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THE A.F.T. AND LATIN AMERICA

David Haywood

The following article is excerpted from the November-December issue of Substance, the monthly journal of Substitutes United for Better Schools (SUBS). SUBS has received several Resist grants over the last five years, and works primarily to support substitute teachers in Chicago, and more generally to help democratize the American Federation of Teachers.

SUBS has published a pamphlet, THE AFT and the CIA, which is available from them at 202 S. State St., Room 1012, Chicago, IL 60604.

In the November, 1980 American Teacher (newspaper of the American Federation of Teachers, the national parent union of the Chicago Teachers Union), the newspaper's editor, Linda Chavez, argues for increased U.S. intervention in Central America. Against a backdrop of "political turmoil", Chavez proposes a "tripartite" effort of the federal government, big business, and the AFL-CIO to "build and strengthen free trade unions" and to "prevent the Nicaraguan experience from becoming the blueprint for Central America." What do these policies mean in practice?

I recently had the opportunity to spend six months in El Salvador and Nicaragua. I spent the time attending literacy classes and workshops, teaching and as an observer. I hope to convey here some of what I saw and learned.

My experience in the new Nicaragua and in the emerging El Salvador has been heavily influenced by the teachers of these two countries and by their union, which dedicate themselves to a brighter future: to a literate and free people.

THE FAILURE OF A MODEL

The countryside is the fountain of life for Central America. The majority of the people live from the land. The part of economic production and foreign reserve earnings come from export sales of coffee, cotton, and bananas. For decades a series of military and civilian governments has created a "favorable climate for investment" that has concentrated the wealth of the region into the hands of a tiny Oligarchy while the vast majority of working people live in standard conditions of poverty, malnutrition, disease, and illiteracy.

A VET SPEAKS OUT

Larry Chartienitz

The following is the text of a speech given by Larry Chartienitz at a New England anti-draft conference sponsored by the Boston Alliance Against Registration and the Draft (See NL #133). In addition to his work with BAARD, Larry is a founding member of the Veterans Against Foreign Wars, a new group whose goals are: "to work for world peace; to oppose all war preparations including registration and the draft; to oppose nuclear power and weapons; to support realigning priorities to meet human needs; and to take action on veterans' problems not recognized and dealt with by the government." To contact this very important and unique organization or to receive their newsletter, please write them c/o NH-VAFW, Star Route, East Alstead, NH 03602.

Hello, my name is Larry Chartienitz, I'm from Somerville, and I am here tonight to tell you how and why I got sucked into the military machine and became a statistic of the Vietnam War, part of the walking wounded who, long after the war is supposedly over, are still seeking help and support and not receiving it. I am a former Marine Corporal who served in Vietnam for a period of twenty-one months, from March 1966 to January 1968. I spent four years in the Marine Corps, four very long and brutal years. I learned a lot of things in those four years. Primarily I learned how to survive, to survive by employing a variety of methods of killing "the enemy."

The Marine Corps taught me how to kill "the enemy" with rifles, handguns, grenades, machine guns, bombs, napalm, bayonets and even with my bare hands. I can still hear the hand to hand combat instructor telling me how to, "drive the heel of your hand into the gook's nose, forcing the bone and cartilage to be driven into the gook's brain, causing instantaneous death." The instructor also reminded me that, "the only good gook was a dead gook."

I wasn't shocked when he said this. I took it matter of factly. After all I was a product of a system that said continued on page 4
The children of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua are simply more wage earners in families overburdened by poverty. The little ones of ten years old are already expert handlers of the short cutting tool, the **cuma**.

Sometimes they are able to go to school, at least the lucky ones. But for most, harvest time means work, an income. The large landowners have molded the school system to conform with the necessities of production. Obliging governments that see common interest between the “general goodwill” and monied wealth have assured plantation owners with a readily expandable cheap work force during harvest. The school year is designed so that peak farm seasons coincide with vacations, permitting the widespread employment of child labor.

