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RESIST

a call to resist
illegitimate authority

July 30 1975 - 720 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 4, Cambridge, Massachusetts #94

Tracking the FBI - CIA

THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AND HOW TO USE IT

Hardly a day goes by without a new instance of illegal activity on the part of the intelligence agencies of the US government coming to light. What has been particularly significant of these recent developments is the extent to which the CIA has infringed on the basic rights of thousands of people within this country, supposedly for the purpose of national security. A particularly gruesome example of the potential repressive capacity of the government, and the willingness to use it, was the recent disclosure of a list of 15,000 people who were to be "detained" in case of a national emergency.

There is a legal avenue of resistance open to people at this point that should be taken advantage of to the fullest extent. In late February of 1975, Congress overrode a Presidential veto and passed a series of amendments designed to strengthen the 1966 Freedom of Information Act. Since then, thousands of Americans have requested federal records, files, policy papers, reports and memorandums that the various government agencies produce and like to keep hidden.

Not to be undone, the CIA is attempting to get around the provisions of the law by claiming three exemptions to the law; "national security", "invasion of personal privacy" of others, and "information as to intelligence sources and methods." They have also opened another front in their counteroffensive, this time directed at Congressman Micheal Harrington (Dem., Mass.). Harrington is accused of a breach of ethics for allegedly leaking information on the CIA's role in ousting the late Salvadore Allende from power in Chile.

RESIST is taking part in a legal action initiated by a number of people on the West Coast to challenge the CIA's exemptions. At this point we are collecting information on domestic activity by the CIA and trying to get together as many individual and organizational plaintiffs for the case, particularly those who

believe that their name is on the list of 10,000 people on whom files have been kept by the intelligence agencies. Anyone who has travelled to Vietnam, the Soviet Union, or the People's Republic of China are prime candidates, as well as any visitors to the other socialist countries. People who feel that they fall in this category and wish to take part in this case should contact us as soon as possible.

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Sample Letter

Mr. Robert S. Young
Freedom of Information Coordinator
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Young:

Under the provisions of 5 USC 552, the Freedom of Information Act, I request access to and copies of all files and documents maintained by the CIA relating to myself.

The material I seek includes, but is not limited to, dossiers, card files, microfilm files, microfiche files, and all computerized data and references maintained or utilized by the CIA. This request also encompasses any photographs and fingerprint files which you may have.

If you rule that portions of these files are "reasonably segregable" I request copies of the remaining material and reserve my right to appeal any such deletions. If deletions are made, please cite the statutory justification for each deleted item.

If this request is denied in whole, or in part, please advise me of the appropriate appeals procedures.

In order to facilitate this request, I am submitting my full name, date and place of birth, and Social Security Account Number.

I am prepared to pay a reasonable fee for the reproduction of this material.

As required by 5 USC 552, I expect to hear from you within 10 working days.

Sincerely yours,

"FBI - CIA", cont.

We are also encouraging as many people as possible to write to the intelligence agencies and demand to see their files. There is a simple procedure to follow, as outlined by members of the Fifth Estate, former intelligence officials now involved in exposing the activity of the CIA and FBI through their magazine "Counter-Spy". (We funded this organization a few months back - see Newsletter # 92, May, 1975). We have also enclosed a sample letter and the addresses of the various agencies to facilitate people's taking up of this important project.

Once you become aware of a specific report or regular series of reports that may be of concern to you, the first task is to identify the agency that has the material and the name and address of the director. If you are not reasonably sure that an agency has a file on you, be careful, as your letter of inquiry may be used as a way to begin a file about you.

