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RESIST

*a call to resist
illegitimate authority*

May 16, 1973 - 763 Massachusetts Avenue, Rm. 4, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02139 - Newsletter #72

union w.a.g.e.

by Joyce Maupin

Union W.A.G.E. - the Union Women's Alliance to Gain Equality - was born at an International Women's Day Conference held at the University of California in Berkeley on March 8, 1971. Responding to a call issued by veteran trade unionists Jean Maddox (Office and Professional Employees) and Ann Draper (Amalgamated Clothing Workers), trade union women met and decided that they needed an organization to combat discrimination on the job, in unions, and in society; and to fight for equal rights, equal pay, and equal opportunity.

Our first public action was a demonstration at the State's Industrial Welfare Commission hearing on March 30. Other women's groups and farmworkers joined us in a picket line of more than 100, and 30 working women testified before the Commission demanding that the minimum wage be raised to \$3 and that IWC protective orders be extended to all workers including men and categories of work not now covered: domestic and government workers.

In April we set up a membership organization with dues of \$5 a year. We adopted a statement of Purpose and Goals, a 10-point program, and a constitution and by-laws providing for an executive board of seven members - a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, editor, and two members at large. In May we published our first newsletter. Eight months later the mimeographed newsletter became a printed, bi-monthly newspaper, and since that time our paid circulation has grown to approximately 500. The balance of the 4,000 newspapers we print are distributed free wherever women are organizing or on strike, at union meetings, women's conferences, women's centers, etc.

The principle goals of Union W.A.G.E. are the organizing of unorganized women workers and the fight against discrimination within the male-dominated trade unions. These goals are closely linked because the men who comprise 95% of present union leadership have failed to train women as organizers and to raise women's issues in organizing drives and in the unions. As a result, many women are reluctant to enter the union movement.

We support legislation which benefits working women, like pregnancy disability and unemployment insurance for household workers. We initiated the campaign to save California's protective laws by extending them to cover men as well as women and minors. These laws cover over 50 labor standards such as the minimum wage of \$1.65 an hour, overtime after 8 hours, rest periods, meal periods, uniforms supplied by the employer, couches, seats, elevators above 4 floors, ventilation, drinking water and toilets in the fields, and suitable transportation for women working between the hours of 10 PM and 6 AM. We realized that the passage of a 'pure' equal rights amendment without a clause

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stating that existing labor standards should be maintained, could nullify protective laws which apply to women and minors only. Employers, who would like all workers to achieve "equality" at the lowest level by taking benefits away from women instead of extending them to all workers, could claim that such laws discriminate against men. As a result of this campaign, the state AFL-CIO adopted our position of support to the ERA after the passage of AB1710 to extend protective laws. AB1710 did pass in both the Assembly and the Senate, only to be vetoed by Governor Reagan. A separate bill extending the minimum wage was signed into law.

A few days after the ERA was ratified in California, the Bank of America announced that it would discontinue taxi service for women working on the night shift at the computer center in San Francisco. The bank stated that men had complained of discrimination, but the men immediately organized a picket line to protest being "scapegoated" by the bank. Union W.A.G.E. also organized a lively demonstration at a B of A branch in the downtown shopping area. As a result, we were contacted by the Bank Employees Data Processing Association, a group which is organizing a union inside the data processing center, and Teamsters Local 256 - Yellow Cab drivers who would lose their jobs when the taxi service was stopped. This coalition put together a much larger demonstration, involving many different groups and a picket line of hundreds. We didn't stop the bank, but we did encourage the organizing drive of the bank employees, so that the benefits that have been lost may be won back by negotiating a union contract.

Members of the bank employees organizing committee told us that one of their problems was getting to the women, about 70% of the 1800 workers in the center. So we are back to the key problem - how to organize unorganized women workers. Our program calls for organizing and educational work both inside and outside the official trade union structure. Within the unions we build women's caucuses, raise contract demands for women such as maternity leave and child care, and fight for leadership training programs for women. At the California AFL-CIO State Convention, W.A.G.E.'s members led a floor fight by women delegates to hold a statewide trade union women's conference. The chair was overturned for the first time in 32 years and we won! A W.A.G.E. member has been appointed coordinator of this conference which will be held in San Francisco May 19 and 20.