Even with a developed school system such as exists in the United States, we know of the extreme disruptions of education that a child of farmworkers suffers. In Central America, the life of the majority of **campesino** children has been abandoned to the darkness of ignorance and cultural underdevelopment.

A comparison in the United States could also be made to the Jim Crow southern schools from the end of Reconstruction through the 1950s. The subordination of the education of black people to the demands of cotton production resulted in generations of semi-literacy, or in literacy achieved through the utmost dedication and discipline.

**URBAN WORKERS HAVE FARED NO BETTER**

Urban workers haven’t always fared any better. Living in slum conditions and facing permanent subemployment and substandard wages, they have been easily exploited by business, both domestic and foreign, which have reaped enormous profits while being protected from trade unions by “law and order” regimes. The Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua was the best known of these. But El Salvador has only known three “legal” strikes in the past fifty years.

The response of business throughout the region to unionization has been to strengthen their ties with the right wing and push their governments to eliminate “communist agitators.” The result is a wave of official and extra-official repression as thousands of union members and leaders have “disappeared”, been tortured, arrested, or assassinated. The “Coca Cola War” in Guatemala in which eight workers were killed this year to deny union recognition is one of many examples.

In El Salvador at this time, seventeen electrical union leaders and Hector Recinos, general secretary of the largest union federation, **FENASTRAS**, are facing military tribunals for their defense of members during a strike last August. In El Salvador, to be an active union member often carries the death sentence at the hands of government-organized death squads.

**AN ANTI-UNION COVERUP IN THE AMERICAN TEACHER**

How can the editor of our national union newspaper, Linda Chavez, title the Salvadoran Junta “centrists” (and therefore *good*) while its military and civilian members are waging a war of extermination against the labor movement of that country?

One of my first experiences in El Salvador was to attend the wake of teachers union (**ANDES de junio**) leader Hector Ramon Guardaro in early May. He had been gunned down in the street by plain clothes police while serving in his position as general griever. He left behind a wife, two children, and many friends who vow to end the repression that is now taking seventy lives per day in that country.

**ANDES** is recognized as a leading union in the popular effort for social justice and democratic rights. Since the first teachers movement in 1965 the union has been a consistent fighter for the rights of its members and all workers. Their determination has won the union national prestige as well as placing teachers at the top of the list of extra-official executions.

**DEATH OF TEACHER UNIONISTS**

Last year, thirty-nine teachers were assassinated while this year alone the toll has topped sixty. The rightist government hit men are not unknown to enter classrooms during school hours and machinegun their victims before the students’ eyes. There is no sanctuary for those that dare to organize a union and teach the truth.

I met half-a-dozen of the 300 teachers who can no longer go their classes because of death threats or actual attempts on their lives. “Marcellino” is one of them. Young, dedicated to his students, he awaits the “liberation as in Nicaragua”, to use his talents for educating all of the children, even the poorest. Until that day comes, one braves the storm of killings, military searches for “subversive” books and school closings that has left the north of the country without teachers.

**NICARAGUA: THE HOPE OF THE POOR**

I was in Nicaragua during the beginning and end phases of their Literacy Campaign. A whole new world has opened up to the previously educationally dispossessed. Having suffered the grueling tortures of the Somoza dictatorship (a family dynasty put into power by U.S. Marines and maintained there by Republicans and Democrats alike), the Nicaraguan people have thrown themselves into the labors of national reconstruction necessary after the anti-Somoza war in 1979. First on the agenda was to liberate 60 percent of the population from the indignity of illiteracy that has no reason to exist in our age other than from purely economic and social causes.

Immediately after overthrowing the tyrant Somoza, the new Sandinista (named after the national hero A.C. Sandino) government declared 1980 “The Year of Education” and plans began for a massive education campaign. The teachers union **ANDEN** became the spearhead to instruct 120,000 literacy volunteers who would go to the most remote mountain hamlets, isolated...
country villages, and into the sweatshops and factories of the cities to teach their sisters and brothers the rudiments of the written word.

