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## Resist Newsletter, Aug. 21, 1976

Resist

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# RESIST

*a call to resist  
illegitimate authority*

August 31, 1976 - 720 Massachusetts Avenue, Room 4, Cambridge, Massachusetts #107

## JAMAICA CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE

### - new/old ties in the caribbean

by Sheppard Bliss

SHEPPARD BLISS teaches and writes about Latin America in the Boston area, and is available to talk about his recent trips to Latin America and to Jamaica.

Jamaica celebrated its fourteenth anniversary of formal independence from Great Britain on August 2, while continuing to fight imperialist designs to determine its destiny.

In his independence message Jamaica's progressive Prime Minister Michael Manley argued that "the collective spirit of the people of Jamaica is rising to meet the challenge to remove every trace of oppression and exploitation from our society."

Manley admitted that recent months have been "a gloomy period" during which Jamaica has been "battered by economic problems, political problems, industrial problems and the frightening spectre of a wave of crime and manipulated and planned violence." He explained that "the mass of the people understand that our problems are a necessary, perhaps a delayed part of the struggle to build a real nation."

Over 250,000 of Jamaica's population of two million turned out for various public events on August 2. The island's largest celebration was held in its capital, Kingston, where some 20,000 performers retold the nation's history of struggle to 30,000 spectators. Another 5,000 Jamaicans waited outside the overcrowded National Stadium until people poured out for the "Parade of All Nations."

The independence celebration was a four-hour event re-telling the history of Jamaica and the Caribbean in colorful costumes, indigenous music, and diverse dancing. The history of the exploitation of the Caribbean peoples was told from the time of the Carib Indians through the Spanish, the pirates, and the British colonialists - who brought first African slaves and then indentured servants from India to work their plantations. The central theme of the event was the constant struggle by the peoples of the Caribbean for political, social, and economic independence.

Among the 20,000 performers were some of the Caribbean's greatest artists--Jamaican Jimmy Cliff singing "Many Rivers to Cross", Trinidad's "King of the Calypso" the Mighty Chalkdust, and Cuba's Farah Maria. A band of Jamaican Rastafari, a black back-to-Africa movement, also contributed to the performance.

The crowd's loudest applause was given Don Quarrie, who returned to his homeland that very day with the gold medal he won in the 200 metre dash at the Olympics in Montreal. He was accompanied by Cuban gold medal winner Teofilo Stevenson in heavyweight boxing and double gold medalist Alberto Juantorena, who were enthusiastically greeted by Jamaican youth who rushed from the stands to get closer to them.

A top member of the Politbureau of the Cuban Communist Party, Juan Almeida, was also introduced to the Jamaican gathering. Part of the audience expressed their solidarity by chanting "Cuba, si, Yankee, no!", indicating Jamaica's new political alignment. The national anthem of Jamaica's English-speaking neighbor, Guyana, was also played at the event.

The privileged presence of Cuba and Guyana at the event indicates the changed political situation in Jamaica and the Caribbean. Trinidad's conservative Prime Minister Eric Williams once set the tone for the English-speaking Caribbean, but that leadership is shifting to the younger and more progressive Manley and Guyana's Forbes Burnham. Once isolated from its Caribbean neighbors by the U.S. blockade, in recent years Cuba has won new friends in the region.

This new Cuban-Jamaican-Guyanese friendship is leading conservative U.S. congresspeople to refer to the Caribbean as the "Red Sea". Indeed, with the consolidated Cuban Revolution at its center and the independence-minded Puerto Ricans and sovereignty-bound Panamanians nearby, the entire region has become of increased concern to imperialism.

(continued on page 2)



(Jamaica, cont'd.)

During the previous week various celebrations of the Cuban Revolution were held throughout Jamaica. Officials from the progressive Jamaican government also addressed these gatherings, as did Cuban Ambassador Ramon Pez Ferro, who fought at Moncada in 1953. Cuba is Jamaica's closest neighbor, ninety miles to the north. Hundreds of Cuban construction workers and cultural workers are currently in Jamaica for various exchanges. Jamaica opened diplomatic relations with the revolutionary governments of Cuba and the People's Republic of China in 1972, when Manley's People's National Party (PNP) was elected.

In addition to the representatives of revolutionary countries of Asia and Latin America who reside in Jamaica these days and contribute to the political process here, the other region of the third world, Africa, is most present in Jamaica. Ninety per cent of Jamaicans are of Africa heritage, brought here as slaves. In recent years the Jamaican government has taken strong stands against Portuguese colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa, including giving money to various African national liberation movements.