Our activities outside the unions include regular meetings in Berkeley and San Francisco. In the first part of our meeting we hear reports from members about their problems on the job and in their unions and exchange ideas on how to solve them. In the second part, a speaker discusses broader questions affecting working women. Recent topics: Changing Conditions of Women Papermill Workers; What Every Union Woman Should Know About Parliamentary Procedure; The Sweatshops of China-

town; Organizing Women Workers.

We get telephone calls from all over the Bay area and letters from all over the country (8 to 10 a day) from women seeking advice on their organizing and union problems. We also get requests from unions, women's groups, universities and schools for Union W.A.G.E. speakers. W.A.G.E. speakers have recently lectured at the University of San Francisco, University of California at San Diego, Lone Mountain College, Mt. Tamalpais High School, Diablo Valley College, the Household Technicians Regional Conference, the Typographical Union, etc.

We plan to expand our educational activities to include regular workshops and classes in parliamentary procedure, labor law, collective bargaining, organizing, leadership training, etc.

We are also planning, in response to many inquiries and requests, a program of pamphlet publication. Some suggested topics are:

- 1) What is Union W.A.G.E.? (history, goals, how we function)
- 2) How You Can Make Your Union More Responsive to Women's Needs
- 3) Labor Heroines - reprint of the series being carried in our newspaper. A number of women's study groups have asked for it as there is very little material available on the history of women in the labor movement.
- 4) Translation of some of our material into Spanish.

There has been very little modification of our original program and constitution. Last October we did pass an amendment admitting men as associate members with voice but no vote. (Our meetings have always been open to men.)

Our greatest organizational problem is that our members have so little time for all the work we want to do. The age of our members varies from 20 to 70, but the majority are women in their late 20's to mid-forties and in addition to full-time jobs they have heavy responsibilities at home - like two or three children. They are also active in their unions, many are officers of their unions or on the executive board. Finally, many belong to a militant caucus in the union. So in addition to W.A.G.E. membership and executive board meetings, they have union membership and executive board meetings, caucus meetings, and frequently they may also be involved in political or community organizations. The president of W.A.G.E., for example, is a librarian with 3 children ages 5 to 11. She is vice-president of her union and belongs to a librarians caucus. She works on 3 newspapers - the W.A.G.E. paper, the union paper, and the caucus paper. Since we work entirely with volunteer labor, finding someone who is free to take an assignment may be difficult, and becomes more so as our activities expand.

We have a core of active women with a great deal of experience in the union movement and many skills - writers, organizers, editors, public

watergate

by Hilde Hein
& Andy Himes

"Those two men just don't like people," said Senator Saxbe, smiling broadly, when the news came of the resignations of H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman from the White House staff. The progressive developments of the Watergate caper have in fact brought smiles to a great many people, for whom the front pages of the New York Times had never before been a form of salacious bed-time reading. Corruption in high places, it seems is just another accident of history - the regrettable consequence of silliness and misguided judgement on the part of our leaders. Nixon vows it will not happen again.

But the Watergate mess is not such an absurdity as some would have us believe. It is also not just another step in the great American political tradition. In response to the President's sweeping inclusion of all parties in the excesses of campaign zealotry, Senator McGovern noted that the Democrats had "better campaign tactics". Better or not, the Democrats have had little to say about the whole affair. Many people do associate Watergate with such historic scandals as the Eisenhower vicuna coat affair, the Truman 5 percenters, and most prominently, the Teapot Dome scandal under the Harding administration. But there is a significant difference between this latest revelation of corruption, which involves the highest administrative office of the US as well as every level of law enforcement, and those other incidents whose design was to augment the power and wealth of a few individuals. To reduce Watergate to a matter of private gain-seeking is to trivialize it and to overlook the extent to which it does in fact constitute a major effort to subvert the democratic process.

