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# RESIST

a call to resist  
illegitimate authority

20 September 1974 - 720 Massachusetts Avenue; No. 4, Cambridge, Mass. 02139 #85

## A REPLY

### ORGANIZING THE FACULTY

John Stevenson's good letter in the August Newsletter is a welcome advance in the discussion of faculty organizing among radical academics; the questions he raises need to be answered, and I'll try to answer each of them in turn.

First, in arguing that academics do not constitute a revolutionary force in the US, Stevenson points out correctly that they serve two basic functions in capitalist societies: a) they mask the exploitation inherent in monopoly capital; and b) they provide the exploiters with needed information and techniques. But if radical academics choose to follow Stevenson's suggestion -- drop out of academe and serve those actively struggling against exploitation -- then it would be certain that colleges and universities would continue to serve their two basic functions: a) masking the exploitation inherent in monopoly capital; and b) providing the exploiters with needed information and techniques. The only difference would be that there wouldn't be anyone on the campuses anymore to point out what was going on.

As the student protests began to decline both in size and in intensity during the early 70's, there was (and is) a strong tendency in the movement to write off colleges and universities as places for radical activity. This tendency is not without justification, because all college students acting in concert probably could not effect a sustained radical social change in this country. At the same time, John Stevenson's point cannot be taken lightly; the basic functions of academics are just as he describes them, and it follows that colleges and universities are integral and important elements of capitalist domination, and therefore a necessary target for revolutionary struggle. If radical faculty will not take on this struggle, who will?

There is no guarantee, of course, that radical academics are the most effective source of opposition to the servants of power on the campuses, but right now they have no competition. There is no course taught in college that will not lend itself, more or less, to something other than a standard interpretation. (if there

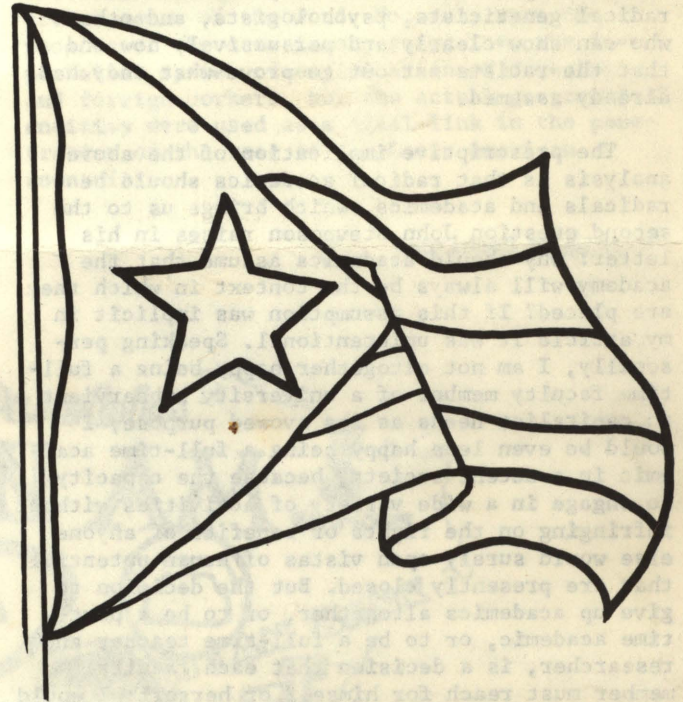
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## PUERTO RICO

### THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

LAWRENCE THOMAS

On May 1, 1974, the century-old struggle for Puerto Rican independence entered a new era. On that day, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party issued a call for a mass mobilization of over 20,000 people to come to Madison Square Garden in New York City on October 27. The purpose of the rally is to press the demand for Puerto Rican independence as it has never been done before within the United States. A National Committee was established to direct the mobilization, with representatives from a wide range of the North American and national liberation movements operating within the United States. Local committees were established in major cities across the country in order to bring together people involved in diverse struggles around the slogan of "Bi-Centennial Without Colonies".



The response by mid-September has been reminiscent of the anti-war movement of the late 60's and 70's. The initially ominous task of selling 20,000 tickets for the function has now become the problem of having too few for all those who

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## A REPLY continued

is, then Marx was wholly wrong.) Courses in early French literature, for example, can deal with questions about the role, nature and functions of the peasantry. Even courses in physics, botany, or chemistry can be taught in such a way that social consciousness is raised, and they can be taught that way without raising the bogey of propagandizing or brainwashing; it is, after all, the truth that makes one a radical.