Freedom of Information, Mailing Addresses for Federal Agencies

Director, FBI US Dept. of Justice Wash. DC 20535	Dir., Passport Office Bureau of Security & Consular Affairs 1425 K St. NW Wash. DC 20524
Director, CIA Headquarters, CIA Wash. DC 20505	Director Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms Department of the Treasury Wash. DC 20226
Administrator Drug Enforcement Administration 1405 Eye St., NW Wash. DC 20537	Dir., Office of Administration Bureau of Indian Affairs US Department of the Interior Wash. DC 20245
Postmaster General 475 L'Enfant Plaza West, SW Wash. DC 20260	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff The Pentagon Wash. DC 20000
Director, IRS 1111 Constitution Ave. NW Wash. DC 20224	US Assistant Attorney General Dept. of Justice Information Center Constitution Ave & Tenth St, NW Wash. DC 20530
Dir., US Secret Service 1800 G St., NW Wash. DC 20223	Director Immigration & Naturalization Service 425 I St. NW Wash. DC 20536
Commander US Army Intelligence Agency Fort Meade, Maryland 20755	Commander US Army Criminal Investigation Command The Pentagon, Wash. DC 20000
Dept. of the Navy Naval Intelligence Command 2461 Eisenhower Ave. Alexandria, Va. 22331	Dir., Defense Investigative Service Forrestal Building, Wash. DC 20314
Dir., US Marshalls Service Department of Justice Wash. DC 20000	Director National Security Agency/Central Security Service Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755
Secretary of Defense Department of Defense The Pentagon Wash. DC 20301	Secretary Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare 330 Independence Ave. SW Wash. DC 20201
Sec. of the Air Force Dept. of the Air Force The Pentagon Wash. DC 20330	Director Freedom of Information Staff Department of State 2201 C St. Wash. DC 20520
Director Defense Intelligence Agency The Pentagon, Wash. DC 20301	
Secretary of the Army Department of the Army The Pentagon, Wash. DC 20310	

On the outside of the envelope put: RE: Freedom of Information Act

Citing the Freedom of Information Act (5 USC 522) as your authority, write a letter to the agency director requesting access to and copies of the material. Try to be general as well as specific in framing your request. That is if you know the title of the publication or report you are seeking, request it by name, but also request "any other document relating to the subject." According to the law, the agency has ten days to reply to your initial request, although that does not mean the material will be given to you at that time. Virtually every government agency is requesting the 20 day extension period provided by the Act. It does help to follow through with phone calls and letters so that the agencies know you are serious in your request and aware of their responsibility to comply with the law. In the past, such action has helped speed the release of information and possibly eliminated the need for court action.

One of the barriers to obtaining information under the Act is the matter of cost. Under the law, the government has the right to bill you for the staff time used to search for your materials and the cost of reproducing them. Recently, the CIA billed former Defense Department official Morton Halperin \$500 for search time and reproduction costs for materials he obtained from them. Halperin is currently appealing the billing, saying that it is an unreasonable amount. A sentence or two in your request letter, stating that you are willing to pay a "reasonable amount" or even a specific amount may save you some financial troubles or the process of appeals. You can also indicate in your letter that you wish to inspect the documents before the government reproduces them.

Various government agencies are responding differently to requests under the Act. The Internal Revenue Service released documents concerning their intelligence operations. Other agencies have released reports on virtually every subject ranging from the fat content of hot dogs to documents relating to compliance of agencies with the Civil Rights Law. These reports are not always complete. Rather than totally denying a request for information, agencies can rule sections of the material exempt. Such deletions can be appealed, and your initial letter should request that you be informed of the appropriate appeals procedure should your request be denied in whole or in part.

The FBI has been particularly reluctant to comply with the law. Responses to inquiries are coming in after the 10 day waiting period, and they are requesting as much as 45 working days to collect and send out the information. They are claiming overwork, as they have been averaging over 20 requests per day. But they seem all too willing to fall back on this excuse to keep from relinquishing materials. Court actions now pending seek to force the FBI to comply will be resolved late this summer. In any case, a high degree of patience and perseverance is required for those who wish to follow through.

Behind the Terror at Pine Ridge

The Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota has a population of nearly 11,000 Oglala Sioux Indians. It is the second largest Indian reservation in this country. By a treaty signed with the United States Government in 1868, the reservation was to include the land which now makes up North and South Dakota, and parts of Wyoming, Montana and Nebraska. The Sioux were granted the status of a separate and sovereign nation. Federal troops were not permitted on the reservation. No Indians could be forced to stand trial in courts other than those of the Sioux nation. And most importantly, none of the land could be taken away without the consent of three quarters of the male population, whether by sale, lease, etc.

Most of the provisions of the treaty were repealed without the consent of the Indians in 1871, when Congress passed an act which read, "No Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty..."