Watergate represents one facet of a systematic program to assure absolute power to the present administration, and to destroy any form of opposition. In this instance the Democratic Party - less in terms of its 1972 campaign than in view of its potential for 1976 - constituted a challenge. McGovern correctly estimated the importance of Watergate as an election issue in 1972; but he was unable to rouse the indignation of an apathetic public, worn to cynicism by an all too familiar exploitation of the technology of snooping, spying, surveillance and manipulation in all phases of our public and private lives. Does not every industry spy on its competitors, and is not every school child accustomed to the intrusion of mechanical detectors, disembodied voices over mechanical gadgets, and arbitrary searches and questionnaires? All of us have come to accept daily violations of privacy. Why, then, be alarmed over Watergate?

The connection between the Watergate case

- (3) and the Pentagon Papers trial highlights the issue. The government was not in search of any particular piece of substantive information in the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. There was little likelihood that any evidence of major import to the Pentagon Papers trial would be unearthed in that raid; although considerable information of a personal nature detrimental to Ellsberg and possibly to others might have been found.



But once the dragnet equipment of information procurement has been made available, there is nothing to stop its indiscriminate use. The government possesses the means and the power to arrogate all information to itself and to make unlawful the dissemination of information which rightfully belongs in the hands of the public. What could be more public than matters of national and foreign policy, the history of the nation's involvement in Southeast Asia, the prospectives of war and peace? That is the information which is classified and denied us. And what could be more private and less deserving of public exposure than the exchange of confidence between a patient and his psychiatrist. That is the information which the government sought to obtain. (Evidently, a similar search-and-seize mission was sent into the offices of John Kennedy's physicians as early as 1960.) The administration, through its suppression of the Pentagon Papers and similar evidences of criminal foreign involvements (e.g., the muffling of testimony by returned anti-war P.O.W.'s) and its collection of elaborate dossiers on "dissident" individuals aims to control not only who has access to what information, but also who dares to express it.

In addition to withholding and dispensing information, the government also manufactures it.

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on where we are

by Robert Zevin

Resist came into being five and a half years ago to directly oppose the war and the illegitimate authority which waged it, and to lend our support to others who did the same. Unfortunately, these tasks continue to occupy much of our energies. Nearly four years ago we reasoned that the war was far from the only product of illegitimate authority in America. We began to support those who were resisting such authority in our ghettos, Indian reservations, universities, factories, mines, neighborhoods, and every other institution of American society. In short, we have supported much of the Movement.

The Movement of the 60's has bred much disenchantment in the 70's. Paradoxically, most of this disenchantment seems based on the unstated assumption that the power against which the Movement was directed was not illegitimate and that it would somehow responsibly react to a massive and articulate expression of the popular will.

This was manifestly the assumption of the great civil rights and peace demonstrations in Washington with conjunct organization of "lobbyists" to visit Congressmen and recruitment of Congressional and other notables to dignify the demonstrations. The Mobilization Committee, and subsequently the New Mobe, rooted in these exercises, came to give leadership to the entire anti-war movement. The confrontation politics of SDS and other student radicals was another version of the same approach. Its major implicit assumption was that the men who held power both in and out of the universities would somehow be either transformed or exposed (to whom?) as a result of the traumatic effects of the confrontations. A secondary implicit assumption was that masses of students and others would be brought into political action by the cathartic effects of the confrontation. The latter assumption was of course true; and the Movement did of course produce millions of demonstrators and activists in every walk of life. But the major assumption, that authority would somehow respond in a meaningful way to a proper expression of just grievances, was repeatedly disproved and definitely crushed by the Cambodian invasion of 1970. That point marks a precipitous turn since which large numbers of people have left the Movement for the comforts of their own private worlds.

