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# RESIST

June, 1978 — 324 Somerville Ave., Somerville, Mass. 02143 #124

*a call to resist illegitimate authority*

## LIBERATION MAGAZINE

Last fall, responsibility for the future of Liberation magazine was taken over by Resist. Declining income had prevented Liberation from publishing regularly, yet all of us were reluctant to see this independent voice of the Left cease publication. Unfortunately, our search for new sources of revenue and editorial commitments has not been successful, and we have reluctantly concluded that the magazine must be wound up.

**Liberation subscribers** who have been receiving the Resist newsletter, and would like to keep getting it, should contact us. Though no contribution is necessary, naturally our ability to help organizations working for peace and social change depends on your help, and we would appreciate whatever small donations you can send.

## THE TENANTS ACTION GROUP

*Kathy McAfee*

*The Tenants Action Group is a multi-issue community organization based in Jamaica Plain, a Boston neighborhood that includes black, Latin American, and white, mostly working-class people. TAG began as a housing committee but has expanded its work to include welfare, public schools and workplace organizing. The organization publishes a newspaper in Spanish and English, and gets its funds from membership dues and contributions from groups such as Resist. What follows is a brief history of TAG, with emphasis on what the group has learned about organizational structure and other questions that may be of interest to people doing similar organizing.*

As anyone who works and lives among working class Americans knows, it is not primarily love for the capitalist system that holds people back from engaging in struggle against it. More often the source of passivity is the doubt that significant victories are possible, and the disbelief that *any* system can work better. This is something we learned quickly when, as "graduates" of the anti-war and women's liberation movements, we settled down seven years ago to organize in a working

*continued on page 2*

## ARMS SALES AND REPRESSION

*Liberation News Service*

*Supplying Repression*, by Michael T. Klare. Field Foundation, 1977, 56 pp.

After reading Michael Klare's pamphlet, *Supplying Repression*, one is struck by the sheer volume of repressive technology supplied by U.S. corporations and government agencies to many of the world's most authoritarian regimes. With extensive documentation and useful tables to support his analysis, Klare shatters the illusion that the U.S. is committed to advancing human rights abroad.

*Supplying Repression* surveys the main channels through which arms and technology flow to repressive regimes for internal security purposes. As Klare shows, despite Carter's pronouncements to the contrary, this flow "is a consistent and intentional product of our foreign policy..." For it is to be remembered that in the same breath with which Carter announced partial military aid cuts to Argentina, Ethiopia and Uruguay on February 24, 1977 he "also indicated that aid to South Korea, the Philippines, and other strategically-located countries would not be cut — whatever their human rights performance..." That is one promise the Carter administration has kept.

Although Congress specified for the first time in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 that aid should be withheld from countries engaged in violating human rights, it hasn't pressed the matter either. Klare demonstrates that the U.S. has continued to provide "arms, equipment, training and technical support to the police and paramilitary forces most directly involved in torture, assassination, and incarceration of civilian dissidents."

## TRANSFORMATION OF U.S. AID POLICY

During the Cold War period directly after World War II, the main thrust of U.S. policy was to buttress its clients from external military threats. This policy, known as "containment," became increasingly outdated as Third world liberation movements forced the U.S. to re-examine its aid strategy.

*continued on page 4*



class neighborhood of Boston.

All of the five original members of our group — mostly women — had come to some form of Marxist outlook or at least a class analysis of U.S. society, through our experience in the movement. Now we were searching for a way to go beyond left speculations about how the working class “could” or “should” be reached. We wanted to test our ideas in practice, and in particular, we wanted to find ways to help working class women to develop consciousness and power.

Since the war was still at its height our first project was the production of an anti-war newsletter, the *Weekly War Bulletin*, which we handed out every Saturday at supermarkets and laundromats. As we got to know more local people through this work, we looked for a way to organize more directly around the material conditions of people’s lives, while at the same time winning at least some of them to socialism.