On July 30, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania sent a strongly-worded message of solidarity to Jamaica in its struggle against U.S. attempts at destabilization. Nyerere spoke at the 1974 party congress of the PNP, an event regarded as the turning point in Jamaica's current attempt at a transition to socialism. Jamaica's increasingly independent stand has been favorably noted by socialist and revolutionary leaders throughout the world.

But beneath these uplifting events there remains the deadly political battle in which the Jamaican people are pitted against their ruling class and its U.S. imperialist ally. Though there is much governmental talk in Jamaica these days about "democratic socialism", there is little transition from capitalism to socialism. The Jamaican masses are not mobilized for the pending struggle, nor is there sufficient education occurring about the deadly battle for survival in which this nation is locked.

When the majority of the two million inhabitants of this tiny English-speaking island overwhelmingly elected Prime Minister Michael Manley and his People's National Party in 1972 they expected them to chart a course toward "democratic socialism".

The result to date, after four years, has been opposition from Jamaica's ruling class and U.S. imperialism and support from much of Jamaica's population, as well as progressive forces throughout the Caribbean, including Cuba and Guyana. But the final confrontation between these two contrary forces--the Jamaican people and its progressive supporters vs. their

imperialist and capitalist enemies--is approaching.

Jamaica may today be in a pre-revolutionary situation which could usher in an authentic transition to socialism. Or it could be living in a democratic opening soon to be shut tight by U.S. imperialism and its Jamaican ruling class ally. But for imperialism to do so in Jamaica today, which has come a long way in four years under Manley, would probably require a fascist-like state, such as exists in Chile today.



LNS/cpf

According to all progressive people I have spoken with in Jamaica, confirmed by my own observations, Manley is a genuinely sincere and humanitarian person, dedicated to bettering the lives of Jamaica's masses of poor people--45% of whom are illiterate. But Manley and his closest political advisors place tremendous hope that a substantial sector of Jamaica's domestic bourgeoisie will prove "patriotic" and unite with the masses against their domestic and foreign enemies.

While it is true that a sector of this country's local bourgeoisie has been retarded in its growth by imperialism and hence may ally with the working and peasant classes against an external enemy in a national liberation struggle, Manley has too much faith in this unreliable, vacillating sector and too little emphasis on the working class. While some of this nation's top capitalists espouse "democratic socialism", the working class remains at a low level of political organization, mobilization and education.

Manley and his advisors also seem to misunderstand the U.S. political situation. Following a recent visit by the black congressman from the U.S., Andrew Young, many Jamaican



governmental officials believe that with Jimmy Carter as president they will have an easier time. A naive faith exists here that such a change in individuals at the top of the U.S. political super-structure will greatly alter imperialist practice in the third world.

Jamaican and U.S. reactionaries continue plotting how to retain Jamaica within the international capitalist market--providing the U.S. valuable bauxite for its aluminum, sugar for its table, and beaches for its leisure.

Manley's form of leadership is basically personal. He has a large personal following of people deeply loyal to him, but he has no strong ideological base. A senator from Manley's party recently commented that Manley's personal popularity is what will sustain him as compared to Allende in Chile, who only mustered 35% of the vote. But other observers say that Manley's weak political base will make it easier to topple him. Some even predict that he may be killed in the process, as Allende was. Manley is far enough to the left that he endangers certain imperialist interests, but he does not seem to be far enough left to be organizing the army that would be necessary to keep him in power.

However, in recent months Manley has taken some important initiatives against his enemies: declaring a State of Emergency and arresting hundreds of members of the reactionary Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) and its paid thugs and trying to assert control over the nation's military and police while beginning to talk about a people's militia.

But there have been significant conflicts within Manley's PNP as to how to handle these and other matters. A mass, democratic party, the PNP has a right-wing and a left-wing. Though in conflict earlier this year, the two factions seem united now for the pending elections. But that electoral unity is likely to erode soon after the elections.

From January to mid-June the political climate in Jamaica was producing tremendous violence. Since the State of Emergency was declared on June 19, things have been apparently calm, meaning that the violence has gone beneath the surface again, waiting for the opportunity to emerge. Though some JLP leaders and operatives remain under detention, the reactionaries continue plotting the overthrow of the Manley government--either by elections or any other means necessary.

Some Jamaican activists, both within the left of the PNP and among the independent left, realize how precarious the situation has become. One high governmental official admitted, "It is a miracle that we have lasted this long. We wake up every morning expecting it to be all over."