I believe that the movement accomplished much. It permeated the thinking of Americans and their mass media on the subject of the war. It inculcated a healthy sense of distrust and defiance toward powerful American institutions. It introduced the tactics of direct resistance and direct positive action into countless thousands of struggles among many constituencies. It gave many millions of people - sometimes sporadically, sometimes per-

manently - a new sense of dignity and self-respect as women or men or children or Blacks or Chicanos or Indians or workers or students or welfare recipients. And it did this by giving many of these same people a new sense of meaningful participation and mutual support in groupings of human beings.

Finally, on the issue of the war, it won a great tactical victory by helping to render the armed forces of the United States unwilling to continue the slaughter. The reduction of this victory into a mere tactical success illustrates the other source of disillusionment in the 70's. Those who did not overestimate the responsiveness of authority in America often did underestimate its power and resourcefulness. Thus when the ground war dissolved in virtual mutiny, it was converted into a sea and air war. And now, as resistance in the Air Force and Navy increases, the military is far along in its ability to fight a completely automated war in which only satellites, computers, pilotless planes, and missiles will deliver and record death and destruction.

The real failure of the movement was that it lacked an ideology. We had much to teach about the facts of the war, but little about its causes. We said much about many of the abuses of power but little about their remedies. After the parade was over we had little to offer the millions of marchers to which they could commit all or part of their lives. The Port Huron statement was an auspicious beginning which somehow was drowned in the cacophony and frustrations of the Movement itself as the 60's progressed.

It follows logically and from observation that those who remain in the Movement are those who never believed or have come not to believe in the legitimacy of the authority of major American institutions. And similarly they do not underestimate the power and resourcefulness of those institutions. Stripped of these illusions, political work necessarily becomes a long-term, patient task of building organizations of human beings or counter institutions which have sufficient strength and validity of purpose to survive and grow in a hostile environment.

Two subtendencies can be distinguished in the Movement of the 70's. One is distinguished by rigid doctrines customarily used to draw a sharp and hostile line between the true believers and the rest of the world. The Spartacists and the National Caucus of Labor Committees are two of the purist examples of this tendency which was always a prominent feature of the Movement of the 60's as well. They survive and perhaps even continue to grow because of the needs they satisfy for their own members. In this respect they function somewhat like a cross between a college fraternity and an evangelical religious movement. Their growth is self-limited and their ultimate success impossible because their very existence depends on hostility and contempt for the majority of their potential constituents.

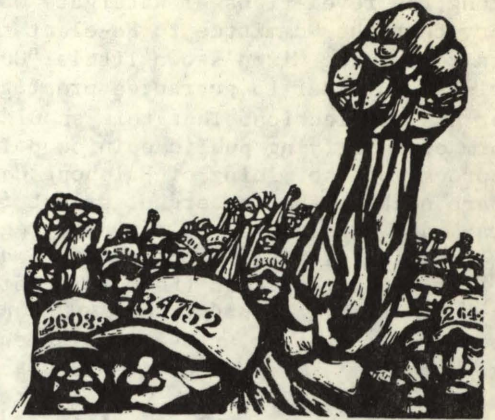
a letter from prison

In addition their doctrines tend to be pseudo-ideologies. They explain in a patchwork fashion much that has already happened; but they have totally failed to yield useful insights into the future and they do not unambiguously reveal what are the tactics to be employed in a new situation.

The second tendency has returned in a general way to the humanist course indicated by the Port Huron statement. Its touchstone is a fundamental respect for other human beings and a belief in their basic potential which has been suffocated by systematic and subtle repression. It is groping for an ideology, and is very much inclined at the moment to build on a Marxist base. Its workers and believers are somewhat less concentrated in Berkeley and Cambridge, New York and Chicago. Pure examples are more difficult to give since most of us embody both tendencies, and the second tendency usually eschews national organizations. Some impure examples would include the present New American Movement and much of the working class organizing going on in places such as Detroit, Chicago, Gary, West Virginia, eastern Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Southeast.