Housing seemed the obvious answer. Even a glance at the situation — acute shortage of apartments, worsening conditions, higher rents, the replacement of homeowners by speculators, urban renewal and the “up-grading” of neighborhoods at the expense of working class residents — made it clear that the system of housing for profit was a disaster for all but the profiteers. We thought that through the process of helping tenants fight these conditions we could also persuade many of them that housing was only one example of the failure of capitalism, and that only socialism could provide the basis for better housing and a better way of life. We also saw tenant organizing as a way to work with women. With these goals, we formed the Tenants Action Group in 1973.

We were not simply trying to “use” tenants organizing to win working class converts. We wanted real victories, and anyway, we realized that without some experience of successful struggle, no one would become convinced of the possibility of working class power. Furthermore, we were not interested in creating

another sectarian party-type organization (though we do see the need for a revolutionary party) that rips working class militants away from their roots and neglects the building of working class power at the base.

A fundamental, although vaguely defined premise of our politics was that no revolutionary party can succeed *in the name* of the working class, and that a genuine working class movement has to be based in some kind of mass, grass-roots “struggle organizations.” We saw tenants unions as one possible form of such organizations (workers’ councils or worker-controlled unions might be other forms), structures through which people could experience collective struggle, develop political skills and a sense of class solidarity, and eventually challenge the ownership of their homes by private landlords.

We saw our main role, as a semi-disciplined group of about 10 “cadre,” as building those tenants unions. We hoped that union members would experience the need for higher levels of organizations and that the unions would join together in some form of mass organization.

From 1973-76 this was our basic strategy, and it yielded some respectable results: many rent increases defeated and repairs won, several evictions forcibly blocked with widespread local support, and an increase in awareness in the community not only of tenants rights but also of the anti-working class policies of the city and federal government and local banks. But the failure of most of the tenants unions to survive during periods between crises, much less come together spontaneously in a militant working class movement, led us to revise our strategy in part.

We realized that in our effort to avoid a top-down, highly centralized organization, we were neglecting to provide the kind of structure and leadership that were absolutely crucial to enabling local working class people — and ourselves, for that matter — to develop as revolutionary socialists.

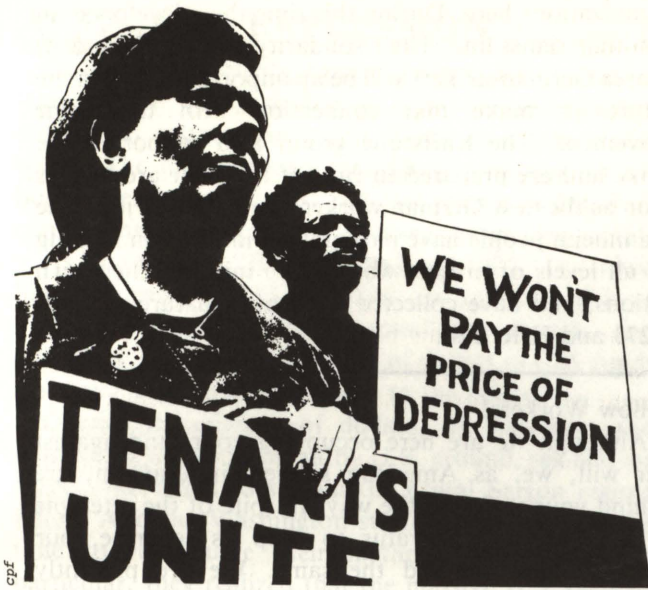
While many people from the community were interested in TAG, few had become full members. Looking back, it is easy to see why. TAG’s structure was amorphous, with the criteria for joining and the responsibilities of membership only vaguely defined. Since we had no system for teaching people what we knew about organizing, only a highly confident and motivated person could really participate. And, such people had to make a near-total commitment, since there was no way for someone to get involved a little at a time.

A second problem arose from our bias toward action, and our fear of “laying heavy trips on people.” We paid little attention to collective study, either of socialist theory or economics, nor did we spend much time on collective, critical analysis of the work we were doing. As a result, our goals in organizing were often undefined. We had a hard time recognizing when we had succeeded or failed, much less learning from our mistakes and passing that knowledge on to new members.