Two months ago, after six months of daily classes, the volunteers returned home with an internationally-acclaimed success of lowering illiteracy to thirteen percent. This achievement is almost unknown in the world. As regular classes reopened a full one fourth of the population is enrolled. The new literates are taking continuing Adult Education classes that will reinforce the literacy classes and teach basic math. A poor farmer delegate to the second Literacy Conference summed up the accomplishment this way, "I'm not ashamed to say that I knew practically nothing before. With the little bit I've learned, I'm teaching others in our village to read and write. I request that a teacher be sent to help us." Why did it take a revolution to achieve what technically could have been done at any time during the past thirty years?

In both the liberation process and reconstruction tasks in Nicaragua the teachers and their union have played a forefront role. Why has the AFT chosen to ignore their tremendous challenge and willingness to meet it head on? Why hasn't our union offered its resources to aid one of the historic steps forward for an entire people, as other teachers' unions from around the world have done? Why instead do we send a "representative" to this region and then report back saying nothing about this truly magnificent undertaking?

THE DARKER SIDE: THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FREE LABOR DEVELOPMENT (AIFLD)

Unfortunately, our union dues have not gone to improve solidarity with our union counterparts in these countries. Rather, through the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), which Ms. Chavez praises in her article, we have been assisting the corporations that exploit the people of Central America and the dictators who murder the leaders of the unions there.

The Board of Directors of AIFLD includes such dedicated trade unionists as David Rockefeller, who just returned from a tour of Chile during which he praised the dictator Pinochet. It includes the likes of Peter Grace, of W.R. Grace & Co., Readers Digest, IBM, and some of the most notorious anti-labor businessmen in the United States. Through our union's participation in AIFLD, we have been unwittingly financing some of the most outrageously anti-labor endeavors in the Southern Hemisphere.

In all of the anti-democratic movements of the past twenty years in Latin America, the AIFLD has been active on the wrong side, on the side of reactionary conservatism and on the side of company unionism. This past includes helping right wing dictators overthrow elected governments in Guyana, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and most recently Chile. In Chile, our national union, through AIFLD helped in the now-infamous "destabilization" campaign that preceded the coup in 1973. AIFLD itself helped to provide the Pinochet Junta with lists of trade unionists who were arrested, tortured, murdered, or forced into exile.

It is safe to say that less than 5 percent of the membership of the American Federation of Teachers knows what the activities and results are of our support for and membership in AIFLD. Yet our ignorance shouldn't be excused. The activities of AIFLD have even been spotlighted recently on national public television in the three-part series "On Company Business", which detailed CIA operations abroad and focused for more than one hour on the relationship between the AFL-CIO and the CIA.

One positive example of U.S. intervention in El Salvador cited by Ms. Chavez in her article is AIFLD work in land reform. However, the campesinos who are supposed to be the beneficiaries of this reform have become the targets of official repression. I visited more than one cooperative farm where soldiers and/or police had arrived with execution lists prepared by the rightist ORDEN. The result was always the same — the summary execution of members of the farm's elected directorship.

Government repression in the countryside is so bad that even the conservative farm union (UCS) joined with the leftist opposition in the general strike of last August to protest a complete failure of the "reform."

Ms. Chavez, under the direction of AFT president Albert Shanker (whose travels in Latin America were also reported in the recent American Teacher) have put our union in bed with the most reactionary forces in the United States and abroad. Her article does not serve union members' interest in the "fight for democracy" that she preaches about. With a new President taking office in Washington, we should be extremely cautious in calling for increased government intervention into internal affairs of another country lest we find ourselves in the middle of another war on the wrong side.

As a union that wishes the American labor movement to take a progressive stand we should use all of our considerable resources and influence to bear on the Central American governments, El Salvador and Guatemala in particular, to stop the repression of the union movements in these countries. This is the alternative to working with the people who want to keep men and women and children illiterate and the labor movement in prison or dead.
Continued from page 1

patriotism and freedom meant being ready to kill "the enemy" that threatened my freedoms and the freedoms of those I loved. It never occurred to me to question those in authority around me who told me repeatedly and vehemently, "If communism is not stopped here and now, it will engulf and enslave us all." Quite a few years have passed since I fought my war in Vietnam, and I am neither engulfed nor enslaved by communism.