In the movement of the 70's, success is no longer measured by a front page story in the New York Times or by the immediacy with which authority responds or takes notice. Although Movement newspapers, newsletters, pamphlets, bookstores, and presses have proliferated, their output is increasingly directed at non-middle class constituents. As a result, the Movement has become largely invisible to the middle class. Many of its workers have a quasi-anonymity even within their own communities. At Resist we see ample evidence that the 'invisible' movement is very much alive and growing. Although millions have left the Movement, important organizing is going on in literally thousands of places. And most survive while new locations multiply.

RESIST continues to play an important role by offering modest financial and moral support to groups whose continued existence depends on such support from time to time. In addition we are trying self-consciously to turn this Newsletter into a vehicle through which organizers share their experiences and through which we can all contribute to a process of discussion and analysis out of which might emerge a practical new ideology. This article is a small attempt to stimulate that process by offering an assessment of where we are. Much has been oversimplified. In many ways the observations I have offered do not entirely fit the women's movement or the black movement. Many of the characteristics I have ascribed to the 60's or the 70's have been present throughout, and have only changed in relative importance. Still, I think it is important to begin an analysis by abstracting the essential qualities of the Movement as well as of American society.



April 27, 1973
Naval Disciplinary Command
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

"Dear friends,

I am a prisoner and am writing to tell you of the indefinite fast we are on here at 'Naval Disciplinary Command'. The reason for the fast is the way we are being treated while serving out our sentence. It is inhuman the way they treat us here. We are coming to you all in this manner because our 'Command Officer' Col. Domina is saying everything is like 'peaches and cream' in a way of speaking. We are trying to get this out to the public so they can really see what's happening. In plain words, they are lying about the situation here.

Here are some of the things we have to go through: standing up for count much longer than we have to (and there is a military rule against standing up too long for count); people who are getting out on discharges and going back to civilian life being made to get military haircuts; chow is really poor (they ration it out sometimes, and at times the same soup is served for two or three days in a row); we get meat half-cooked, bacon raw and greasy, and the same cereal day after day. These are just a few of the many kinds of things we have to put up with just in order to exist here.

We have tried and tried to reason with these people here. They speak of Human Relations, but how can they even think of relating to us when they don't treat us like humans from the jump? They lie and scheme and then try to make things look good when something happens (like our mass hunger strike). We have no intention of standing for this any longer, and this fast will continue until they break down and come to us in a sensible manner. Please tell everyone to support us. We will overcome.

(s) We the prisoners

(Note: The prisoners asked us to delete their names if we printed their letters, for fear of reprisals. We have received no further word on whether the fast continues.)

Among the revelations of Watergate was the discovery that the Committee to Re-elect the President was contriving Nixon's own little "Cuban missile crisis" in order to guarantee prestige sufficient for his re-election. That this should take the form of falsifying public opinion polls expressing approval of the mining of Haiphong Harbor is the sharp peak of the iceberg of a lust for power so crass and absolute as to deny any regard for public opinion, let alone human life and well-being.

More vicious than the bugging of the Watergate are the frequent harrassments and frame-ups perpetrated against anti-establishment challenges from the left. The Media files revealed the extent to which information was gathered by the FBI about people and organizations involved in such faintly unconventional activities as student and community organizing, agitation for civil rights, and peace demonstrations. More sinister yet is the active role which the FBI has played through agents provocateurs, as in the case of Tommy the Traveller, Boyd Douglas' role in the Harrisburg case, and the revelations of Robert Hardy in the Camden 28 case, which is currently being tried. It is ironic that one and the same deposition by this FBI informer-agent was used first by the prosecution and then by the defense. It is also noteworthy that unlike the Watergate affair, which is being given front-page coverage in all news media, the Camden case is being given virtually no attention whatever. Yet, as is readily perceivable in this trial, the government did not restrict itself to monitoring the plans of others, but actually initiated and provided the resources for an intended infraction of the law. If the government is freely empowered to use and subvert the law, we can hardly find remarkable the behavior of the newly appointed head of the FBI, L. Patrick Gray, in destroying secret and incriminating Watergate files, which were given to him by the President's ex-counsel, John Dean.