We were also failing to provide potential new







members with enough of the things that inspired and sustained *us* as revolutionaries: political education and a sense of socialism as a historical and international movement, personal support, comradeship and honest criticism; in other words, an alternative culture and community.

From the beginning we had been open about being socialists, and this was a decision we have not regretted. Far from being “scared off,” many of the people we’ve met have been impressed or at least intrigued by our commitment and political ideas. But we learned that we could not expect new people to join our group and make a commitment to socialism unless we could offer a clearer picture of (1) what socialism is and what it could mean in the U.S., (2) how we can get there from here, and (3) the specific ways that a new person can get involved, learn, and contribute.

Since recognizing these needs we have put a lot more emphasis on building TAG as an organization. We have specific requirements for membership and a quota system that limits the number of non-working class members. There is an orientation program for new members, including a 10-week study series. TAG has an elected leadership body, the Policy Committee, which plans regular meetings of the whole group where we criticize and evaluate our work.

Most of TAG’s organizing work is planned and carried out through committees. The main focus of the Tenant Organizing Committee is still on helping tenants to organize on-going groups in the buildings where they live. But we’ve learned that often the hardest first step we can ask someone to take is to go knocking on their neighbors’ doors to urge them to join a rent strike. For this reason the committee now spends a lot more time on study and discussion designed to give tenants the information, confidence, and support they need to organize other tenants, and also to put organizing in a socialist context.

The other TAG committees include Newspaper, Redevelopment, Education, and Workplace. The

Redevelopment committee is working with other groups in the city in trying to save working class housing in areas threatened with “gentrification.” Through the Education committee we are working with parents of public school children in fighting for parent power and pro-working class, anti-racist curriculum. In the Workplace committee we are trying to develop a socialist approach to organizing, particularly in service industries.

The Newspaper committee puts out a bilingual paper, *Noticias de la ComUnidad/CommUnity News*. Through the paper we try to expose the local ruling class and show how the “urban crisis” is rooted in the capitalist system, while at the same time giving a sense of what a socialist alternative might be. Since we see the paper as a tool for building TAG as an organization as well as the working class movement in general, we use it to let people know about the group and to publicize the struggles we are involved in.

In addition to working on a committee, all TAG members study together. We put a lot of effort into preparing readings, which have ranged from Lenin and Mao to Gramsci and Gorz, and on summing up what we’ve learned and applying it to our practice. At first we were doubtful about how such a study plan would work in a group that includes former “middle class” graduate students and working class people who haven’t been to college. In fact the study has helped us tremendously in evaluating our day to day work, building unity within TAG, and understanding our position vis-a-vis the rest of the left.

The members of TAG are proud of what we have accomplished, but we are constantly aware of the limitations of being a local organization. We are always interested in hearing from groups doing similar kinds of organizing in other parts of the country. If you would like to correspond with us, or subscribe to the *CommUnity News* (\$3 a year, or \$10 for Supporters) write to Tenants Action Group, Box C, 121 Armory Street, Roxbury, Ma. 02130.

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## THE OFFICE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN CHILE

Dear People at Resist:

We were pleased to see the article on the Chile resistance groups [April, 1978], but must offer a correction of address: OPHRICH is at 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 521, New York 10010. There are also additional facts about OPHRICH. Along with our work with political prisoners, we have sources of current information on prisoners and conditions in Chile which we make available to individuals and groups. We also give direct support to those who organize resistance in Chile, through mailings, financial assistance, etc. Through our newsletter, Chile Today, we try to keep supporters in this country aware of the present situation. As an information resource, we issue Chile Report monthly to organizations.



# FIGHT BACK

Fall/Winter '77

issue no 41

TODAY  
ACTIVE  
OR  
TOMORROW  
RADIOACTIVE?



The Neutron Bomb Comes to Europe:  
The Future is in Your Hands!