Another Jamaican related that it is rumored that the great Jamaican black nationalist leader of the 1930's, Marcus Garvey, prophesized, "The blood of a Manley will someday flow down Swallow Field." The Manley's have long played a prominent role in Jamaican politics; Michael Manley's father, Norman, led Jamaica to independence from the British.

Another Jamaican activist asserted, "Our main concern is how can we best loose? How can we pay the least price?" Her concern was that progressive forces be able to re-group after the pending assault in order to continue the struggle.

In discussing Chile with Jamaican leftists they often get a distant, melancholy or reflective look in their eyes. One realizes that they are contemplating their own possible death, and that of thousands of their nation's people.



Workbook/cpf

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## HR 50: LIBERAL HOPE

by Marjorie Ellison

While campaigning for reelection in 1944, Franklin Roosevelt spoke of a second Bill of Rights to guarantee to all a 'useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the nation,' and he urged Congress to provide 60 million jobs.

In 1945, James E. Murphy and Robert A. Wagner proposed a full-employment bill that affirmed the right to work and introduced the concept of federal responsibility for making the right a reality. The bill was opposed by a group of senators led by Robert A. Taft, who disliked the term 'full employment' and the idea of a government 'guarantee' of a job. Taft countered with a new bill that changed the word 'full' to 'high'. The Taft bill was passed as the Employment Act of 1946.





Peg Averill/LNS

(The Midwest Committee for Military Counseling - a group which Resist funded recently (see Resist Newsletter #106, page 8) - has submitted this discussion and description of its work.)

# Midwest

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Justice in the military: an outrageous contradiction in terms. As has been said, military justice is to justice as military music is to music. Nevertheless some people are doing something about that contradiction. In the Midwest it is the Midwest Committee for Military Counseling (MCMC).

Every day MCMC hears from GI's such as Sam J. Sam married young--hardly out of high school. He and Judy (his wife) were hit hard by the recent rise in unemployment and inflation. They decided that Sam joining the Army was the answer. A few months later, while Sam was away stationed on the East Coast, Judy had a serious pregnancy complication. Sam asked for, begged for temporary leave to be with her. Most of all, his emotional presence and help around the house were needed. But his request for leave was denied. After going AWOL and after attending to the worst of the family crisis, Sam sought counseling. MCMC provided him with a counselor who could help not only with the AWOL charge but who could also help to obtain the permanent leave so badly needed by Sam and Judy.

Counselors also hear everyday from men and woman already punitively discharged from the military - often on the whim of a single 'lifer' who did not see eye-to-eye with the particular ex-GI. Counselors help upgrade the discharges so that these vets will receive the benefits due them and have decent chances for a job.

And there remain the problems left over from the draft: over 4000 draft refusers still under prosecution.

So for some the war goes on: a war on the military which involves counseling and organizing. MCMC is active in direct counseling and organizing as well as in providing the necessary technical back-up materials requested by regionally based community organizers and counselors. MCMC also participates in a loose national and international network of similar agencies. The important thing is to get the word to the GI, the veteran, the resister underground or out of the country.

Politically, the military is an amplification of much or all of the reactionary elements in American society as a whole. Let's look at just one or two illustrations of this.

For example, when is a contract not a contract? We all know what an apartment lease is and what it isn't: it provides a legal guarantee that the landlord is to get the money and that the rentor has the obligation to pay the rent. The military enlistment 'contract' makes the lease look like an individual's dreams come true. Need we mention who receives all the promises and who gives them? And even the civilian courts join in to support this military conspiracy of promises. By signing on the dotted line you're bound to military brainwashing for, say, six years; yet the military recruiter can make his/her not-infrequent daily lies and not necessarily bind the military.



An interesting and potentially important recent development involves the agitation for a union of enlisted persons. This movement is a reflection of some trends that have developed since the implementation of the all-volunteer army (VOLAR). (Note that VOLAR just happened to replace the induction authority - though Selective Service continues to live - at the time the national economy took one of its most severe economic plunges of recent times. Overt conscription of the poor has simply been replaced with a much more subtle economic conscription, surely a well-designed tactic to counter the very effective anti-war fever that swept the country in recent years.)