In the last month, Pine Ridge has been the scene of much violence, which has left two FBI agents and one Oglala dead. Using the incident as a pretext, the government is maintaining a large army of local and state police, FBI agents, and police from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to enforce what has become a reign of terror on the reservation.

The most recent FBI attack at Pine Ridge did not come out of the blue. In South Dakota last year there were 26 unsolved murders - 23 of them took place on the reservation. The majority of the victims were either members of the American Indian Movement, the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Association, or people opposing the dictatorial rule of Tribal Council head Dick Wilson and his band of thugs. This has been combined with legal assaults on AIM members that have been going on since the Wounded Knee occupation in 1973, which took place on Pine Ridge. That incident was the culmination of the struggle by the Oglalas, with the help of AIM, against Wilson. The reign of terror and law and order campaigns since then have been directed at stifling that resistance.

STOP THE TERROR AT PINE RIDGE

TWO YEARS AFTER THE WOUNDED KNEE OCCUPATION, A BRUTAL CAMPAIGN OF TERROR HAS BEEN UNLEASHED AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT AND THEIR SUPPORTERS ON THE PINE RIDGE RESERVATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

THE CORRUPT PINE RIDGE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT OF DICK WILSON, OPERATING WITH FBI AND BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS APPROVAL HAS CREATED A POLICE STATE ON THE RESERVATION. SINCE MARCH 1, SEVEN AIM MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS, INCLUDING TWO WOMEN AND ONE CHILD, HAVE BEEN MURDERED AT PINE RIDGE. MEANWHILE, THE FBI HAS MOVED ON A NATIONAL LEVEL TO CRUSH AIM, USING MURDEROUS TACTICS SIMILAR TO THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY IN 1968-70. ON MARCH 1, THE FBI ARRESTED 17 AIM MEMBERS IN A THREE-STATE SWEEP, CHARGING THEM WITH CRIMES RANGING FROM MURDER TO "CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM," A CHARGE LAST USED AGAINST EUGENE V. DEBS IN 1919. AFTER AN OUTRAGED GROUP OF OGLALA SIOUX WOMEN SAT-IN AT THE FBI'S RAPID CITY OFFICE, THE FBI DECIDED TO "INVESTIGATE" THE SERIES OF MURDERS AT PINE RIDGE. A GRAND JURY MET AND RECENTLY RETURNED FELONY INDICTMENTS ONLY AGAINST AIM PEOPLE--THE VICTIMS OF THE TERROR. IN ONE RECENT GOVERNMENT ATTACK, AIM LEADER RUSSELL MEANS WAS SHOT IN THE BACK BY BIA POLICE ON JUNE 7 AT STANDING ROCK RESERVATION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT HAS ISSUED AN URGENT APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY IN THIS CRUCIAL TIME. DEMONSTRATIONS AND PROTESTS WILL TAKE PLACE THROUGHOUT THE US THIS SUMMER, AND A NATIONWIDE BOYCOTT OF SOUTH DAKOTA--"SEE SOUTH DAKOTA LAST"--IS BEING ORGANIZED.



In order to understand the resistance to Wilson, one must look at his relationship to the business interests of South Dakota, the federal government, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and how he has used his power to continue the process of destroying the Sioux nation. Wilson's regime is the latest and most severe stage in the government's efforts to use Indians to drive their fellow Oglala from their land. The result has been increasing poverty and factionalism for the Sioux nation.

The process began in the 1880's when the Oglalas were removed from their source of livelihood; the land. Exiled onto relatively infertile land, the Indians were unable to change from their hunting economy to farming. Three courses of action were open to the Sioux. Some settled on the shrinking reservation and depended on annual rations of clothing and food from Washington and controlled by the infamous Agents, who played chiefs off against one another through their control over arms and ammunition. A second group either moved up to Canada or took up arms against the government. A third group cooperated with the United States and took jobs as scouts and BIA police in return for food and protection.

All the while, the reservation was being reduced. The Dawes Allotment Act in 1902, divided communal land into "family" plots. The intention

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Eastern Farm Wo

(Editor's note: We received the following letter as part of a funding request from the Eastern Farm Workers Association.)