If the issue of Watergate is the protection of power through the suppression, control, and selective dissemination of information, then it is vital that the media act responsibly and maintain a critical perspective on governmental actions. But in fact, the establishment news sources have joined in the outcry only when they themselves are immediately under attack. The liberal press, seeing itself as a silent co-defendant in the Pentagon Papers trial, gives it moderately generous coverage, just as the Democratic Party, seeing itself under attack (and in a morally superior position) with respect to Watergate, may create a show of moral indignation.

But the reaction of the press has been largely an expression of rancor against the Nixon administration, and not an exploration of the serious issues which are the context of the one-night stand at Watergate. Since the members of the media establishment are, on the whole, partisans of the loyal opposition with no love lost for Nixon and his gang, they may freely join in the voyeuristic

pleasure of upturning one more stone hiding a nest of slime.

Such revelations have been hailed as testifying to the efficiency of our governmental system of checks and balances. But this too is a delusive satisfaction. The Watergate leaks do not represent a counter-balancing of political forces; they were the consequence of the opportunism, dubious loyalty, and gut instinct for self-protection of Nixon's own regulars - not to mention the failure of judgment at the top.

We cannot take pride in any aspect of this case. With the possible exception of Martha Mitchell, no one has departed him/herself with any semblance of integrity. The media have yielded to governmental pressures, distorting and even obliterating coverage of events of vital importance. Where was the press, or for that matter the Democratic Party on those many occasions when the rights and privacy of less prominent individuals have been far more grossly violated through grand jury investigations, political trials, morning raids, and routinely ordered massacres? In exchange for a slice of the pie, the press has censored and prostituted itself. Even now, while we hang over each new Watergate disclosure, the crowning obscenity of the continued bombing of Laos and Cambodia, the imminent resumption of hostilities against North Vietnam, in short the perpetuation of a war declared ended, is buried by the media and all but ignored by the Democratic Party.

Watergate is not a Waterloo; but neither is it a matter of no consequence. It is important to view it in the perspective of the vicious system of which it is a part, and to turn our attention to the dismantling of that system.

Farah (cont.)

"With this strike we are educating the majority of Chicana women here," she said. "And we have one big advantage - most of us are young. The company likes to hire us young and full of vigor."

* * *

In order to gain national support for their demands for union recognition, the striking Farah workers together with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, have called for a boycott of all Farah clothing.

Union W.A.G.E. (cont.)

speakers - but we must train the younger, less experienced women in these skills because our work is growing to the point where the core group cannot handle it. At present we are trying to get funding so we can pay a part-time staff person and get an office, which will make it possible to go ahead with our plans for workshops, classes and pamphlet publication.

Union W.A.G.E. 2137 Oregon St., Berkeley, California 94705

woodcutters

(7)

by Fred Walters

(LNS) (Editor's note: A quarter of a million people in the deep South make their living as woodcutters. As recently as two years ago, they were earning barely \$2,000 a year for 12-13 hours of work a day, five days a week. In the fall of 1971, when Masonite - one of the largest woodyards in Mississippi - lowered woodcutters' wages by increasing the amount of wood required for a load, the woodcutters struck. After three months, the Masonite strikers, 65-70% of whom are black, forced Masonite to capitulate. Encouraged by this success, the association of woodcutters and haulers, the Gulf-coast Pulpwood Association (GPA) has continued organizing. They are expanding their membership to include woodworkers in the big international paper companies: Scott, International, and St. Regis. Eventually they hope to organize woodworkers in Florida, Texas, Georgia, and Louisiana who have shown interest in the Association.