Probably the most interesting questions about the organization of the forces union are when? and by whom? With the end of outright conscription, with even lifers seeking counseling assistance, with the current lull between large scale, direct ground force intervention overseas serving to quell in-service and public dissension, and with a slight but perceptible change in the era of Nixonian reactionism, the idea for a military union is one whose time is on its way. However, the union will not become a reality for at least a couple of years - at least not in any concrete, final form. It will certainly not happen in an election year. So events might be anticipated to build in pitch until about 1981-2, and thereafter - like most movements - energy must peak before it dissipates in a now-or-never effort.

If the union becomes a reality who will control it? We can certainly expect the current ruling elites in our society to attempt to influence heavily a military union if not gain outright control over it. Imagine then the additional power that could be exerted if big business were to gain control over the rank and file of a military union.

It is too early certainly to know if this will become the reality, but it isn't early enough to begin to organize help so that enlisted personnel can gain some control over their own lives and maybe to bring a degree of decency and justice into the military.

Readers are encouraged to contact MCMC for ideas about working on military-related issues in their communities: organizing GI's, counseling, confronting the encroachment of militarism in the schools, etc. Write MCMC at 5615 South Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637 or call at (312) 363-2587.



cpf

(The Santa Fe Health Education Project in New Mexico was funded by Resist in January - see Newsletter #100. One of the main tools of their work in consumer education among the New Mexican Spanish and Native American has been a bilingual newsletter which deals primarily with preventive measures. From time to time, in addition to running an article on a project we've funded, we like to share some of the news we receive through more personal letters).

August 9, 1976

Dear Ms. Hein:

It has been awhile since I have written to you but the project has been very successful in terms of both reaching a variety of groups and dealing with some substantial issues. I get very involved in all this and neglect to write to those people who very much help make it all happen. Please accept my apologies.

I don't know exactly what I last reported. During the last six months we have done weekly discussion groups in homes of community people on a variety of health issues. We have watched people move from a real intimidation of the medical system (like all other systems in this capitalist society) to an awareness of their own bodies and their own rights to an anger of what's happening. Some of this anger we've helped channel in their personal dealings with physicians and hospitals. We are also involved in some group action over the gynecologists. The work has been slow but we do see a progression.

We also did a training program for the community health representatives at Isleta Pueblo. This again expanded our base and as a result of this activity, we are developing a training manual for health educators/organizers.

With a variety of groups, we function as a health information group. We have provided information to some of the clinics in the northern part of the state on community board structure, the role of a health educator and also we have given direct health information.

Our newsletter has been invaluable. Particularly the last two on health rights and swine flu have brought many calls and much activity. We continually receive requests from new clinics for the newsletter. I might add that the county health clinic here has refused to distribute the one on the swine flu. These controversies which we make known to the community continually clarify more issues to both health activists and the communities we work and live in.

Please address any mail for the project to 1031 Aqua Fria, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501. Thank you for your support.

Yours in the struggle,

Elisa Bongiovanni



HR 50, the Hawkins-Humphrey bill, is an attempt to revive the full-employment concept through amendment of the Employment Act of 1946. It mandates a federal policy to 'establish and translate into practical reality the right of all adult Americans able, willing, and seeking to work to full opportunity for useful paid employment at fair rates of compensation.'

HR 50 has undergone a number of major revisions since its initial appearance. Establishment media are still commenting on older versions and on measures and suggestions that have since been eliminated.

The March 10 revision of HR50 authorizes the appropriation of 'such sums as may be needed to implement a 'Full Employment and Balanced Growth' plan. The plan mandates the President to propose policies and programs to provide 'productive, nonwasteful jobs,' 'reorder national priorities, and employ the jobless in the production of goods and services which add to the strength of the economy, the wealth of the nation, and the well-being of the people.'

It recommends programs that would 'promote the development of energy, transportation, food, small business, environmental improvement and the quality and quantity of health care, education, daycare, and housing.' It also affirms a priority of 'national defense.'

To achieve the general goal and assume responsibility for employment, the federal government would provide monetary assistance to state and local governments and encouragement to the private sector.

HR50 sets an unemployment-rate goal of 3%, to be reached within four years of its enactment. Under the bill, along with planning and assistance, the government would also create new jobs through 'reservoir employment projects,' which would provide jobs during periods of unusually high unemployment. (The bill does not specify whether a 'high' unemployment rate would be anything above 3%. Presumably - though - the current rate, which according to official statistics approximates 7.4% nation-wide, would be too high.)

HR50 does not specify the manner in which current income-maintenance programs such as welfare and unemployment insurance would be affected by the new program, but it mandates the president to make recommendations within 90 days of enactment on how income-maintenance and employment policies could be integrated to 'insure that employment is substituted for income maintenance to the maximum extent feasible.'