Even more importantly, there are a number of highly dangerous, reactionary views being intruded into US society at present, and the intruders have come from the campuses. To effectively counter these views, they must be replied to in kind, and it seems to me that the best replies must also come from the same source. To take a current example, the racist doctrines being promulgated by academics like Jensen, Herrnstein, and Schockley are receiving wide notice today. It is, of course, necessary to point out just how racist their views really are, and a great many people are capable of doing the pointing. But if these views are to be thoroughly discredited, as they need to be, then it will also be necessary to point out that the racism infects not only their conclusions, but their methodologies, and their manipulations of statistical figures as well. It is pseudo-science that Jensen and his ilk practice, and the more the pseudo-science is given publicity, the less justification there can be for further "research" along Jensenist lines. For myself, the stopping of such research is a progressive action, and will best be effected by those who have an equal claim to speak with "authority" on the issues: radical geneticists, psychologists, and others who can show clearly and persuasively how and that the racists set out to prove what they had already assumed.

The prescriptive implication of the above analysis is that radical academics should be radicals and academics, which brings us to the second question John Stevenson raises in his letter: why should academics assume that the academy will always be the context in which they are placed? If this assumption was implicit in my article it was unintentional. Speaking personally, I am not altogether happy being a full-time faculty member of a university subservient to capitalist needs as its avowed purpose; I would be even less happy being a full-time academic in a decent society, because the capacity to engage in a wide variety of activities without infringing on the rights or benefits of anyone else would surely open vistas of human potential that are presently closed. But the decision to give up academics altogether, or to be a part-time academic, or to be a full-time teacher and researcher, is a decision that each faculty member must reach for himself or herself; I would not want to legislate in advance what all academics should do after a revolution.

I would also not want to legislate what each academic should do before a revolution, which brings me to Stevenson's third question. It may well be the case, as he suggests, that some faculty members could best serve the interests of the revolution by working with the working classes directly, attempting to expose the conditions of their exploitation, and endeavoring to overcome their oppression. Such goals are surely to be endorsed. But it is a fact of life that not all faculty members have equal access to working class groups, and/or cannot be effective organizers of off-campus dissent. Those faculty members who are so blessed, it seems to me, should so struggle; and those who are not, should not cop out, but rather should redouble their efforts to expose totalitarian, elitist, racist, and sexist views which emanate from the groves of academe -- in abundance.

The exposure of the racist, sexist, and other exploitative views advocated by the majority of academics is therefore, on this view, to be encouraged. What is equally to be encouraged is the presentation of material which shows in detail how and why the accomplishments of Western civilization have been purchased at the expense of those who worked the hardest to secure them. An important omission from John Stevenson's letter is the fact that an increasing number of students -- especially in public universities and community colleges -- come from working class backgrounds, and it is surely an important part of a college education to know how it is that Nelson Rockefeller had a somewhat better chance to become Vice-president than the parents of the students enrolled in the course, whatever that course happened to be.

With an increasing number of working-class students enrolled in college, it becomes all the more important for them to learn that they have been oppressed, and that their so-called "success" can only be purchased at the expense of other oppressed peoples. Again it seems necessary to ask the question: if radical faculty do not teach these lessons, who will?

If they are to teach these lessons well, however, it is imperative that radical faculty act in concert and not in isolation. Thus, in spite of the objections raised by John Stevenson in his letter, I reiterate the conclusion of the earlier article: healthy college faculties can become good comrades in the fight against exploitation and oppression; it is necessary that they first get organized.

In peace & struggle,

Henry Rosemont, Jr.

wish to come. Plans have been made for a simultaneous television broadcast to Puerto Rico and Los Angeles, and a video-taped re-run for those unable to attend in person. Efforts are now being directed towards more intensive political education and raising the large amounts of money that are still needed to cover the non-rental expenses of the rally.