(One of their first demands, when they have gathered enough support, will be a standard measurement of cut wood which would be recognized at all woodyards. Now, wood is measured by a variable unit which differs from place to place and results in uneven and arbitrary pay. GPA will also demand a fair price for cut wood, a considerable increase over what they are getting now. Fred Walters, an old-time woodcutter, was elected President of GPA last year. In the following paragraphs, he discusses the GPA's accomplishments.)

* * *

There is one thing the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association is doing that no other association has ever attempted to do, and that is to get the white people and the colored people together. And we're doing it, there's no question about it. It doesn't matter if it's the Ku Klux Klan, or if it's the damn law, or who in hell tries to get in our way, we're going to move. And I mean we're going to move together. The reason they have been able to control the poor people is because they've always had the white man and the colored man at one another, to keep them separated. Because they know damn well that if they ever let them get together, that they're going to have some strength.

About 65-70% of the cutters now is colored. It used to be more whites. And the reason for this is that these paper companies wouldn't let colored people have trucks and saws. That lasted up until about five or six years ago. They began to let just a few colored people have trucks, very few. And really, the kind of truck they'd let him have would be something that some white man had wore out or couldn't pay for. But then, when we went out on strike, that's when they really turned the trucks over to the colored people. They thought they would get them to haul over the picket line. That's the way they have kept us separated all

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the farah workers

(LNS) "Farah thought we would be helpless and even experienced union men here never believed we would get nationwide support," said strike leader Consuelo Munoz, one of several thousand people, mostly Chicana women, who have been on strike against the Farah Manufacturing Co. since early May of 1972.

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers already has contracts with three El Paso clothing plants, but Mr. Farah calls us 'filth' and swears he will never permit his pants factory to be organized. Now, 7,000 workers of Farah's 8,500 are on strike. Most of them in El Paso, but also at his smaller plants in Victoria and San Antonio, Texas and in Las Cruces, New Mexico. The Company admits it lost over \$8 million last year, as against a profit of \$6 million they made the previous year. It's true that during this year we have been on strike many have lost their houses or their cars. They are the ones who have suffered most. But the rest of us have been able to manage with \$30 a week strike benefits, plus food stamps. Strikers who live in Juarez get their \$30 and an extra \$45, because they can't get food stamps. So even over there, our workers are not helpless," Munoz emphasized.

Juarez, El Paso's twin city across the border, is the fourth largest in Mexico, and more than 12,000 Mexican citizens who live there work in El Paso. Apparel manufacturing is El Paso's leading industry, employing over 30,000 garment workers - 90% of them Chicana women.

Consuelo Munoz explained that at Farah there is no job security. Workers live in fear of being fired if their output falls short of their production quota. Production standards are not negotiated so the daily quota is arbitrarily set at an impossibly high level, and as long as workers can't make it, their wages remain at the federal minimum.

"We are treated as production machines and not as human beings," she said. "Also we need adequate maternity benefits. Up to now, when we return to work, we lose our position on the pay scale, and start as beginners.

"Then, we want the right to leave the plant to see our personal doctor when necessary. The company nurses have been careless about keeping medical information confidential, and tell the boss information about our personal physical problems that is none of his business.

"Did you hear what happened in Farah's Albuquerque plant? Many people stayed inside because they were persuaded to be 'faithful' to the boss. He was going to protect them, he said. But the plant closed, and those on strike are still getting their \$30 weekly benefit, while those who were 'faithful' are simply out of a job.

(continued on page 6)

1. Wounded Knee Defense Fund, Box 147, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701. A support and communications center, formed on March 9, to provide services for the people working with the struggle of Indians at Wounded Knee. The center is run by a coalition of Indians, whites, and chicanos, and among its long-term aims is to change the pattern of racism which persists among Indians and whites. Funds were given for the immediate purpose of sustaining the office and purchasing food and medical supplies to be transported to Wounded Knee.

2. Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Gary Kenyon, Rochester Area coordinator, 40 H Ramona Park, Rochester, NY 14615. A newly organized chapter of VVAW, growing in the Rochester area. Grant was made to permit a delegation of members to attend a meeting of the National Steering Committee of VVAW in New Mexico. It is expected that this will contribute to local organizing as well as national cohesiveness.

april grants

3. Western Front, Box 24523, Seattle, Washington 98124. A working class newspaper, covering the Seattle-Tacoma area, published since August, 1971. The paper serves as a tool of political organizing as well as communication, concerning itself with such issues as the oppression of working women, racism, and anti-war work. It actively supports labor activities such as the strikes of Shell and Farah workers, and has been responsible for initiating local mass events, such as a celebration of International Women's Day. Funds were granted for office maintenance and supplies.

4. Hard Times, c/o Charlie Allen, 90 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. A working class community organization in East Cambridge, formed in Sept., 1970 to deal with local issues - housing, consumer problems, urban renewal, legal aid, etc. They have formed a food co-op and tenant unions, which aid in organizing around other issues. They have actively investigated and protested the death of a local youth, after he was brutally beaten by police. The grant is for an issue of their newspaper, which should shortly become self-sufficient.

5. Claridad - Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Roberta Salper, 30 E. 20th St. Rm. 508, New York, NY.

A bi-lingual, recently expanded form of CLARIDAD, a Puerto Rican newspaper which has been published in Spanish since 1959. The revised version is addressed to Puerto Rican working class residents of the United States. Expansion has incurred additional costs. The PSP was given a grant to help pay for a headlining machine.

6. WIN Magazine, Box 547, Rifton, NY. 12471. Weekly magazine of the War Resisters League. Loan was made to assist in sending out a mass mailing.

7. New World Coalition, 419 Boylston St., Rm. 209, Boston, Mass. 02116. A group which prepares and dis-

tributes educational materials on assorted political issues - ecology, technology, health care, oppression, and imperialism. A grant was made to help produce a slide-tape series for use in local organizing.

8. Walk for Development; Reconstruction and Reconciliation, 106 S. 13th St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. A project of Philadelphia Resistance to join with the Freedom from Hunger Foundation in sponsoring a fundraising walk. One purpose of the Walk is to raise consciousness of the need for reconciliation between the Vietnamese and American people, and to construct health care facilities in Vietnam and the United States. Grant was made for the administration of the Walk, so that proceeds from the Walk can go directly to several projects in Vietnam and the Philadelphia area.

9. New England Free Press, 60 Union Sq., Somerville, Mass., 02143. A movement press, which has been printing for movement organizations, as well as printing and distributing literature of interest to the political left since it began several years ago. A recent move has created additional expenses, and the Press was given a loan to help outfit a new darkroom.

10. Women's Center, c/o Gail Johnson, 511 1/2 Merchant's Row, Rutland, Vermont 05701. A women's center in a rural community, which provides a place for women to gather as well as co-operative efforts of childcare, transportation, health services, a library, and political education. The center was given a grant to set up and maintain an office. *Correction: In last month's newsletter the Feminist Press was listed as having received a grant from Resist; the aid the Press received was actually a loan.

Woodcutters (cont.)

these many years. But actually that backfired on them, too. As of right now a colored man can go get a truck as quick as a white man. Now that was something else this strike brought on. And the colored people realizes this too. They're not fooled by the company no more than the whites are. We all understand the same language. You see, this strike done a lot of things to the woodcutters.

St. Regis Paper Company was going to put a mill up, up there between Ellisville and Laurel, and what did Masonite do? They hired every man that was available. It didn't make no difference if he had a crutch, they'd hire him. Then after they hired up all the labor, and St. Regis moved their mill over yonder to Monticello, they fired 1,500 men at one time. That was about four or five, maybe six years ago.

I have talked to people up north when we made a trip up there, and actually, the way I see it, it's the same. The same man is controlling them people there that's controlling us down here. The same man. He's the money man. And he has got the government with him, he's got the state, he's got the county, he's got it all.