We had originally become aware of your organization through a grant which our Suffolk County operation received from RESIST in 1973. Since then, we have set up an office in Binghamton, New York, beginning what is to date the largest organizing drive of agricultural workers in the country. Since the Spring of 1974, we have signed up over 500 members living in the Finger Lakes region of Steuben and surrounding counties, while at the same time building up a network of active support throughout Broome County. In order to familiarize you with our new expanded organizing drive, we would like to present a brief overview concerning the problems facing farmworkers throughout New York state, and then detail some of the activities in which our organization is involved in changing their conditions.

Composed primarily of black and Puerto Rican people, farmworkers have historically been one of the most oppressed groups of workers in the country. Lacking many of the basic protective labor measures that workers in other industries expect, farmworkers are literally at the mercy of large corporations whose only interest lies in sustaining and enlarging their profit margins. Farmworkers have no guaranteed work week, therefore they may work as little as five hours one week, and sixty the following without receiving overtime pay. In addition, farmworkers do not receive wages for the total amount of time that they spend on the job. The time spent waiting for deliveries and machine repair, and time spent traveling to and from the job are not considered part of the workday. Also their constant exposure to pesticides often causes serious respiratory and circulatory disorders. Dangerous machinery, often lacking available safety devices, causes frequent accidents ranging from the loss of a finger to the loss of life.

In order to procure farmworkers to work in the fields or packing sheds, large farming companies hire a crew chief or labor contractor who is assigned the responsibility of recruiting the needed number of farmworkers and of meeting the basic needs of his crew. The crew chief usually recruits farmworkers from either the Bowery in New York City or from the South and other places where there is a relatively high concentration of poverty and unemployment. Due to the large existing supply of surplus labor and the unavailability of jobs, many unskilled people will work for almost anything in order to maintain

themselves. However, in order to facilitate recruitment, crew chiefs often promise good wages and working conditions to these unemployed people. Once farmworkers arrive at their job site, however, they find that their pay and conditions are considerably different from what they expected. Lacking any means of transportation, farmworkers are completely isolated from any outside activity, thus making impossible all communication with other workers, their families, and the outside world. Poor housing, unsafe working conditions, low pay, chronic alcoholism and other occupational hazards soon become a common and integral part of the lives of farmworkers.

The Eastern Farm Workers Association (EFWA) represents an alternative to this situation by offering farmworkers a means by which they can improve their condition through the collective strength of a grass-roots community based organization that is representative of and responsible only to farmworkers. As we organize to meet their problems, we are also aware of their immediate needs, and have therefore set up a six point benefit program which includes free dental care, emergency food and warm clothing. These benefits are not offered as charity, but as a means of bringing farmworkers into our organization where they can develop the strength and experience successfully to overcome their oppressive conditions.

Our primary means of contact with our membership is through the canvass. Many fulltime and parttime organizers go door to door in many agricultural communities in the Finger Lakes region, which contains a high concentration of farmworkers. In addition we visit many of the labor camps surrounding the farmworker communities, thus talking to both migrant and seasonal farmworkers. At this time farmworkers provide input into our organization as information is gathered, and opinions are solicited concerning the needs and the special concerns of our members in the region. Consequently, our benefits program is designed, based on and geared to the actual needs of farmworkers.

Meetings are periodically held in the labor camps and the seasonal communities at which members and EFWA organizers discuss current living and working conditions, any special problems, and the plight of low income unorganized workers in general. We then discuss alternatives to existing conditions, and ways by which we can attain improvements by working and fighting together. Through the formal structure of these meetings, we feel that we can receive the necessary membership participation in our organization,

rkers Association

while at the same time enabling our members to realize the need for working class solidarity and collective struggle through an organization.

We believe that the struggle of farmworkers is directly linked with the struggle of all low income unskilled workers as they strive to attain decent living and working conditions. Farmworkers cannot achieve a substantial improvement in their wages when there are other low income workers willing to work for less money. We therefore feel that the chance of farmworkers improving themselves corresponds directly to the status of other low income workers. Conversely, it is difficult for other unskilled workers to demand improved conditions given a large supply of unorganized farmworkers who could potentially replace them. The plight of low income workers, therefore, can only be changed through their solidarity with each other and their ability to work and struggle together.

We also began to organize many community-related activities throughout the tri-cities area of Binghamton, Johnson City and Endicott. Being a community-based organization, completely dependent on community people for our support, we began organizing various activities such as

speaking engagements, volunteer recruitment drives, fund-raising benefits and other organizational activities, thus obtaining the necessities for our operational existence, while at the same time building a network of support.