The overwhelming response could not have come at a more crucial time for the Puerto Rican people. Puerto Rico exists today as a classic colony of the United States; nearly every aspect of its political and economic life is controlled by the government and corporations of the United States. In simple geographic terms, the degree of domination is astounding. Over 13% of the best farmland on the island is occupied by U.S. military installations. This does not include the island groups of Vieques and Culebra, which have been rendered uninhabitable by the U.S. Navy's practice of using them for target practice.

Despite its ominous credentials, the U.S. military presence is only a small part of the overall system of domination which is presently posing the real threat of extinction to the Puerto Rican nation. Ever since 1898, the interests of North American business have dictated the conditions under which the vast majority of Puerto Ricans must live. While U.S. corporations can expect to make an average of 30% profit on their Puerto Rican investments (as compared to between 13 and 18% in the States), at the same time, unemployment on the island exceeds 30%. Wages are between one third and one half of those in the United States, while the cost of living exceeds that of New York City by twenty-five percent. Nearly 82% of the island's population earns less than \$3000 per year.

Control of the Puerto Rican economy rests firmly in the hands of U.S. multinationals. In 1966, U.S. capital controlled 77% of the active sector of manufacturing. In 1968, 78% of retail sales, 65% of housing construction, more than 60% of banking operations, and over 90% of all insurance policies on the island were owned or controlled by U.S. concerns. Since then, the trend has become even more pronounced. Puerto Rico in turn imports vast quantities of goods from the United States and constitutes the fifth largest market for U.S. exports in the world. Every aspect of the island's foreign trade is directly controlled by the mainland, from the U.S. merchant vessels that by law must carry Puerto Rican goods, to the U.S. Congress that decides who the island can trade with.

It is no accident that U.S. domination of Puerto Rico began in 1898 when it defeated Spain and the independence forces in Puerto Rico and Cuba in the Spanish-American War. Penetration of foreign markets had long been looked to by U.S. businessmen, politicians and philosophers as a solution for what they construed to be the major cause of the class-warfare brought on by recurring depressions following the Civil War; overproduction. Although China was looked to originally as the chimera, it soon became evident that Latin America offered a more accessible and dependable sphere of influence.

In the years following conquest of the island, economic domination and political and military intervention to protect U.S. investments intensified along with the contradiction within the system of capitalist production that spawned it. The Caribbean became an "American lake" in the truest sense of the word. Not only were the peoples of the area incorporated into the imperialist system of exploitation of domestic and foreign workers, but the actual geographical entities were used as a vital link in the penetration of the rest of the Latin American countries.

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# LABOR PAINS NEWSLETTER

## ONE YEAR LATER

## THE POLITICS OF CHILD CARE

In June 1973 we published the first issue of the LABOR PAINS NEWSLETTER. The four of us who put the newsletter together were concerned with working for parent and worker controlled child care on a local level. We felt that publishing a newsletter with facts and opinions about local programs, government policies, and other related topics was a first step in that work. We have finished up a year which included the production of five newsletters; with Boston Area Day Care Workers Union organizing child care groups to have a booth for parents and worker controlled child care at the WBZ Women's Fair in January; the addition of Mickey Seltzer as another editor of the newsletter; and in May, co-sponsoring a community workshop on funding and space problems facing child care centers.