DoD Directive 1325.6 covers your right  
to possess this newspaper. Free to  
soldiers and other prisoners. We need  
your contribution to keep going!

## SOLDIERS AND THE NEUTRON BOMB

*A recent Resist grant went to Fight Back GI, an organization of US soldiers stationed in Heidelberg, Germany (see Newsletter of April, 1978.) The following is an excerpt from a report on their work.*

Dear friends,

This report is the summation of the Neutron Bomb petition campaign from the Fall of 77 - Spring 78. It sums up what's taken place, how it's brought the struggle forward, and what we've learned for the future.

Over the summer of '77 we'd only had spotty contact with GIs doing distribution in Heidelberg and Mannheim. No groups, only FTA type people who missed meetings set up all thru the summer.

When we heard about the N Bomb, we asked GIs what they thought about it. Nobody heard anything about it. So we put out a front cover story in no. 41 "The N Bomb comes to Europe. The future is in your hands!" It was the first info GIs got about the N Bomb, Stars & Stripes had carried nothing on it.

From the beginning project members observed the mixed response to the petition, unlike the union petition response. Our decision to go ahead with it was basically on the grounds that, as worded, it was an educational tool. GIs who did organize around it did so initially because it was against the army and as a favor to us. A learning process took place on the part of these N Bomb opponents during the time they were being held over awaiting the trial, circulating the petition. They read *Red Star Over China* and lit from workers'

organizations here. During this time they developed an anti-imperialist line. Their solidarity address (included) to area German strikers will be an important tactic in the future to make that connection with the labor movement. The Karlsruhe group also supported the strike and are prepared to fire off a similar greeting as soon as the next German workers walk off the job. The Mannheim people have participated in decision making on all levels of project work, have initiated their own actions, and have collected a lot of signatures against S.273 and H.R. 120.

Fellow Workers!

Although we are here occupying your land against our will, we, as American soldiers in uniform, are behind your strike all the way. In spite of the attempts of the military apparatus to keep us separate, our struggles are one and the same. We are presently fighting for the right to organize. The IG Metall Strike represents for us an important fight to preserve and further the rights of workers everywhere.

Though the N Bomb petition itself failed as an organizational tool in the barracks and housing areas, its most important contribution was to raise civilian interest in what's happening in the military. Given the troop increases and growing war preparations, the U.S. left should also be doing some serious thinking about GI work. GI opposition to the N Bomb has been the kind of link to a broader spectrum of progressive civilians which the daily struggle against harassment just isn't.

We need a left lawyers to be more effective at this stage, supporting groups.

We intend to tighten up our press situation, especially with the U.S. left.

Summing up our overall experience to date, the groups we have supported have not of their own been able to rise above trade union type demands, like hot water in the barracks, etc. They have raised hell locally with the command, but not seriously put the imperialist sytem into question. However, folks with whom we've had longer contact have developed an anti-imperialist line and have been able to organize around it.

We see the need for a program along enlistee association/trade union lines, which includes anti-imperialist demands which are not separate from the economic demands. From what we see so far, groups will form committees for self-defense and immediate daily demands, and only with patient conscious work, will grow to take up anti-imperialist demands. This is the task of organizers: to bring this consciousness into the spontaneous movement, and lay the groundwork to materialize it as a physical force. The program discussion going on among U.S. GI projects will give GI groups and individuals a conscious framework to see their local struggles, be they for hot water in the barracks or against the Neutron Bomb.

Solidarity,

Fight Back Collective



## ARMS AND REPRESSION *from page 1*

During the Kennedy administration, Klare demonstrates, U.S. policy shifted its concern from external defense to counterinsurgency efforts in much of the world. The most striking example of this was seen in South Vietnam, where the U.S. assumed a large role in combatting the Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

As Klare notes, "Between 1962 and 1975, the United States furnished \$16.2 billion in military aid to Vietnamese military and paramilitary forces, and additional hundreds of millions of dollars in CIA funds (the total amount is still secret) to the police."