With the words, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but rather what you can do for your country" ringing in my head, I went down to the Fargo Building in Boston where the recruiting offices are located, and spoke with a Marine recruiter. (I should probably mention at this point that I was flunking out of school at Northeastern University, and ready for any excuse to escape the confines of living at home.) The recruiter was cool, crisp, and a crackerjack salesman, well trained in how to close a deal. The recruiter asked why I chose the Marine Corps and I told him that I loved my country, that I had been in ROTC at college, and that I believed with all my heart that the Marines were the baddest of them all.

He said to me, "Son, with your background, and the results from a battery of skills exams I am going to give you, you may get a chance to become one of the chosen few." At this point I should have asked him whether or not he had met the required quota of "chosen few" he would need to better his chances for promotion, but what kid age eighteen asks those questions? I didn't. I just sat there and prayed I would get a good score and become eligible to become one of the elite. Well, I didn't do too badly. I received a copy of my military records recently, and in my recruitment exams I scored highest in Arithmetic Reasoning and Pattern Analysis, but interestingly enough my aptitude rating was highest in General Technical and Infantry. At any rate, I was proficient enough to qualify as an aviation electronic technician, but to get into the school the recruiter said I needed a job. He said I would be one of "the cream of the crop" because the Marines would have provided me with the necessary skills and on-the-job training that would be required. What he did not tell me was that the Marines, despite their first to fight reputation, were also the worst supplied branch of the Armed Forces. The equipment we used was usually already discarded by the other branches or considered obsolete. The Marines were always behind the times. Even the electronic systems and the testing equipment were outdated. When I did get out of the Marines and eventually started to look for work, not only was I competing for only a small number of positions, resulting in a high rate of unemployment amongst us Vietnam Veterans, I was also ill prepared and outdated in my field as an electronics technician and helicopter structural mechanic.

I spent my time in Vietnam in a hole in the ground surrounded by sandbags, along the perimeter of a base camp waiting for infiltrators. Sometimes I babysat a 600 kilowatt diesel generator, and once in a while I spent my time retrieving dead and wounded on Med Evac missions. The recruiter didn't mention to me exactly what skills and experience I would be able to carry over into civilian life, and what opportunities would open up for me. He didn't let on that any bad would come to me because of my enlistment and service. He didn't explain how the Marine's break the will to be a thinking individual. How they subject you to an extremely well developed brainwashing indoctrination that results in producing an individual that believes the only way to survive is to follow orders and become a cold blooded killer, a protector of all our "inalienable rights."

The recruiter also never mentioned the possibility that my own government, the one I was fighting for and ready to face the enemy and do battle to the death for, might contaminate me with a deadly toxin called dioxin. That's the chemical in Agent Orange, the defoliant they dumped by the millions of gallons on the width and breadth of the Vietnamese countryside. We veterans found out that this toxin was causing a high rate of miscarriages, stillbirths, and birth defects, along with numerous other health problems, including a high rate of terminal cancers. When we found those things and we turned to the facilities provided, namely the Veterans Administration, we found out that nobody wanted to hear us or treat us, or tell us one way or the other whether or not we would live or die, and whether or not, when our children have children, they will be affected, or their children's children. They are still dragging their feet on compiling epidemiological studies on Vietnam Vets. We must come in on our own. They aren't trying to find us. And all we get is a general physical, a blood-test, and a chest X-Ray. If nothing unusual shows up we are sent home and told that the VA does not recognize Agent Orange as a service connected disability and cannot approve claims or further medical testing. They stamp our medical records "Agent Orange" in bold black print and put a round orange sticker in the right hand corner. That is all they do.