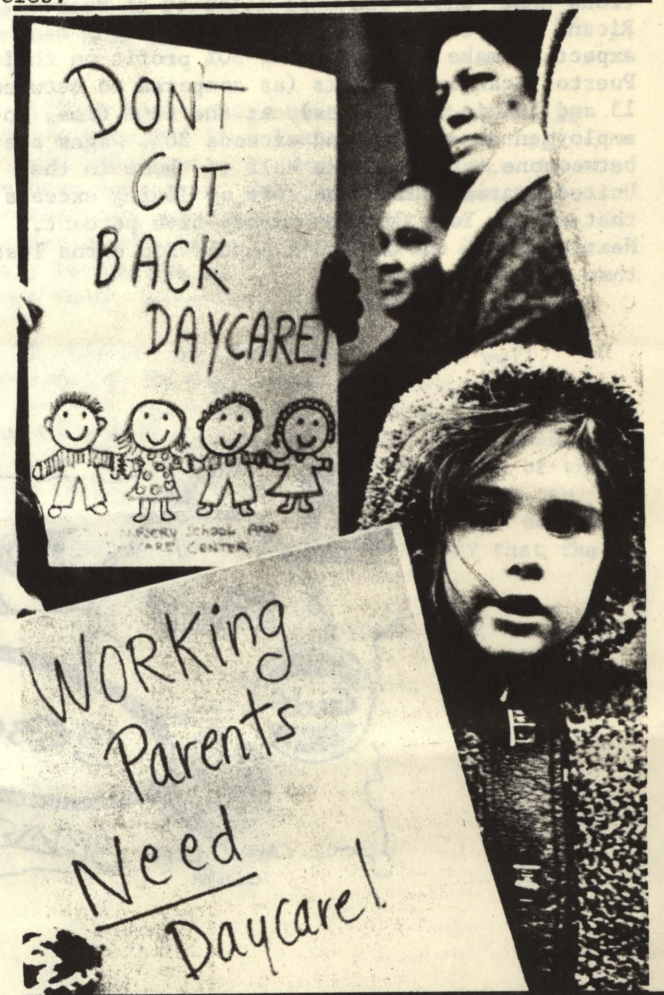
Now we must evaluate this work and determine the direction that our future efforts will take. As far as evaluation goes, one major concern of ours has always been who reads the newsletter. We distribute LABOR PAINS NEWSLETTER free to all children's programs in Brookline and Cambridge. In addition, we have a subscription circulation of about 225, many from outside the state. In our December newsletter, we conducted a random survey of our readership by enclosing a questionnaire which 43 people returned. This survey essentially confirmed what we already suspected--that people with previously developed interest in the politics of child care are reading LABOR PAINS and are willing to take the time to respond to a survey. These people are child care workers, parents, students, politicians, and professionals in day care or early childhood education. We don't know whether a majority of parents is reading the newsletter or not, and we haven't come up with a reliable method for finding out.

In evaluating we have also looked at the participation in activities we have planned or sponsored. Both the booth at the Women's Fair and the community workshop were well attended and people are asking for more activities which bring different centers together. This enthusiasm coupled with the fact that we are winding up a year of work is responsible for our self-examination and our concerns about the possibility of making significant gains for child care.

In our articles, in the speeches we have made, and in our conversations with other people, LABOR PAINS has been critical of nearly every structure that exists in child care. Our criticism is not only aimed at revealing the shortcomings of these structures, but it is also an attempt to encourage people to see where power lies, and to point out the legitimacy of gaining power for ourselves.

A major criticism of the structures is their continued refusal to acknowledge the relationship between child care and women's rights, and child care and the economic structure of the country. We all see child care as closely linked to the position that women and children have in our society. It is evident that no matter what the statistics on the need for child care and children's services, it is one of the lowest priorities for policymakers. And even when we are grudgingly given services, they are tied to divisive guidelines which separate poor children from middle-class children, and with such inadequate amounts of funding that local groups are set against each other while squabbling and competing for too little money.

On the other hand, there have been some positive developments during the last year. We have seen evidence that we who are concerned about child care are beginning to determine for ourselves what our own needs are rather than working within the limits set by state bureaucracies.



The organization of a Boston Area Day Care Workers Union (BADWU) is one encouraging step. The Union is a group of overworked and underpaid child care workers who are asserting themselves for descent pay and working conditions.

We are also happy to hear that Local Councils for Children are beginning to express their dissatisfaction with the Office for Children, the state bureaucracy which oversees them.

The response to our workshop in May encouraged us about the possibility for a grassroots child care movement. People at the workshop were looking to each other as a source of strength, and it seemed that getting together with other programs increased people's view of what is possible for child care. Out of that workshop came meetings of smaller groups during the summer, and people are planning to have another workshop in the fall.

Where all of this will lead is still uncertain. Those of us who work on LABOR PAINS still have a lot of unanswered questions about our work around the politics of child care. We question that parent and worker controlled child care can come about through work with state offices and private agencies, although we recognize the day-to-day necessity of working through those agencies because they control licensing, funding and protective legislation. We are continuing to raise these and related questions in the newsletter, but we don't see ready answers. However, we will try to clarify these problems so that meaningful action can be taken. And we will continue -- hopefully with an expanding network of child care groups representing more economic and ethnic groups -- to work towards child care for all.