Despite the millions of dollars, the hardware and massive direct involvement by U.S. ground, sea and air forces, the effort to sustain the brutal Saigon regime failed. And the Washington strategists realized it was time to re-evaluate their methods once again. In particular, they realized that the massive U.S. combat role had solidified both nationalist resistance in Viet Nam and antiwar protests in the U.S. So they looked for a way to fight wars by proxy, without actually engaging U.S. troops.

The new policy called for greater self-defense on the part of client states, backed up by increased U.S. military aid. It came to be known as the Nixon Doctrine, in honor of the president under whom it was developed.

"And so," writes Klare, "military aid jumped from an average of \$2.4 billion per year during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations to double that during the Nixon era." The Nixon Doctrine also brought with it a substantial increase in military sales, as well as growing U.S. support for Third World police forces. Despite its professed concern for human rights, the Carter administration continues to follow the policy guidelines of the Nixon Doctrine.

### PRINCIPAL REPRESSION PROGRAMS

Beginning in 1955, U.S. "Public Safety Missions" played a major role in strengthening the "counter-insurgency and social-control capabilities" of client police forces. But as liberation movements began to blossom around the world, President Kennedy in 1962 considerably expanded the "Public Safety Missions" by creating the Office of Public Safety under the authority of the Agency for International Development (AID).

"By the time the Public Safety Program was disbanded in 1975," writes Klare, "OPS had distributed some \$200 million worth of arms and equipment to foreign police organizations, had trained over 7,500 senior officers at IPA (International Police Academy) and other U.S. schools, and had provided basic training to over one million rank-and-file policemen at academies abroad."

Although the Public Safety Program was terminated in 1975, police forces of client states continue to receive arms, equipment and advisory support under the International Narcotics Control Program (INC) established by President Nixon in 1971. Almost all of the \$155 million earmarked for the INC program goes

directly to support police agencies abroad. The notoriously brutal Thai Border Patrol Police, for instance, continues to receive military aid from the U.S. under the INC program.

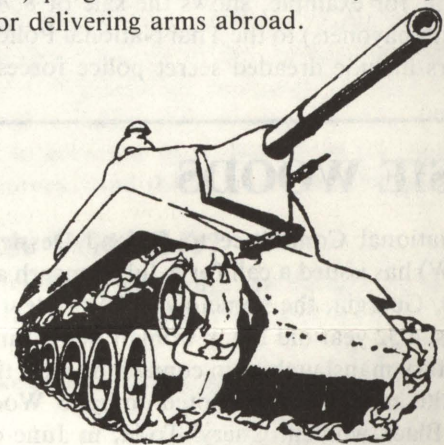
The Defense Department has maintained its own long and cozy relationship with foreign police forces. And even with the 1974 ban on aid to foreign law enforcement agencies, the Pentagon has successfully interpreted the Foreign Assistance Act to fit its own interests. As a result, the Defense Department continues to support internal security forces, though limited on paper to provide only for defense against external attacks.

One way of accomplishing this, according to Klare, has been through support for "dual purpose units."

"The Pentagon interprets the Foreign Assistance Act to bar MAP (Military Assistance Program) aid to military units performing 'on-going' police tasks, but to permit aid when they do so on a 'contingency' or irregular basis," Klare writes.

Thus, in countries like the Philippines and Thailand, where the military is engaged in protracted counter-insurgency operations, it is hardly surprising that U.S. military aid flows to "many paramilitary units which are in fact doing police work."

Congress voted in 1976 to abolish a major portion of the MAP program. But, as Klare notes, this will have little or no effect on the dissemination of "repressive technology abroad." For in the early 1970's when the MAP came under fire, the Defense Department began accelerating arms deliveries under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program — which is today the principal conduit for delivering arms abroad.



### ESCALATING ARMS SALES

The two major channels for selling arms abroad are government-to-government sales and direct sales by U.S. arms firms under the Commercial Sales Program. Military sales to Third World countries have soared from \$230 million per year in the 1950's and 1960's to \$6.7 billion per year in the mid-1970's, adding significant economic weight to their political and military function.