Last February, 1980, my doctor saw lesions and cysts and blackheads on my back and, upon my insistence, sent me to a VA dermatologist. The dermatologist was at least ten years younger than I, and didn't understand me when I told him I felt I had been exposed to Agent Orange and that the condition on my back and shoulders was "Chloracne", a known symptom of dioxin poisoning. At this point an older woman appeared and identified herself as the head of the dermatology clinic that day. She looked at me — keep in mind I am thirty-five years old — and said, "You're like an overactive teenager," and prescribed Phisohex and some anti-bacterial cream. She said that if the area turned red after using the medication to stop using it and come back and she would give me something else.
I'm not a chemistry student or a biologist but I know that Phisohex contains hexachlorphene, a by-product of dioxin, and there is no way I'm going to rub that shit on my back.

A few months later I went back to the VA and saw another dermatologist who, when I recounted my story, said, "No one here would do that." I said, "Look at the records." She shrugged it off and said, "Cortisone injections have been helpful with your kind of skin condition. I use them myself." She even agreed with me when I said that they, the VA, should be doing biopsies on our skin cells to measure the amount of toxin we might have in us. Then I let her inject me, twice, I can still feel the soreness on the left side of my back. I don't think I'll be going back there anytime soon.

The whole experience has been quite dehumanizing and demoralizing. It's interesting that every VA spokesperson, or doctor, or counselor has agreed on one important fact and that is: What if all 2.5 million people who served in Vietnam were exposed to Agent Orange, plus their families? Think of what it would cost in dollars and cents. Dollars and cents. Profits before people.

No, the recruiter didn't mention anything about it. He didn't mention that Vietnam Vets would come home to a country where half the people hated us for what we had done and the other half hated us because they thought we hadn't done enough. So we became statistics of a war that was "morally wrong", or "a noble cause", depending on your point of view.

Now the Moral Majority is in power and once again they are telling us to get ready to dig in and fight. Get ready to die. Register to become another statistic, if you survive the nuclear holocaust. They are preparing us psychologically to go to war to support our "vital interests". They are encouraging us to oppress all who oppose their views as "Un-Americans", violators of the system — their death-oriented system. Again the call goes out to stop the spread of that dreaded social disease — humanitarianism — before it engulfs and enslaves us all.

No, it's not too much different now then it was back then for me, before Vietnam. I ask, "What are you going to do about it?" I'm talking about all oppression. Racism and sexism. Issues concerning our environment. Unsafe nuclear power and contamination of our food and water by chemical wastes. I don't see these as separate issues. These are issues that face us all. We are all responsible. It is our responsibility to ensure world peace, to live in harmony, to respect and support and help each other as much as possible.

It really isn't too different now from what it was back then when I had to face this. I went a route that has extracted heavy tolls from me and from those people close to me. At times it has been a severe struggle to maintain my sanity. I've been married and divorced three times since Vietnam. I have had more dumb jobs than I care to remember. I've been through the drug and alcohol route. I have suffered the guilt of being responsible for the deaths of others. I have witnessed death and I know the memories will never go away.

I thought that joining the Marines would make a man out of me. I was wrong. All I learned was how to be a male supremacist. Shoot first, ask questions later. A death lover. No, it was during the years after the Marines, with the help of a few very special people that loved me and believed in me and supported me in my pain and struggle, that I was able to come to grips with myself and begin to understand and to feel and to be able to deal with my emotions. There is still a lot of conditioning to overcome and quite a way for me to go yet, but I feel I'll make it, I'll be one who chooses life, who chooses survival.

I am still angry. I am angry because so many had to die. I am angry because so many had to lose arms and legs. I am angry because no one can tell me why. I am angry because I accepted everything they told me. I am angry because I believed in what they told me. I am angry because they lied. I am angry because I am forced to survive the way I do. I don't know what it is going to take for you to survive or which route you will choose. I know that developing nuclear superiority and first strike capability will not ensure your survival. Fighting a war against people of another color or race or religion to protect our "vital interests" will not ensure your survival. Promoting and fostering racism and sexism will not ensure your survival.