In order to prevent any material interests or incentives at EFWA that lie outside the interests of farmworkers, we do not solicit nor accept any outside grants with strings attached, or any federal funding whatsoever. In addition, all fulltime organizers are unsalaried, receiving room and board only. Also all our material supplies such as paper, office equipment, etc. have been donated by sympathetic individuals and organizations throughout the community. However, one important need is a used car. Since our membership area lies approximately 150 miles from the Binghamton office, a car in fairly good operating condition is essential if we are to maintain and develop a good relationship with our members. Only through constant contact with the farmworkers can we hope to develop the high level of respect and trust that is necessary to encourage our members actively to support their organization through which we can struggle together for better conditions and a better life

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on page 7)



epf

"PINE RIDGE", cont.

was to transform the Sioux into settled farmers and open the "leftover" land to homesteaders. At first the Indians did not have legal title to their plots. This was changed under increasing pressure from ranchers. Indians were given title and forced to pay taxes. Much land was sold, confiscated or lost by default on mortgage payments. By the 1970's, the reservation had become a patchwork of white and Indian owned property. At present, 500,000 acres of the total three million are owned and controlled by the Tribal Government, which is not allowed to dispose of any of it without the permission of the rest of the tribe. Another one million are owned by whites, and one and a half are owned by individual Indians. Of those Oglalas who own land, 83% have been forced by their poverty to lease all or part of their holdings to local ranchers at prices fixed by the BIA.

At the same time, a policy of destroying the political and social organization within the reservation was instituted. Elected Tribal Councils, supervised and answerable to the BIA were established to carry out Federal policy. Constitutions were drawn up that outlawed traditional Indian religious ceremonies. Christian missionaries were sent in to assimilate Native Americans into the rest of society. In BIA and mission schools, native dress and language were forbidden.

As a result, the poverty at Pine Ridge has grown steadily worse. Unemployment reached 54%, which does not include those who are forced to seek work off the reservation. One half of those who do work are employed in the Tribal Government and BIA bureaucracy, which gives one an idea of the power of a man like Wilson who controls all of these jobs. One third of the people are dependent on welfare or other pensions for their survival, receiving over half the state's allotment for aid to dependent children (they make up only 7.1% of the population). Industry is non-existent, and nearly all of the stores and businesses are owned by whites.

It is within this context that Wilson came to power on the Tribal Council in April of 1972. Prior to this time, Wilson had already established a reputation as a corrupt collaborator with the Federal Government. As head of the Housing Authority, he was caught in a conflict of interest case with the plumbing firm that he operated, and was forced to leave the reservation. He was also involved in a scandal when he illegally brought liquor onto Pine Ridge and sold it at exorbitant prices. In his election campaign, he promised two contractors from Rapid City a housing contract of \$13 million and a liquor contract of over \$1 million if they helped him get elected. They contributed a little over \$10,000 into the campaign and were awarded the contracts.

Within ten months of taking office, Wilson faced impeachment proceedings initiated by three Tribal Councilmen. Wilson circumvented the governing body of the reservation, the Tribal Council, and began to concentrate his power in

the Executive Committee. Using his control over jobs and salaries, he bribed the Committee and used it to transact all business, in spite of the fact that under the reservation's constitution, the Executive Committee could act only on routine matters when the Council was not in session. He pushed through a resolution which gave him almost dictatorial powers, which he used as an excuse to form his goon squad. Any opposition to his rule was met with physical threats, loss of jobs, and sometimes murder. Many traditional ceremonies and customs were outlawed. Money earmarked for service programs began to find its way into the pockets of Wilson's supporters. He gave his brother \$15,000 in consultant fees. Friends were given \$500 apiece for surveys that no one ever saw. He gave himself a \$10,000 a year raise.

But it was not corruption that made Wilson's administration unique. Gladys Bissonette of the Oglala Civil Rights Association sums it up this way; "The past administrations all along have been pretty sly and crooked with Indian funds, but they weren't quite as hard on us as this drunken fool we got now, who hasn't the backbone to stand up and protect his Indians. We know this is what the Federal Government wants - the bigger crook you are, the better liar and the better thief you are - is what the Government hires to mistreat the Indians." Association member Ellen Moves Camp stated, "We all wonder why it is that the Government is backing him up so much, because none of our other Tribal Councilmen were ever backed up like this. Nothing like this has ever happened before, where we have guns all over the reservation, threatening the people, hitting people, putting them in the hospital."