"Such monumental increases were a major policy goal of the Nixon-Ford administrations, which sought thereby to reduce America's mounting balance-of-payments deficits as well as to strengthen U.S. allies in accordance with the Nixon Doctrine," Klare states.



Continuing this policy, President Carter has approved an increase in FMS credit sales to \$2.2 billion in 1978. Klare's examination of the FMS sales also shows that many of the export items are "designed primarily for internal use." For instance, under this program the U.S. has sold Iran: 356,293 M17A1 gas masks; 11,554 CS-gas riot grenades; 800 CBU-58B anti-personnel cluster bombs (the "guava" bombs used extensively in Indochina); \$285,000 worth of "riot control munitions" plus riot-control training films.

Klare also explores another avenue for providing arms and other services to foreign police forces — the private trade in police weaponry. (The Foreign Assistance Act bans the use of public funds to arm police forces except those engaged in anti-drug operations.) As one death merchant told Klare, "There are more riots and upheavals than ever before and we're doing more business than ever."

The 675 licenses for sale of weapons that Klare has acquired under the Freedom of Information Act "demonstrate that our private arms producers have become the western world's principal merchants of repression." According to these documents issued by the State Department's Office of Munitions Control (OMC) "almost every country in the world (including a few of the Soviet's client states), has obtained at least some police hardware from the United States. Even countries like Algeria and Iran — whose leaders have opposed Washington on many key issues — tend to acquire their police armaments from U.S. producers."

But in general, governments with growing revolutionary movements are the main customers. One OMC document, for example, shows the sale of 8,700 M-16 rifles (with bayonets) to the Thai National Police. Other customers include dreaded secret police forces around

the world, among them Iran's SAVAK, the Presidential Security Force of South Korea and Chile's secret police — CIN.

Additional OMC documents indicate that entire police forces have been re-armed by U.S. arms firms. In 1974, the U.S.-based Smith & Wesson sold 10,000 .38s to Ecuador's police force, and in 1975 the same firm sold Saudi Arabia 7,000 .38s.

In the last section of *Supplying Repression*, Klare examines areas of the repression trade "that rarely or never come into view." One area is the sale of computers manufactured by U.S. firms to foreign police forces and intelligence agencies. Other uncharted areas include: the use of "third country" transshipment points to get around the UN embargo on deliveries to South Africa, the use of private guard services — such as Pinkerton, William J. Burns International Security Services and Wackenhut — to protect U.S. multinationals abroad, and covert intelligence operations.

Altogether, Klare provides convincing evidence that Carter's "undeviating commitment" to advancing human rights abroad amounts to little more than a thin camouflage for what has been the "undeviating commitment" of U.S. foreign policy for over a quarter century — support for reactionary client regimes and the repressive forces that keep them in power. As Carter himself said, "There is a risk of offending such countries, thereby incurring damage to our regional and global interests."

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(Copies of *Supplying Repression* can be ordered from the Project on Militarism and Disarmament of the Institute for Policy Studies, 1901 Q St. NW, Washington, DC 20009 for 75¢ postage paid.)

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## DESSIE WOODS

The National Committee to Defend Dessie Woods (NCDDW) has issued a call for a July 4 march and rally in Plains, Georgia, the hometown of President Carter.

Woods, a 32 year old Black woman, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter in connection with the death of a white man who attempted to rape Woods and another Black woman, Cheryl Todd, in June of 1975. Woods is currently serving a 12 year sentence at the Georgia Women's Institution of Corrections. Supporters have charged that Woods did not receive a fair trial and that she is being held in jail because she dared to resist a sexual assault by a white man.

In a recent interview conducted by the Washington, D.C. Rape Crisis Center, Woods elaborated on this:

"The whole trial was unjust. In the first place because it was proven from the beginning that the murder was self defense. And because I was a Black woman they brought me to prison. I had a chance not to come to prison because they... turned me loose on bond. I didn't have to come. But, I came to prove to the world that I was innocent.

