assaulting the police. All of the plaintiffs in these cases have to date been acquitted.

Given the tremendous logistical problems involved in interviewing witnesses, conducting a criminal trial, doing the discovery, etc., the assistance of the people of the community in preparing for the trials and in getting the case ready has been crucial and invaluable.

We of Oficina Legal will be most happy to answer any questions about our work that readers of this account may have. We also welcome suggestions from our readers.

Box 1493
San Juan, Texas
78589

688 W. Robertson St.
San Benito, Texas
78586



Bird/CPF

UNITED FARM WORKERS- NEW ENGLAND

173 Harvard St. Dorchester, Mass 02124
The New England UFW is part of the national boycott effort organized since 1965 by the United Farm Workers Union- AFL-CIO, supporting UFW strikes in the California vineyards, lettuce fields, and Gallo winery. The grant will go toward payment of utilities in the New England UFW's new office. Their previous office was damaged by fire and necessitated a move to new facilities.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE (ICDP)

6 Endsleigh St. London, England
Our grant to ICDP will go towards organization of a conference on the Mediterranean, sponsored by ICDP, and the Greek Committee for Disarmament and Peace. The aim of the conference is both to examine current issues, and establish means for greater cooperation and solidarity in opposing imperialist exploitation, and Great Power hegemony in Mediterranean countries- in defence of their independence and peace in the area.

CASA DE TEATRO

777 U.N. Plaza New York, NY 10017
Casa de Teatro is a two year old cultural institution located in Santo Domingo, the capital of the Dominican Republic. It began as a "house of theater", which its name indicates, and soon expanded to be a center for many different cultural groups, offering Dominicans an opportunity to revive and popularize the authentic roots of Dominican culture. Our grant will support the development of an outreach program which will bring the cultural activities of the Casa de Teatro to other parts of the country.

COMMUNITY CHURCH OF BOSTON

565 Boylston St. Boston, Mass 02116
The grant/loan will go towards the organization of a one-day conference in Boston on prison issues, in conjunction with Martin Sostre's talk at the morning service at the Community Church of Boston. The conference will include several major speakers, films, and workshops led by local groups involved in prison work.

VERMONT WORKER'S RIGHTS PROJECT

5 State Street Montpelier Vermont 05602
Organized labor in Vermont represents less than 20% of the total workforce. The Worker's Rights Project was formed in January 1976 as part of the Vermont Alliance to provide workers with information, organizing skills, and assistance on job related problems such as unfair labor practices, health and safety hazards, minimum wage and overtime cheating, sex discrimination, job injury compensation, and unemployment benefits. Their work on individual cases, primarily involving unfair labor practices, has led to involvement in several union organizing campaigns. Our grant will help to sustain their work promoting union organization among unorganized workers.

JULY GRANTS



BOSTON BAIL PROJECT

1151 Mass Ave Cambridge, Mass
The Boston Bail Project is a collective of women who have been working to educate people about the disastrous realities of jails and pretrial detention, as well as raise and administer funds to Boston area people who are locked up before trial. Our grant will cover the costs of a slide show on jails and pretrial detention which they are now producing as an informative tool to stimulate thought and action around the e issues.

GI PROJECT ALLIANCE

Box 8056, San Diego, California 92102
GIPA is an alliance between the Long Beach Movement for a Democratic Military and the Center for Servicemen's Rights in San Diego. A grant was given to help them continue to publish their monthly Bulletin, widely distributed among GI's on the West Coast.

MIDWEST COMMITTEE FOR MILITARY COUNSELING

5615 S. Woodlawn Ave. Chicago, Illinois 60637
Our grant will support expansion of the MCMC veterans advocacy project, which attacks prejudicial and illegitimate "bad discharges", in their efforts to reach minority and other vets about the availability of the program.

RECON PUBLICATIONS

P.O. box 14602 Philadelphia, PA 19134
RECON, now in its fourth year of operation publishes a monthly news letter encouraging critical dialog among people who are organizing within and against the military. RECON sees the military as one of the primary means of imperial control over the Third World, and a significant means of control over the American people, and place primary emphasis on exposing pentagon plans and activities. Our grant will help RECON's 1976 expansion fund which is used to attract new subscribers.