HR50 is controversial. The Republicans are unqualifiedly against it as a group. While the Democrats have a variety of opinions, the Democratic majority in the House has just declared 'full employment' as a primary objective and it supports the passage and implementation of the Humphrey-Hawkins proposal.

Numerous criticisms of the bill have been raised by those outside the government. There are at least six major problems with HR50 that deserve attention:

1. The 3% standard is not full employment.  
An earlier version of HR50 proposed a 'temporary' goal of 3%. The new bill suggests that this rate should be permanent, that it is a realistic goal, and that it allows for job mobility (changing from one job to another and voluntary abstinence from work). The 3% figure, however, ignores the existing reality of unequal employment rates for women, teenagers, and Black and Latin groups, whose unemployment rates run as high as to 40 to 60%. According to recent testimony by Bella Abzug, a 3% national unemployment rate would actually mean a 6% 'tolerable' average unemployment level for Blacks and other Third World people and a level over 12% for teenagers. . . .

2. De facto discrimination against women, teenagers, and people over 40.  
HR50 seems to contradict itself in affirming the right of every adult to work and then setting forth discriminatory eligibility and priority criteria. In the old version, everyone who was willing to work was considered eligible for a job. In fact, this previous version was called the 'Equal Opportunity and Full Employment Act.'

But under the current formulation, a person's desire and ability to work would not guarantee eligibility for work in the 'reservoir projects' or equal priority standing for employment. If other household members, number of people working, and the number of dependents are included as criteria, then in practice the program would discriminate viciously against women, especially against married women whose husbands work and against teenagers and older people who may have no dependents and may not be solely responsible for household expenses either.

3. Subsidies to private industry.  
HR50 does not spell out how private industry would be 'encouraged' to hire more people. The probable method would be to provide tax exemptions to convince industry not to move from highly taxed urban areas. But the presence of industry in an area is no assurance against unemployment. Areas of high industrial development, such as Newark, are also places of high unemployment. Automation tends to eliminate the need to hire more workers.

4. National defense.  
HR50 recommends a reordering of national economic priorities. A transition from a war to a peace budget would seem the most obvious kind of reordering necessary. But the inclusion of national defense as a priority suggests the possibility that people seeking work in the new program would be given the undesirable choice of accepting a military assignment or going denied unemployment compensation.

5. Lack of community participation.  
In the older version of HR50, the president was supposed to submit programs and policies on the basis of information received from local planning councils, which in turn would incorporate in-



formation received from various community groups. The current bill omits all mention of decentralized decision making.

#### 6. Supporting services.

HR50 does recommend training and other supportive services necessary to prepare people for work, but such training and services aren't spelled out in any detail. Unless training and daycare centers are made accessible at workplaces, many people who are traditionally left out of the labor force would remain so.

There is little doubt that in its present form HR50 is undesirable. But to dismiss the bill is a luxury many people can't afford. People need jobs. . .

However, one possible result of the passage of the current bill might be to establish the idea that employment is a right and that unemployment is an effect of poor social policy rather than of individual shortcomings. Another positive function might be to raise expectations among the populace. This possibility is considered real by Secretary of Labor William H. Kolberg, and that is why he rejects HR50. He says the expectations can't be met.

Maybe they can't - in a capitalist economy, at any rate. But if this bill passes it will release a lot of money for new jobs. And it might well create some important changes in the consciousness of the large number of people who will find themselves still out of work under 'full employment'.

(The preceding article is a slightly shortened version of one that appeared in Volume IV, Number 12 of the New York City Star. Marjorie Ellison is an unemployed worker.)



cpf

## august grants



PUERTO RICAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE (PRSC)  
PO Box 319, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003  
Our April grant to PRSC (see Newsletter #103) helped to cover the cost of a special June issue of PUERTO RICO LIBRE distributed during the July 4th Counter-Bicentennial campaign. This month, we are providing additional assistance for the August-September issue of PUERTO RICO LIBRE which will carry important coverage of the U.N. discussion on Puerto Rico in late August.

#### BAR NONE

PO Box 124 W. Somerville, Mass. 02144  
Bar None, founded in February, 1975 with a mailing list of 32 prisoners, today serves as a national newspaper for 2500 prisoners in over 170 different prisons. On the outside, Bar None is put together by a small collective who have invested a great deal of their time and money over the years to keep the paper coming out on a bi-monthly basis. Our grant to the paper will go toward covering the cost of printing the next two issues.