"... The United States government says that a Black woman does not have the right to self defense. And this is not true. Every woman has the right to self defense."

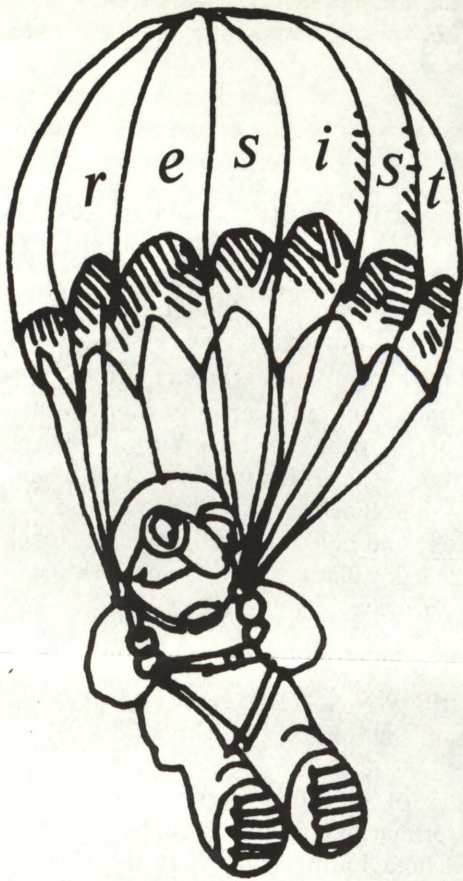
Although the parade support committee's request for a parade permit was turned down by Plains government officials, organizing for the march continues and supporters have vowed to march anyway.

At a recent meeting in New York City, Linda Leaks of the African People's Socialist Party and a member of NCDDW, states that the defense committee first was refused on grounds that it had not posted a \$10,000 security bond demanded for the permit. Later the committee was told, Leaks said, that it could not hold a march in Plains because there is no public property there. According to Plains officials, all the property in the town is owned by the Carter family and two other people. The committee is appealing this issue in the Georgia Courts.

(The National Committee to Defend Dessie Woods can be reached by writing P.O. Box 92084, Atlanta, Georgia 30314.)

*Liberation News Service*





## SUMMER HELP IS HARD TO FIND

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*Resist would like to keep on funding organizations over the summer. Not surprisingly, this is the time when our income is lowest. Yet the need for your contributions continues. If you haven't already contributed to Resist this year, or if you can afford to send us something extra along with your regular contribution, now is the time when we need your help. Thanks for your support.*

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*Resist is a socialist fund-raising organization that funnels money to organizing projects. Groups from all over the country apply to us for money, and we distribute the funds that we raise in small grants of \$100 to \$500 each. So far we have funded over 1000 projects, and we want to do more.*

The core of *Resist's* fund-raising is our pledge system, in which people pledge to give *Resist* a fixed amount of money each month. In addition, we also get one-shot donations, and are sometimes fortunate enough to be given a large donation. The money that we raise goes for grants, and to pay our office expenses and the salary of our staff person. We also publish a monthly eight-page newsletter, which contains articles by organizations which have received grants, along with articles on general issues of concern to the Left in developing our strategy and program.

### WHY SHOULD YOU GIVE YOUR MONEY TO RESIST?

You probably receive fund-raising appeals from many Left-wing projects and organizations. We believe that it is important to support many of these projects. But perhaps you are not aware of the enormous effort and resources it takes to mount these fund-raising appeals. And in fact, most organizing projects do not have these resources. Mounting a campaign to raise money would keep them from doing their organizing. This is where *Resist* comes in.

An organization of substitute teachers in Chicago, or a GI project in San Diego, or a women's health center in Cambridge can apply to *Resist* for money, instead of trying to mount a fund-raising campaign of their own. And, *provided that Resist has money*, the organizing project is likely to get some of it. But *Resist* has to raise money to give money. And this is where you come in.