Only you can ensure your survival, and the survival of us all, by being able to say "no." No, I refuse the accept registration for a draft to protect our so-called "vital interests." No, I refuse to accept the contamination of our food and water from chemical wastes by those who put profits before people. No, I refuse to accept unsafe nuclear power as an answer to our energy demands. No, I refuse to accept nuclear superiority and first strike capability as the means to maintain world peace. No, I refuse to accept, in any and all forms, oppression against any class of people because of their race, color, religion, or sex. By being able to say no, I refuse to accept it any longer, just because "they" say it is so. This is how you can ensure your survival and the survival of the people you love. We must all be able to say no and hold our ground!

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NATIVE AMERICANS AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

The following article is reprinted from a newsletter of the Reproductive Rights National Network (R2N2). The Network received Resist grants in 1978 and 1979. R2N2 can be contacted at 1032 West Altgeld, Chicago, IL 60614.

"The problem of our nations is not only sterilization abuse, but destruction of our lands through toxic chemicals, uranium and coal mining; and the destruction of our people through poverty, malnutrition and poor health care." This was the message of three Women of All Red Nations (WARN) who spoke at the national R2N2 meeting in September.

To understand the scope of the problems that Native Americans face concerning reproductive freedom and the very existence of the various Indian nations, it is necessary to comprehend the varied nature of the corporate and government assault on their lands and lives.

While medical sterilization abuse is a major concern of Native American women, it is not the only form of reproductive rights abuse they face.

As Madonna Thunderhawk of WARN said, "the underlying fight for reproductive freedom is a fight concerning the continuation of our nations, the control of our lands, and against 'genocide.'" Since the U.S. signed treaties with the various Indian nations there has been a continuous struggle over the use and development of lands acknowledged by the government to be the property of Native Americans. The lands ceded to the various tribes were once thought to be barren, and at that time the main intent of government policy was to contain the Indian population within those boundaries. However, in the last century the value of the resources on Native American lands has become apparent, and there has been a continuous struggle by the corporations and government to rob Native Americans of the meagre territories they still hold.

By 1975, white ranchers, oil companies, coal companies and other corporate interests controlled, through Bureau of Indian Affairs leases, up to 90% of the land on many reservations. Indian lands supplied over 2.7 billion dollars of oil and gas, 187 million dollars of coal, 349 million dollars of uranium and over 434 million dollars of lead, zinc, phosphate, copper and limestone." (Federal Energy Administration report, 1975). In addition, 90% of all U.S. uranium and one-third of all U.S. coal lies within Indian lands.

While corporate exploitation of the Native American lands has been extensive, Native peoples have been harmed, not helped, by the so-called utilization and "development" of resources. Corporate exploitation has brought poverty and disease and in some cases threatens the very existence of some tribes.

Coal and other mineral mining has stripped Native lands of their foliage, fouled the air and polluted the waters with toxic chemicals. In many cases, the water has become undrinkable due to the sludge, and in a few the use of water for coal mining has stripped the land of the resources necessary to raise the agricultural products necessary to support the lives of the peoples on the reservations. This is particularly true of the removal of coal from the Black Mesa in the Southwest that threatens the Navajo and Hopi peoples with immediate extinction. 2,000-4,500 gallons of water per minute will be pumped from underground wells to bring a mixture of coal and water to a power plant. In addition, the open strip-mined coal pits allow rainwater to dissolve sulfuric acid and other chemicals into the meagre water which will eventually reach the Hopi — redering unfit for consumption and poisoning the crops and people of the area. Yet health damage from coal mining pales besides the intensified destruction of Indian general and reproductive health caused by the nuclear industry.

Uranium mining for the nuclear industry has meant great losses for Native Americans. On the one hand it has caused the power companies and the government to greatly augment their population control programs and repression of reservation peoples in an attempt to further control the land. On the other hand, uranium mining has had grave consequences for people's health.

Phyllis Young of WARN talked at the R2N2 meeting of its disastrous results for areas such as the Pine Ridge reservation. Contamination by uranium mining of land, water and people is seen as the cause of many of the reproductive problems of Native Women:

- Indian women now have an increasingly significantly higher rate of spontaneous abortion than women throughout the country.
- Massive hemorrhaging, thought to be correlated with radiation poisoning, has become widespread among pregnant women.
- Infant mortality rates have risen to 31% above that of U.S. whites.
- Some 38% of Native children have some form of deformation or sensory problem by the age of four.