#### NEW ENGLAND CLAMSHELL ALLIANCE

Box 66 Turners Falls, Mass. 01376  
The New England Clamshell Alliance, a broad-based coalition of environmental and community groups, was recently formed to coordinate actions to stop the construction of twin nuclear power plants to be built in Seabrook, New Hampshire. "The Clamshell was formed to provide a forum for direct action politics and to begin to build grander alliances of all left and third world groups which understand who the nuclear interests are in the country: the supporters of racism and imperialism (primarily the oil, energy cartel)." On August 22, a rally and mass occupation took place at the Seabrook nuclear site. Our grant to the Clamshell will assist in paying their bills from this most recent organizing effort.

(Grants continued on page 8)



# grants cont'd

NATIVE AMERICAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE  
PO Box 3426 St. Paul, Minnesota 55165

The Native American Solidarity Committee (NASC) was formed to become a multi-racial organization working in solidarity with the struggle of Native American people for sovereignty, self-determination and independence. There are 23 NASC chapters throughout the country who work with local and regional Indian organizations with these same goals. NASC is now putting a major emphasis on education and outreach among large numbers of non-Indian people. Our grant is for the publication of a brochure which will be used as a basic introduction to NASC; its history, statement of purpose, goals and programs.



NATIONAL STUDENT COALITION AGAINST RACISM  
612 Blue Hill Ave., Dorchester, Mass. 02121  
The National Student Coalition Against Racism (NSCAR) was initially formed to organize students support for the December 14, 1974 March Against Racism in Boston. It has grown over the years into a broad-based, multi-racial coalition of students and youth groups and individuals with one common goal: fighting racism. The main focus of NSCAR has been building support for busing and peaceful implementation of school desegregation. Our grant will assist in putting together various newsletters and pamphlets used in their work with schools and community groups in the Boston area.

SUBSTITUTES UNITED FOR BETTER SCHOOLS (SUBS)  
343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60604 Rm. 1503  
For more than a year SUBS has been an active organization of Chicago substitute teachers organizing and fighting for the improvement of Chicago public schools--particularly around the issue of racial desegregation. At the same time, SUBS has worked actively for the rights of substitute teachers within the Chicago Teachers Union and against the Board of Education. SUBS has recently filed a class action suit for unemployment benefits on behalf of all Board

of Education employees who do not work under a twelve-month salary schedule (day-to-day substitute teachers, cadre subs, lunchroom workers and possibly others). Our grant to SUBS goes toward the purchase of needed materials for their office.

COMMUNITY INFORMATION PROJECT  
PO Box 26A, Los Angeles, Ca. 90026

The Community Information Project (CIP), began 3 years ago as an association of students and community people doing organizing in low-income neighborhoods near downtown LA. Since that time, it has evolved into a skilled technical resource organization, providing a variety of back up services for organizers and community groups in the LA area. Most of their work has focused upon issues affecting low-income housing, the delivery of municipal services and local government corruption. Our grant will assist CIP in purchasing badly needed office equipment.

PEOPLE'S HEALTH CENTER, INC.  
438 Claremont Pkwy., Bronx, N.Y. 10457  
The People's Health Center is a community based, controlled and operated non-profit health care clinic located in the South Bronx. Since its inception in 1969, the Center has provided high quality professional medical and dental care at nominal cost. The Center also emphasizes preventive medicine and health education. It hopes to undercut the current spiralling of diseases indigenous to minority populated areas by providing people in depressed areas with the opportunity to acquire general health information, blood pressure and diabetes screening. In addition, a paramedic and medical students program is actively functioning to train community residents as additional health care workers. Our grant will go toward the overall cost of operating the clinic.

BAY AREA MILITARY STUDY GROUP (BAMSG)  
PO Box 40231 San Francisco, Ca. 94140  
"A movement--a distinct and discernible rumbling from below--exists inside all branches of the armed forces. The movement... is producing the highest absenteeism rate in modern military history and results in less-than-honorable discharges for nearly one of every eight GI's released, also a modern record." According to BAMSG's organizing committee, people with long active histories in the GI movement, a worldwide military newspaper can begin to give voice to the needs and demands of enlisted men and women which are being pressed at the expense of the needs of the military mission. The newspaper is seen as a necessary precondition for the movements attaining a broader and deeper level of action and organization. Our grant to BAMSG will aid in the cost of initial promotional mailings.