### WHAT CAN YOU DO?

**Best of all, become a *Resist* pledge. In doing so, you will automatically receive our monthly newsletter.**

**Yes, I would like to be a Resist pledge for**

- \$5/month                       \$50/month
- \$10/month                       \_\_\_\_\_ (other)
- \$25/month
- I would like to contribute \$\_\_\_\_\_ to Resist.
- Please send me the *Resist* newsletter.
- I enclose my check for \$\_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



# GRANTS

CORPORATE DATA EXCHANGE (198 Broadway, Room 706-7, New York, NY 10038).

The Corporate Data Exchange, in conjunction with the American Committee on Africa, is researching US bank loans to South Africa. A significant portion of the anti-apartheid movement in the U.S. has focused on the holdings and investment policies of a handful of the largest banks and corporations. Resist's grant will support research by the Corporate Data Exchange to attempt to identify all major bank loans to South Africa, explain the complex system of credit flow, and advise activists groups on the use of this data.

SOUTHERN AFRICA (156 Fifth Avenue, Room 707, New York, NY 10010).

*Southern Africa* has established itself as one of the most useful sources of information on the liberation struggles of Southern Africa and the political and economic interests opposing them. Resist's grant is to help *Southern Africa* publicize information about the contingency plans drawn up by General Motors in South Africa in case of "serious civil unrest" — a black revolution. This information is important because it shows that, contrary to their protestations, American corporations in South Africa are deeply involved in maintaining white supremacy.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR UNIVERSAL AND UNCONDITIONAL AMNESTY (339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012).

NCUUA has been working for a complete amnesty for all Vietnam-era veterans and resisters for several years. Though the amnesty campaigns have resulted in a partial victory, NCUUA is building new campaigns around the issues of counter-military recruitment and the Single-Type Discharge for all veterans. Resist's grant is for general support.

THE NEW ENGLAND COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN AFRICA (PO Box 17, Cambridge, MA 02138).

The New England Committee on Southern Africa was formed in January by people who felt that there was a need to create new and more flexible channels of protest around U.S. support for the white minority regimes in Southern Africa. Their first step in achieving a broader focus for this work was a demonstration in Boston in April. Resist's grant is for general support.

BLACK NEW YORK ACTION COMMITTEE (BNYAC) (321 West 125th St., New York, NY 10027).

The BNYAC, formed in March, 1976, is a group of Black men and women from working class and artistic/intellectual backgrounds who are dedicated to raising the anti-racist and anti-capitalist consciousness of the Black working people of New York. They sponsor the Fannie Lou Hamer Institute for Youth and Adults, publish the Black New York Action Committee Newsletter, and hold a monthly series of Black cultural events called "Black Music Comin' Home." Resist's grant is for general support.

JOHN BROWN ANTI-KLAN COMMITTEE (Box 406 Stuyvesant Station, New York, NY 10009).

The work of the John Brown Anti-Klan Committee focuses primarily on building support for the struggles of Black and Latin prisoners in the New York State prisons. Prisons, the military and the police have been the targets for intensive Klan organizing. This was exposed in New York State by Black and Latin prisoners at Eastern Correctional Facility in Napanoch, NY, in 1974, and publicized in a pamphlet by the Anti-Klan Committee. Resist's grant is to help the Committee prepare and mail a summary of Klan activity in the Middle Atlantic states to other organizations working in this area.

THE GRAND JURY PROJECT (853 Broadway, Room 1116, New York, NY 10003).

Within the past two years there has been a dramatic upsurge in the use of the grand jury as a political weapon. (See Newsletter #121.) The Grand Jury Project has been one of the most active legal organizations in combatting such attacks, providing legal skills, a legal resource center, legal research and training, and community education. Resist's grant is to help support the publication of *Quash*, the Project's bi-monthly newspaper, which helps keep legal workers and activists up-to-date on the most recent developments in this area.

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TENANTS ACTION GROUP (Box C, 121 Amory St., Roxbury, MA 02119).

The work of the Tenants Action Group is described elsewhere in this newsletter. Resist's grant is for general support.

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