While not all these problems are directly the result of uranium mining, they are the result of corporate/government policies that condone and encourage the poisoning of a people while denying them the economic resources to be independent and healthy.

The WARN women stressed, as we in R2N2 must, that to address the questions of reproductive freedom for Native Women we must address questions of toxic chemical poisoning, the removal of children from poor Indian families, the attempted corporate take over of Native lands and resources, as well as the issue of sterilization abuse. In addition, we need to, as the WARN women do, address the issues as ones of racism and genocide, integrally connected to the U.S. government/corporate treatment of Native peoples throughout the world.

The corporations have termed their policies, "development of needed resources;" the government has termed their policies "energy management;" the women of WARN and of R2N2 have termed them genocide.
RESIST GRANTS 1980

Peace and Anti-Draft
Military and Draft Law Resource Center (Cambridge, MA)
Upper Valley C.A.R.D. (Thetford, VT)
Orange County Peace Conversion Project (Orange, CA)
Citizen Soldier (NYC)
Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies (Boston)
Student Peace Coalition (NYC)
Southern Organizing Committee (Birmingham, AL)
R.I.C.A.R.D. (Providence, RI)
Black Veterans for Social Justice (Brooklyn, NY)
The Rake (Providence, RI)
Boston Mobilization Against the Draft
National Mobilization Against the Draft (NYC)
Common Sense for Hard Times Pamphlets (West Cornwall, CT)
United Street Artists (Cambridge, MA)
Academic Liason Against Renewed Militarism — A.L.A.R.M. (NYC)
Mobilization for Survival (NYC)
Boston Alliance Against Registration and the Draft (Cambridge, MA)
National Anti-Draft Teach-In Project (Washington, DC)
Military Law Task Force (San Diego)
Midwest Committee for Military Counseling (Chicago)
War Resisters League — Southeast Region (Durham, NC)

Women's Organizations and Reproductive Rights
Dorchester International Women’s Day (Dorchester, MA)
Women’s Pentagon Action (NYC)
Boston Area Women’s Self-Defense Collective (Somerville, MA)
CARASA (NYC)
Optimedia (Boston)
NACLA Women’s Project (NYC)

Anti-Nuke
 Coalition for Direct Action at Seabrook (Cambridge, MA)

Labor
9 to 5 (Boston)
Union W.A.G.E. (San Francisco)
Service Employees for a Democratic Union (Boston)
Border Education Project (San Diego)
United Farm Workers (Boston)
Affirmative Action Coalition (Washington, DC)
Mass. Coalition for Occupational Safety and Health (Boston)
Farm Labor Organizing Committee (Toledo, OH)
Detroit Fastfood Workers

Third Wold Liberation
Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee (NYC)
Cuba Resource Center (NYC)
Puerto Rico Legal Project (Boston)
Overview Latin America (Cambridge, MA)
Middle East Research Information Project — MERIP (Washington, DC)
Palestine Solidarity Committee (NYC)
Boston Coalition Against Intervention in Iran
Africa Research and Publications Project (Trenton, NJ)
Solidarity (San Diego, CA)

Community Organizing and Newspapers
Dorchester Youth Alliance (Dorchester, MA)
Buffalo Newsletter (Buffalo, NY)
Simplex Steering Committee (Cambridge, MA)
The Newspaper (Lynn, MA)

Anti-Racism
Feb. 2nd Mobilization (Boston)
Black and Proud Elementary School (Jackson, MS)
Boston Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression
John Brown Anti-Klan Committee (NYC)
Black United Front (Boston)

Media Services and Film
Liberation News Service (NYC)
Third World Newsreel (NYC)