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(Editors Note)

In May, workers at the Castle Square Child Development Center won the first union contract for day care workers in the Boston area. The victory came about after nine months of organizing and negotiations. Boston Area Day care Workers Union has been organizing workers for a year and a half and recently aligned with 1199, the national Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees. However because all the people in child care could not legally join 1199, such as parent coop, unemployed day care workers, or individuals who aren't able to organize the center they work with into unions, the Boston Area Daycare Workers Union stays distinct but in cooperation with 1199.

Workers at KLH Day Care, Somerville-Malden Headstart, Winchester Pre-School (Brookline), Wesley Child Care (Dorchester), RAMA (Dorchester) and NICE (Jamaica Plain) are all in different stages of organizing.

The contract at Castle Square Child Development Center won for the workers: \$8.75/week wage increase; one month vacation; overtime provisions; 14 paid holidays; 12 sick days; the Harvard Community Health Plan; a non-discrimination clause; grievance procedure; compulsory arbitration if grievances cannot be settled; active staff participation on the Policy Advisory Committee.

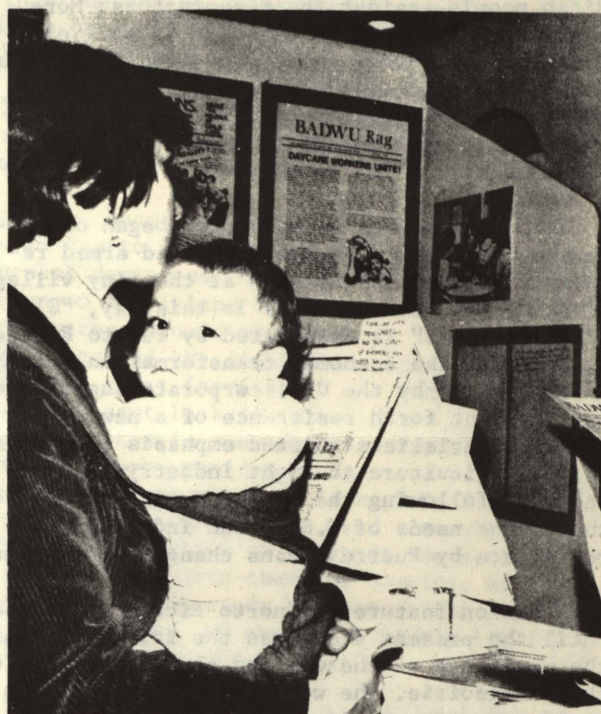
Along with these provisions of the contract, workers have won improvements in working conditions since unionizing:

--There has been almost no turnover all year--in contrast to a previous rate of almost 50%.

--Workers now run staff meetings which were previously run by the director.

--A coalition of workers, parents and the center director this year wrote a budget proposal for the Welfare Department, which funds the center through a local agency. The group decided to equalize the wages of the office workers and reduced the director's salary by \$4000.

--A committee of parents and workers represents the center in all dealings with the Welfare Department.



## TO SUBSCRIBE

LABOR PAINS NEWSLETTER  
P.O. Box 72, Cambridge, MA 02138

— Individual subscriptions \$3  
— Institutional subscription \$6

As is frequently the case, an American businessman summarized the essence of U.S. domination of Puerto Rico in 1971;

" industries come for many reasons. There is no political risk for an American investor in Puerto Rico; there is no fear of sudden restrictions or expropriation; there is no danger of revolution and of panic flight. The American dollar is as good in San Juan as it is in Wall Street. Through Puerto Rico, investors have a logical jumping-off place to the markets of North and South America. With the American flag on the island, there is economic as well as political security, with freedom of movement for employers, employees, the products they make and the money they earn. Puerto Rico has cheaper labor than the mainland and good climate. And most of all, it has tax exemption."

Puerto Rico does indeed offer a large source of cheap labor and some of the most attractive tax breaks to industry in the world; large numbers of unemployed workers and the bootlicking Commonwealth government insure this. The statements about political security, however, overlook the rich history of struggle by the Puerto Rican people against their oppressors. More significantly, such a statement is part of a concerted effort by those who seek to maintain U.S. domination over the island, to minimize the present struggle for independence taking place on the island and in Puerto Rican communities across the country.