Wilson's role in stealing Indian land has been noteworthy, and it is this that has engendered the most resistance from the Oglalas. He has leased land to ranchers at very low prices and has not helped Indians in danger of losing their land through foreclosures or non-payment of taxes. He has used government subsidies for housing to promote the interests of the ranchers. Upon taking office, Wilson disbanded an Oglala construction company and fired its staff. That company had strong community participation and had built houses on family plots. Wilson proposed to build cluster housing, which the Council voted down thirteen times. Wilson took it to the Executive Board and is quoted as saying, "Whether they like it or not, they're going to get those houses." Severt Young Bear stated that Wilson's reason for this is "to get people off their land. They gave us from the Missouri River up to Little Big Horn. They keep cutting that down. Now they're going to cut us down to one 80 acre tract, 65 houses. They're going to pull all the people off their own land. Next thing they're going to do is sell it. And the non-Indian is the only one with the money to buy it."

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"PINE RIDGE", cont.

Quite significantly, at the height of the reign of terror on the reservation this summer, Wilson illegally turned over one eighth of the reservation land to the Federal Government. He did this without consultation with the Council. Members of Wilson's opposition have stated that a cash transaction was involved, none of which has found its way into the tribal treasury. By Indian law, the land belongs to the tribe at large, and is simply not Wilson's to sell.

It was Wilson's oppressive rule that led the Oglala Civil Rights Association to join forces with AIM, a union that eventually led to the occupation of Wounded Knee. From the start, Wilson singled out AIM members as targets for his wrath. They were outlawed from the reservation, threatened, and beaten. Wilson went so far as to encourage police and goons to kill AIM members as a favor to "respectable" Indians. Members of the Civil Rights Association have come under similarly intense attacks. It is obvious that all Indians who militantly defend their rights, or who desire to maintain their traditional way of life stand opposed to the aims of Wilson, the ranchers and the Government.

It is also obvious that the current reign of terror is designed to destroy that resistance. In the incident where the FBI agents were killed, only two children, one unarmed man and a woman were found in the house where agents claimed Indians attacked them. Warrants for the arrest of 16 AIM members were issued on the basis that their fingerprints were among those found in the house. Talks with Oglalas indicated that almost all 16 had not even been on the reservation at the time.

In spite of the police terror and grand jury harrassment, the resistance to Wilson has grown. Tribal leaders are now talking of succession from Wilson's center at Pine Ridge. In response, he has sought to align himself with the government, ranchers, police and local chapter of the John Birch Society. There are now even stirrings among the goon squad that Wilson has gone too far. Although AIM members are tied up in court cases, there has been an upsurge amongst the traditional people, amongst the women and youth to defend their national character and land. More impeachment motions are in the process, and Wilson's base of support is rapidly disappearing.

* * *

Contributions are badly needed to pay for legal expenses. Any people willing to give direct legal or financial assistance should contact the;

Oglala Legal Defense/Offense Fund
PO Box 2307
Rapid City, South Dakota 57701

"GRANTS", cont.

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD ANTI-RACISM PROJECT

595 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. Since the school desegregation process began last fall in Boston, the rate of suspensions from school has tripled for Black students and nearly doubled for White students. 57.8% of those suspended were Blacks, who make up only 38% of the school population. As desegregation will enter its second phase in September, and segregationist opposition is mounting, the Guild has put together a handbook on students rights in the areas of suspension, expulsion, pregnant students, what police can and can't do in school and on the streets, behavior modifying drugs, "special" programs, etc. Although oriented to the situation in Boston, the booklet is general enough for use in areas all over the country. Copies of the booklet, which the grant helped to print, can be obtained from the above address. The language is readily understandable, and the format contains political analysis and many graphics.