Legal Defense and Prison Work
Mass. Association on Correctional Expenditures (Boston)
National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers (St. Louis, MO)
Officina Legal del Pueblo Unido (San Juan, TX)
Families and Friends of Prisoners (Boston)

Other
Appalachia South Folklife Center (Pipestem, WV)
Peoples Alliance (NYC)
Downtown Welfare Advocacy Center (NYC)
Coalition for a People's Alternative (NYC)
GRANTS

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE (P.O. Box 33544, San Diego, CA 92103)

Over the past several years members of the Solidarity Committee have been working informally on international solidarity projects. In response to the unfolding of the Carter Doctrine, the informal grouping became a committee for the purposes of publishing a regular newsletter, Solidaridad, and putting on monthly programs on international issues. The programs feature films and speakers focusing on foreign domination and political resistance in places such as Southern Africa, El Salvador, Taiwan, Vietnam, and Poland. The Committee sees that one of its main tasks is "to create and encourage discussion of international issues among activists, so that movement folk will be better able to confront such issues in day-to-day work." As a long range goal it hopes "to be able to respond to international events as they happen, and provide a focal point for the movement here to oppose U.S. interventions and maneuverings around the world." Resist's grant was for the newsletter's subscription campaign, to help build a self-sustaining base for Solidaridad.

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE/SOUTHEAST (604 W. Chapel Hill St., Durham, N.C. 27701)

During the weeks of draft registration WRL/SE produced and distributed literally thousands of leaflets, covering themes that ranged from resistance to draft registration to the foreign policy questions behind the draft, and women and the draft. In many southern towns and cities spontaneous coalitions developed around the issues of draft registration, military spending, and human needs. Along with working with young draft-age people, the members of WRL have been concentrating on the links between "women's" and "peace" issues, building coalitions between the women's community and the anti-war movement. A special issue of the next WRL/SE newsletter will focus on Feminism, women organizing in the South, and the impact of militarism on women's lives.

The newsletter is produced five times a year and is sent to about 1200 subscribers. An additional 25,000 leaflets per year are produced and distributed. Resist made a recent contribution toward the purchase of an electric stencil cutter for WRL which will not only aid in the production of this literature, but will also be made available to many other local organizations such as the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Triangle Friends of the the United Farm Workers, N.C. Public Interest Research Group, and the Duke Committee to Reverse the Arms Race.

UNION WOMEN'S ALLIANCE TO GAIN EQUALITY (P.O. Box 40909, San Francisco, CA 94140)

Union W.A.G.E is a non-profit, politically non-partisan organization of working women, including housewives, those unemployed, retired and on welfare. It is dedicated to fighting discrimination on the job, in unions and in society, and to achieving equal rights, equal pay and equal opportunities for women workers. Union WAGE is also dedicated to building an organization which will properly represent working women on a national level. The several publications available through Union WAGE include a bi-monthly newspaper; a pamphlet called Working Women and Their Organizations — 150 Years of Struggle which describes how women organized, from the first women's strike in 1824 to organizing and picket lines today; Labor Heroines: Ten Women Who Lead The Struggle, from Sarah Bagley, who fought for the 10-hour day in the 1840's, to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, rebel girl of the I.W.W.; and Jean Maddox, The Fight for Rank and File Democracy, the story of a hard working, hard fighting woman who became a major labor leader in the San Francisco Bay area. Resist helped Union WAGE to reprint its most popular pamphlet, Organize! A Working Women's Handbook. Originally written in 1975 and now recently updated, this publication is a valuable and enjoyable guide to union organizing.

THE RESIST PLEDGE SYSTEM

The most important source of our income is monthly pledges. Pledges help us to plan ahead by stabilizing our monthly income. In addition to receiving the newsletter, pledges get a monthly reminder letter, containing some news of recent grants. If you would like to learn more, drop us a note. Or — take the plunge! — and fill out the handy form below.

Yes, I would like to be a Resist pledge for

- $5/month
- $10/month
- $25/month
- $50/month
- ______ (other)

I enclose my check for $______

Name ____________________________________________

Street ___________________________________________

City _______ State _______ Zip _______