The struggle for independence began on September 23, 1868, with the ill-fated armed rebellion against the Spanish at the tiny village of Lares in the mountains. To this day, "El Grito de Lares" is celebrated by Puerto Ricans everywhere. The economic transformation brought to the island by the U.S. corporate sugar interests brought forth resistance of a new form. As the imperialists shifted emphasis from plantation agriculture to light industry to heavy industry following the Second World War according to the needs of U.S. based industry, the resistance by Puerto Ricans changed in response.

A common feature of Puerto Rican resistance until the present stage was the failure to unite the movements of the working class with that of the bourgeoisie. The working class opposition could never transcend very limited economist programs and goals. Agricultural workers thrown off their land by U.S. sugar growers in 1898, joined together to create the Free Federation of Workers. The Socialist Party was created as the political arm of the Federation, and this party enjoyed considerable success, especially in those areas where the influx of U.S. sugar concerns caused the greatest displacement among agricultural workers. The fear of the then rising Puerto Rican bourgeoisie led the Socialist Party to reject the cause of independence, accept leadership from AFL-CIO reformists brought into Puerto

Rico to neutralize potential militancy. The Federation remained active until the Second World War, although by that time it had fallen into disrepute with most workers and under the complete control of U.S. based unions.

Independence has generally been the demand of progressive elements of the Puerto Rican bourgeoisie. In 1913, this element united with the class of displaced landowners to form the Union Party, with independence as the basis of its political program. The Nationalist Party was created in 1922 when the Union leadership abandoned the cause of independence. Pedro Albizu Campos was elected its president in 1930. Although militantly nationalist, this group could never overcome its isolation from the Puerto Rican working class, nor make the call for independence more than a moralistic and individualistic demand of a small segment of Puerto Rican society.

Building on these and other lessons, the Pro-Independence Movement (MPI) was created, holding its First National Assembly on November 22, 1959. By 1961, the MPI, in its thesis, La Hora De La Independencia, attempted to show for the first time why independence should be the demand of all Puerto Ricans struggling against oppression. They attempted to show how independence would lead to true liberation, as compared to statehood or Commonwealth status, and map out a program to achieve this goal. To this end, the MPI abandoned electoral politics and chose to boycott the elections of 1964. It chose instead to link up with the world-wide movement of Third World peoples against U.S. imperialism.

By 1968, the MPI officially recognized that the future of the struggle for independence lay in the hands of the working class and its allies from other classes, and adopted Marxism-Leninism as its guiding ideology. The Puerto Rican Socialist Party was created which sought to bring the working class out of the confusion and disorganization resulting from the demise of the Federation, and elevate its struggles beyond economism.

At the end of 1970, a group of progressive union leaders convened the United Workers Labor Movement (MOU). It has grown by leaps and bounds since its inception until now it seriously is threatening the hegemony of AFL-CIO unions in the Puerto Rican labor movement. The MOU is beginning to afford the same support and basis for unity that the Federation once did. The number of strikes by MOU unions have increased drastically since 1971, and the strikes are more militant than have been witnessed on the island in quite some time. What's more, MOU has adopted independence as the basis of its political program, and has been instrumental in building opposition to the superport and mining projects.

The end of 1971 saw a wave of strikes which effectively brought much of Puerto Rico's economy to a standstill. Workers from the Industrial Aid Company, telephone workers, busdrivers, postal, municipal, and University workers all struck against the erosion of previous wage gains brought about by inflation. In 1972, workers at El Mundo,

the U.S. owned newspaper on the island, went out on strike. The company and government responded with attacks on those picketing, arrests, threats, and the use of government troops and vehicles to usher scabs past the pickets. The strikers responded by bombing five helicopters which were being used to fly in strikebreakers. In July, 1973, the Electrical Workers Union went out on strike, which effectively impaired the distribution and generation of electricity all over the island. Within weeks, the Firemen's and Sanitation Workers' unions went out on strike in solidarity with the electrical workers. The government refused to negotiate with the striking unions and finally broke the strike when they called in the National Guard. The MOU was instrumental in organizing support for these strikes, in addition to its campaigns to bring the \$2.00 minimum wage to the island and organize resistance to the wage freezes of the Nixon administration.