RECON

PO Box 14602, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
RECON grew out of the G.I. movement, where it still retains the greatest part of its constituency. It publishes a monthly newsletter of the same name, which deals with problems of organizing within the military, G.I. rights, Defense Department and Pentagon strategies, war in Indochina and the Mid-East, strategies for the movement in the United States, and highly informative articles about the conflict in Ireland. RECON publishes numerous pamphlets, which are available from the above address. The grant goes towards the cost of putting out their newsletter.

* * *

"FARMWORKERS", cont.

for farmworkers. In order to meet this vital transportation need, we are presenting this proposal to RESIST.

(Editor's note: In response to some questions we asked of EFWA, we received a letter from which we excerpt the following.)

Being a labor association responsible to its membership, we do not endorse any specific or pre-determined "political line" within our organizational structure. Participation in legislative issues or electoral politics is ruled out completely. Our policy is determined according to our organizational experience and membership needs based on precedents which have proven effective. Strategy, tactics and organizational structure are decided through the course of struggle.

Different forms of struggle, such as fights for legal precedent, strikes, demonstrations, and many other forms of struggle are potentially viable, depending on membership needs and concerns. We feel that membership participation in these struggles will provide the necessary political experience by which farmworkers can successfully overcome various oppressive forces.

GRANTS

UNITED WREP WORKERS

220 Park Avenue South, 3rd Floor, N.Y., N.Y.
WREP Workers is an organization seeking to organize city workers enrolled in the Work Relief Emergency Program, under which welfare recipients must take jobs for the city, their "pay" being deducted from the welfare benefits they normally receive. Despite active opposition from Victor Gotbaum of the American Federation of State and Municipal Employees, the government of New York City, and others, WREP Workers has been able to sign up large numbers of workers and effectively advance their demands with the City. Recently, their attempt to gain the right to represent all WREP workers (as compared to Gotbaum's attempt to do the same) was turned down by the Office of Collective Bargaining on questionable grounds. WREP Workers is taking this decision to court. It sees its program at this point as one of joining in with other labor and community organizations to fight the massive cutbacks presently on the agenda in New York. Our grant pays for three monthly mailings to the members of the organization, who are spread over the five borough area.

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

160 Claremont Avenue, New York, New York
LNS publishes a weekly packet of news and graphics for movement, community, and women's organizations. Their packets are an invaluable source of visual aids and news for organizations putting out newspapers and leaflets. This grant helps pay for a fund raising effort aimed at expanding the number of paying subscribers to the Service.

ZIMBABWE AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION

89-09 162nd Street, Jamaica, New York
Two Newsletters ago, we ran a story by Tapson Mawere, ZANU's North American representative, on the struggle of the Zimbabwean (Rhodesian) peoples for liberation from the racist white government of Rhodesia. This country, aside from being the host country for English, American, South African and Japanese investments, is of the utmost strategic importance, especially in terms of the future of the Vorster regime in South Africa. Vorster has recently put pressure on the Rhodesians to loosen up their control of the government and allow moderate Nationalists to take power on the precondition of not allowing South African guerillas in the country. ZANU has rejected this proposal and recently had many of its members shot by Vorster troops at a conference in Rhodesia. This grant is for a tour by a woman from the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANU's military arm), Sarudzai Churuchemanzwa, designed to raise money and educate North Americans about the struggle in Zimbabwe.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION FOR DISARMAMENT AND PEACE

6 Endsleigh Street, London, England
ICDP is an international coalition of anti-imperialist and peace organizations, which came together around opposition to the war in Vietnam, of which RESIST is a member. ICDP puts out valuable educational material on the situation in Indochina, and has aided the struggle in Indochina in numerous ways for many years.

SUFFOLK STREET PAPERS

PO Box 972, Smithtown, New York
Smithtown is located in Suffolk County on Long Island, which in 1972 gave the highest percentage of votes in the country to Nixon-Agnew. It is also suffering from high unemployment, high taxes, a disappearing financial base, and racial strife. Street Papers started a year ago, and attempts to deal with local and national problems from a radical-socialist perspective. The paper is distributed free at local stores, parks, etc. It is put out by a collective of people who hold down full-time jobs as well. Recent issues of the paper have dealt with the UFW boycott of Gallo products, racial discrimination in housing in Suffolk County, the war in Indochina, how to grow cheaper and more nutritious food, and the problems of organizing the "middle-class". The grant helps pay for three issues of this monthly newspaper.

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