All progressive forces on the island (PSP, MOU, the Puerto Rican Independence Party, and various other organizations), have joined together to protest the proposed superport and mining projects. It is around these issues that a strong united front for independence has been created, for the port and mining projects have brought the threat of extinction very close to home for most Puerto Ricans. The superport, if built, would be the size of the entire city of Boston, and have the capacity to handle tankers the size of the Empire State Building. The port would feed existing and yet to be built refineries with Venezuelan and Mid Eastern oil for processing for U.S. consumption. It is a project that all the states on the eastern coast of the U.S. have rejected for ecological reasons.

These companies are planning to use strip mining techniques to extract the minerals, which would effectively level the range. Its capacity as a watershed would be severely impaired, and meteorologists predict that the island's climate could be drastically altered if the projects are allowed to begin.

The threat posed by the further development of U.S. heavy industry is two-fold. First, it means further loss of jobs. Since 1940, U.S. directed industrialization of the island has resulted in the loss of over 125,000 jobs in the agricultural and fishing industries. The once thriving light industry on the island is in a state of decline because of the greater profitability of investment in heavy industry. The new projects are highly capital intensive, they provide few new jobs relative to those it eliminates. The policy of the Commonwealth government to rectify the situation has been to; a) encourage migration to the United States (over 40% of all Puerto Ricans now reside in the United States); b) repress efforts to resist oppression, as exemplified by the new Penal Code, which is blatantly anti-union and puts in the hands of police the power to search and arrest people without having to go through the previous channels of obtaining a search warrant or having evidence of a misdemeanor; and c) massive sterilization campaigns. Official estimates show that one out of every five Puerto Rican women who have had children in the last ten years have been sterilized following their delivery. These are voluntary in the same sense that sterilization of black women in the South is - welfare benefits are withheld if a woman refuses to comply with the 'suggestion'.

Secondly, heavy industry has caused pollution levels in Puerto Rico's air and water to approach and surpass dangerous thresholds. Pittsburgh Glass' operation on the island discharges pounds of mercury into the waters around their plant. This has completely destroyed the fishing industry in that area and caused a great increase in the number of birth defects. A recent leak of chlorine gas in another facility resulted in the near fatal poisoning of many of the nearby residents. In areas surrounding pharmaceutical plants, extremely high incidences of mental retardation, asthma, and cancer have been found. The village of Playa de Guayanilla, which lies near a petro-chemical complex, was the cite of a recent study by doctors who found asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema in the lungs of over one third of the population.

It is within this context that the present struggle for independence is taking place. It is obvious that if U.S. corporations working in conjunction with the Commonwealth and U.S. governments, are allowed to continue using the island as a short term solution to the contradictions generated by imperialism, that the Puerto Rican people and the Puerto Rican nation are in grave danger. Only independence will give to those people the capacity to determine its future, indeed to insure that Puerto Rico will have a future. It is truly a life and death situation.

**"In Puerto Rico, we have an abundance of bright, energetic workers.**

**"Open a plant that provides work for our people and we'll guarantee you no taxes, federal or local."**

-Rafael Hernández-Colón, Governor

Although industry is booming in Puerto Rico, we are far from full employment," says Governor Hernández-Colón.

"The people of the Commonwealth need jobs and want to work. We offer manufacturers a combination of tax incentives, plentiful labor, and businesslike assistance that has led to remarkable profits in industry after industry—double the comparable profits on the mainland in most cases, and in some industries many times more.

"In Puerto Rico you can make good profits—and keep them. I don't think you can afford to overlook Puerto Rico when considering any plans for expansion."

**100% Tax Exemption**

Manufacturers are automatically exempt from federal taxes in Puerto Rico. You pay no corporate or personal taxes. And by Commonwealth law, you are exempt from Puerto Rican taxes.

This includes taxes on corporate income, real and personal property, municipal taxes, and license fees—for up to 25 years.



Governor Hernández-Colón shares with a job of Puerto Rico's near-million eager workers.

**Can you match these profits?**

In the chemical industry, the profit-to-sales ratio averages 48.9 percent in Puerto Rico against 5.9 percent on the mainland.

In electrical machinery, 26.1 percent in Puerto Rico against 3.3 percent on the mainland.

One company in the Fortune 1000 earns more than 30 percent of its total corporate profits from its

**plants in Puerto Rico.**

These are not isolated examples. You'll find hundreds more among the nearly 1000 U.S. companies already in Puerto Rico.

**Reasonable labor**

Wages are reasonable in Puerto Rico. And the government will help you find and train the workers you need.

A short while ago, rich copper and nickel deposits were discovered in the central mountain range of the island. Rights for extraction were sold to Kennecott and other U.S. multinationals.



# SEPTEMBER

## GRANTS

VVAW/WSO 827 West Newport, Chicago, Ill. 60657.

They were given a grant to help out with the conference that they are planning for Oct. 11th weekend. The conference was called out of a need for unity and a national focus, in hopes that it will be a major step in reviving the GI movement and develop a program that all GI organizing groups can relate to. They hope to begin building a strategy that will seriously challenge the role of the US military under imperialism.

Jacksonville North Carolina Defense Committee  
P.O. Box 1163, Jacksonville, NC 28540.

The Defense Committee is an outgrowth of the United We Stand Bookshop, which was dynamited in May of 73. The project consists of mostly veterans and active duty marines, who do legal counseling and organizing of an anti-imperialist nature around Camp Lijeune and Fort Bragg. They are working to engage GI's and themselves into a program of education involving not only legal rights, but also information on what's going on in this country, in the world with regards to liberation struggles such as Africa, South East Asia, and what their role is in relationship to both. They also publish a paper which is a combined effort of staff and GI's.

Turning the Regs Around Committee P.O.Box 8284,  
San Diego, Calif. 92102

They were given money for the printing costs of the third edition of Turning the Regs Around, which is a GI counseling manual. The manual has proven to be a useful tool, both for individuals and especially for all projects doing work with the military.

Black Military Resistance League P.O.Box 6289,  
Norfolk, Virginia 23508

Previously known as The Tidewater Africans they are doing Black GI organizing and have built up a base among Black GIs and in the local Black community. They publish a paper and do legal work in cooperation with the Defense Committee in Norfolk.

Coal Contract Workshop c/o Richard Diehl P.O. Box 185, Morgantown, West Virginia 26505.

The UMW coal contract expires in Nov. and people involved in the workshop will help coal miners put into practice their point of view about changes not only in the coal industry, but perhaps in the entire nation. The workshop will be a sounding board for miners demands if they have to strike and a place where miners see their strength not only in trade union terms, but also in broader social terms.

John Henry Memorial Committee P.O. Box 5354  
Charlestown, West Virginia 25311

The committee had a 2nd annual Jubilee and published a Commemorative Booklet for the event which contained articles by native Appalachians on history, art, etc., and they were funded to help on costs for the booklet. The Jubilee was a success. The cultural and political aspects of life in Appalachia were solidified and a caucus of Black miners was created.

Somerville Fair c/o Margaret Colan 40 Highlands Ave., Somerville, Mass. 02143

The Somerville Fair Shake Festival will be on October 5th in Foss Park. Groups in the area will have booths publicizing what they are doing and what more could be done if federal monies were placed in social services instead of military hardware.

Final Warning 129 W. 22nd St., 9th floor, NY, NY 10011

Final Warning is a group of rank-and-file telephone workers. Over the past two years they have been involved in many struggles with the company, and they were supported in order to continue their work.

People's Community Hall 1260 Davis Ave., Mobile, Alabama 36603

The People's Community Hall is a group of folks who have been doing organizing in the Black community of Mobile for the past two years. They were given funds to put out their paper which they feel is of utmost importance. They are involved in many community efforts, such as drug information, day care, prison work, and political education.

The Newspaper 57 Linwood Rd., Lynn, Mass. 01905

They were given funds for a community media center in Lynn, which would house layout materials, a library and offices. The facilities would be used to produce leaflets for surrounding groups as well as their paper. The Newspaper is a monthly paper distributed free which has been around for four years in Lynn and survives on local ads and contributions.

California Homemakers Association 3500 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento, Calif. 95820

They began organizing in Sacramento over a year ago and their membership has grown to be 3000 domestic and attendant care workers, and other low-paid service workers. They won recognition to bargain with the County of Sacramento last March, and they're now involved in setting up additional field offices. They're providing a network whereby the third largest labor force in America will have a means for changing their lives and working conditions.